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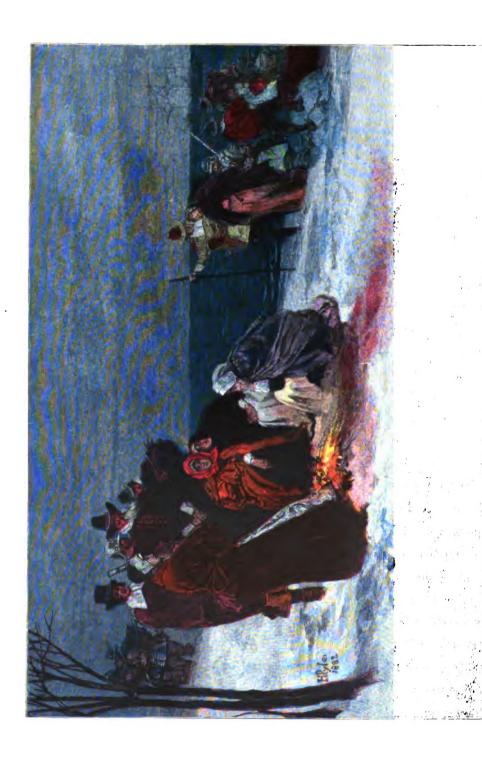




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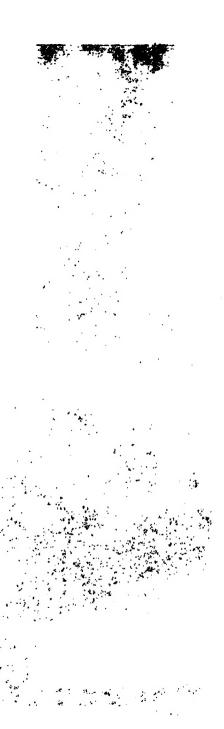
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VOL. II

RPER & BROTHERS PUBLISHERS W YORK - 1902 - LONDON



HARPER'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA of

UNITED STATES HISTORY

From 458 A.D. TO 1902

BASED UPON THE PLAN OF

BENSON JOHN LOSSING, LL.D.

SOMETIME EDITOR OF "THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD" AND AUTHOR OF "THE PICTORIAL FIELD-BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION" "THE PICTORIAL FIELD-BOOK OF THE WAR OF 1812" ETC., ETC., ETC.

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COMPLETE IN TEN VOLUMES

VOL,II//

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HARPERS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA

OF

UNITED STATES HISTORY

C.

born in Nelson county, Va., Aug. 26, He died Aug. 4, 1818. 1813; graduated at the University of Virhe was president of the National Board of in Union Hill, March 23, 1798. Health.

at Saratoga. During the siege of Charles- colony to the Red River in Texas, but the ton he was captured, and not being able colony did not thrive; and in 1850, as the to procure an exchange remained inactive leader of another colony, he settled in till peace was concluded. He was a Repre- Nauvoo, Ill., whence the Mormons had sentative in Congress in 1785-1803, and been expelled. This colony likewise failed in 1788, as a member of the constitutional to prosper, and was abandoned in 1857.

Cabell, JAMES LAURENCE, sanitarian; of the proposed national Constitution.

Cabell, WILLIAM, statesman; born in ginia in 1833; studied medicine in Balti- Licking Hole, Va., March 13, 1730; was a more. Philadelphia, and Paris; and became commissioner to arrange military claims Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the in 1758. During the trouble between the University of Virginia. He was in charge American colonies and Great Britain, of the Confederate military hospitals dur- prior to the Revolutionary War, he was ing the Civil War. When yellow fever a delegate to all the conventions for securbroke out at Memphis he was appointed ing independence; was also a member of chairman of the National Sanitary Con- the committee which drew up the famous ference, and devised the plan which "declaration of rights." On Jan. 7, 1789, checked the spread of the epidemic. From he was one of the Presidential electors 1879 till the time of his death, which oc- who voted for Washington as the first curred in Overton, Va., Aug. 13, 1889, President of the United States. He died

Cabet, ETIENNE, communist; born in Cabell, SAMUEL JORDAN, military offi- Dijon, France, in 1788; studied law, but cer; born in Amherst county, Va., Dec. applied himself to literature and politics. 15. 1756: was educated at William and In 1840 he attracted much attention Mary College. In 1775 he recruited a com-through his social romance, Voyage en pany of riflemen for the American service, Icarie, in which he described a communiswhich is said to have opened the action tic Utopia. In 1848 he sent an Icarian convention, voted against the adoption He died in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 9, 1856.

CABEZA DE VACA, ALVAR NUÑEZ

Cabeza de Vaca, ALVAR NUÑEZ, Span- 1528 he accompanied the expedition of Narish official and author; born in Jerez de vaez to Florida in the capacity of compla Frontera, Spain, probably in 1490. In troller and royal treasurer, and he and

three others were all of a party who es- telling me how terrified they were, beway to the Spanish settlements in north- knew they should die on the way. ern Mexico in the spring of 1536. In the Spain; in 1540 was appointed governor of a Paraguay River, and in 1544 was deposed by the colonists and afterwards imprisjudge of the Supreme Court of Seville. of which are of considerable historical value, and have been published in various languages. He died in Seville, some time after 1560.

The Journey through New Mexico.— The following is his narrative of his journey through New Mexico in 1535-36, from his Relation:

go where the sun sets; and they said inhabitants in that direction were remote. We commanded them to send and make known our coming; but they strove to excuse themselves the best they could, the people being their enemies, and they did not wish to go to them. Not daring to disobey, however, they sent two women, one of their own, the other a captive from that people; for the women can negotiate even though there be war. We followed them, and stopped at a place where we agreed to wait. They tarried five days: and the Indians said they could not have found anybody.

We told them to conduct us towards the north; and they answered, as before, that except afar off there were no people in that direction, and nothing to eat, nor could water be found. Notwithstanding all this, we persisted, and said we desired to go in that course. They still tried to excuse themselves in the best manner pos-At this we became offended, and one night I went out to sleep in the woods apart from them; but directly they came to where I was, and remained all night

caped from shipwreck and the natives. seeching us to be no longer angry, and These four lived for several years among said that they would lead us in the directhe Indians, and, escaping, made their tion it was our wish to go, though they

Whilst we still feigned to be disfollowing year Cabeza de Vaca returned to pleased lest their fright should leave them, remarkable circumstance happened. Paraguay; in 1543 explored the upper which was that on the same day many of the Indians became ill, and the next day eight men died. Abroad in the counoned and sent to Spain. After trial he try, wheresoever this became known, there was sentenced to be banished to Africa, was such dread that it seemed as if the but was subsequently recalled, granted inhabitants would die of fear at sight many favors by the King, and was made of us. They besought us not to remain angered, nor require that more of them He published two works, one relating to should die. They believed we caused their his experiences in Florida, and the other death by only willing it, when in truth to his administration in Paraguay, both it gave us so much pain that it could not be greater; for, beyond their loss, we feared they might all die, or abandon us of fright, and that other people thenceforward would do the same, seeing what had come to these. We prayed to God, our Lord, to relieve them; and from that time the sick began to get better.

We witnessed one thing with great ad-We told these people that we desired to miration, that the parents, brothers, and wives of those who died had great sympathy for them in their suffering; but, when dead, they showed no feeling, neither did they weep nor speak among themselves, make any signs, nor dare approach the bodies until we commanded these to be taken to burial.

While we were among these people, which was more than fifteen days, we saw no one speak to another, nor did we see an infant smile: the only one that cried they took off to a distance, and with the sharp teeth of a rat they scratched it from the shoulders down nearly to the end of the legs. Seeing this cruelty, and offended at it, I asked why they did so: they said for chastisement, because the child had wept in my presence. These terrors they imparted to all those who had lately come to know us, that they might give us whatever they had; for they knew we kept nothing, and would relinquish all to them. This people were the most obedient we had found in all the land, the best conditioned, and, in general, comely.

The sick having recovered, and three without sleep, talking to me in great fear, days having passed since we came to the

go with two of our number to fetch up persons of any people we saw, of the ing the most robust started with us.

At the end of three days' travel we stopped, and the next day Alonzo del Castillo set out with Estevanico, the negro, taking the two women as guides. She that was the captive led them to the river which ran between some ridges, where was a town at which her father lived; and these habitations were the first seen, having the appearance and structure of houses.

Here Castillo and Estevanico arrived. and, after talking with the Indians, Castillo returned at the end of three days to the spot where he had left us, and brought five or six of the people. He told us he had found fixed dwellings of civilization, that the inhabitants lived on beans and pumpkins, and that he had seen maize. This news the most of anything delighted us, and for it we gave infinite thanks to our Lord. Castillo told us the negro was coming with all the population to wait for us in the road not far off. Accordingly we left, and, having travelled a league and a half, we met the negro and the people coming to receive us. They gave us beans, many pumpkins, calabashes, blankets of cowhide, and other things. As this people and those who came with us were enemies, and spoke not each other's language, we discharged the latter, giving them what we received, and we departed with the others. Six leagues from there, as the night set in we arrived at the houses, where great festivities were made over us. We remained one day, and the next set out with these Indians. They took us to the settled habitations of others, who lived upon the same food.

From that place onward was another did not come out to receive us on the them in their houses, and they had made and present us with mantles of cotton,

place, the women whom we sent away re- seated with their faces turned to the turned, and said they had found very wall, their heads down, the hair brought few people; nearly all had gone for cat- before their eyes, and their property placed tle, being then in the season. We ordered in a heap in the middle of the house. From the convalescent to remain and the well this place they began to give us many to go with us, and that at the end of blankets of skin; and they had nothing two days' journey those women should they did not bestow. They have the finest the people, and bring them on the road to greatest activity and strength, who best receive us. Consequently, the next morn- understood us and intelligently answered our inquiries. We called them the Cow nation, because most of the cattle killed are slaughtered in their neighborhood, and along up that river for over 50 leagues they destroy great numbers.

They go entirely naked after the manner of the first we saw. The women are dressed with deer skin, and some few men, mostly the aged, who are incapable of fighting. The country is very populous. We asked how it was they did not plant maize. They answered it was that they might not lose what they should put in the ground; that the rains had failed for two years in succession, and the seasons were so dry the seed had everywhere been taken by the moles, and they could not venture to plant again until after water had fallen copiously. They begged us to tell the sky to rain, and to pray for it, and we said we would do so. We also desired to know whence they got the maize, and they told us from where the sun goes down; there it grew throughout the region, and the nearest was by that path. Since they did not wish to go thither, we asked by what direction we might best proceed, and bade them inform us concerning the way; they said the path was along up by that river towards the north, for otherwise in a journey of seventeen days we should find nothing to eat, except a fruit they call chacan, that is ground between stones, and even then it could with difficulty be eaten for its dryness and pungency - which was true. showed it to us there, and we could not eat it. They informed us also that, whilst we travelled by the river upward, we should all the way pass through a people that were their eneusage. Those who knew of our approach mies, who spoke their tongue, and, though they had nothing to give us to eat, they road as the others had done, but we found would receive us with the best good-will, others for our reception. They were all hides, and other articles of their wealth.

no means to take that course.

Doubting what it would be best to do, and which way we should choose for suitableness and support, we remained two days with these Indians, who gave us beans and pumpkins for our subsistence. Their method of cooking is so new that for its strangeness I desire to speak of it; thus it may be seen and remarked how food. curious and diversified are the contrivthe half of a large calabash with water, and throw on the fire many stones of such as are most convenient and readily take the heat. When hot, they are taken up with tongs of sticks and dropped into Then from the fervor of the stones. whatever is to be cooked is put in, and cooled stones and throwing in hot ones. Thus they boil their food.

we resolved to go in search of the maize. We did not wish to follow the path leading to where the cattle are, because it is towards the north, and for us very circuitous, since we ever held it certain that going towards the sunset we must find what we desired.

Thus we took our way, and traversed all the country until coming out at the South sea. Nor was the dread we had of the sharp hunger through which we should have to pass (as in verity we did, throughout the seventeen days' journey of which the natives spoke) sufficient to hinder us. During all that time, in ascending by the river, they gave us many coverings of cow-hide; but we did not eat of the fruit. Our sustenance each day was about a handful of deer-suet, which we had a long time been used to saving for Thus we passed the entire such trials. journey of seventeen days, and at the close seventeen days.

As the sun went down, upon some plains

Still it appeared to them we ought by of it, until reaching permanent habitations, where was abundance of maize brought together. They gave us a large quantity in grain and flour, pumpkins, beans, and shawls of cotton. With all these we loaded our guides, who went back the happiest creatures on earth. We gave thanks to God, our Lord, for having brought us where we had found so much

Some houses are of earth, the rest all ances and ingenuity of the human family. of cane mats. From this point we march-Not having discovered the use of pipkins, ed through more than a hundred leagues to boil what they would eat, they fill of country, and continually found settled domiciles, with plenty of maize and beans. The people gave us many deer and cotton shawls better than those of New Spain. many beads and certain corals found on the South sea, and fine turquoises that the calabash until the water in it boils come from the North. Indeed, they gave us everything they had. To me they gave five emeralds made into arrow-heads. until it is done they continue taking out which they use at their singing and dancing. They appeared to be very precious. I asked whence they got these; and they Two days being spent while we tarried, said the stones were brought from some lofty mountains that stand towards the north, where were populous towns and very large houses, and that they were purchased with plumes and the feathers of parrots.

Among this people the women are treated with more decorum than in any part of the Indias we had visited. They wear a shirt of cotton that falls as low as the knee, and over it half sleeves with skirts reaching to the ground, made of dressed deer skin. It opens in front and is brought close with straps of leather. They soap this with a certain root that cleanses well, by which they are enabled to keep Shoes are worn. it becomingly. people all came to us that we should touch and bless them, they being very urgent, which we could accomplish only with great labor, for sick and well all wished to go with a benediction.

These Indians ever accompanied us unwe crossed the river and travelled other til they delivered us to others; and all held full faith in our coming from heaven. While travelling, we went without food that lie between chains of very great moun- all day until night, and we ate so little tains, we found a people who for the as to astonish them. We never felt exthird part of the year eat nothing but the haustion, neither were we in fact at all powder of straw, and, that being the sea- weary, so inured were we to hardship. son when we passed, we also had to eat We possessed great influence and author-

with them. The negro was in constant dejected people. conversation: he informed himself about the wave we wished to take, of the towns of those towns through which we came are there were, and the matters we desired more than a thousand leagues of inhabited to know.

We passed through many and dissimilar tongues. Our Lord granted us favor with the people who spoke them, for they always understood us, and we them. We questioned them, and received their answers by signs, just as if they spoke our language and we theirs: for, although we knew six languages, we could not everywhere avail ourselves of them, there being a thousand differences.

Throughout all these countries the peofriends, that they might come to meet us, and bring what they possessed. In this way we left all the land at peace, and we taught all the inhabitants by signs, which day's journey farther was another town, they understood, that in heaven was a at which the rain fell heavily while we Man we called God, who had created the were there, and the river became so swolsky and the earth; him we worshipped len we could not cross it, which detained and had for our master; that we did what us fifteen days. In this time Castillo he commanded and from his hand came saw the buckle of a sword-belt on the neck all good; and would they do as we did, of an Indian and stitched to it the nail all would be well with them. So ready of of a horseshoe. He took them, and we apprehension we found them that, could asked the native what they were: he anwe have had the use of language by which swered that they came from heaven. We to make ourselves perfectly understood, questioned him further, as to who had we should have left them all Christians. brought them thence: they all responded Thus much we gave them to understand that certain men who wore beards like best we could. when the sun rose, they opened their that river, bringing horses, lances, and hands together with loud shouting tow- swords, and that they had lanced two Indards the heavens, and then drew them ians. In a manner of the utmost indifdown all over their bodies. They did ference we could feign, we asked them the same again when the sun went what had become of those men. They andown. They are a people of good condi- swered us that they had gone to sea, puttion and substance, capable in any pur- ting their lances beneath the water, and suit.

presented to us the people gave Dorantes surface going towards the sunset. over six hundred open hearts of deer, this we gave many thanks to God our They ever keep a good supply of them for Lord. We had before despaired of ever food, and we called the place Pueblo de hearing more of Christians. Even yet we los Corazones. It is the entrance into were left in great doubt and anxiety, many provinces on the South sea. They thinking those people were merely persons who go to look for them, and do not en- who had come by sea on discoveries. Howter there, will be lost. On the coast is ever, as we had now such exact informano maize: the inhabitants eat the pow- tion, we made greater speed, and, as we der of rush and of straw, and fish that is advanced on our way, the news of the caught in the sea from rafts, not having Christians continually grew. We told the canoes. With grass and straw the women natives that we were going in search of

ity: to preserve both, we seldom talked cover their nudity. They are a timid and

We think that near the coast by way country, plentiful of subsistence. Three times the year it is planted with maize and beans. Deer are of three kinds; one the size of the young steer of Spain. There are innumerable houses, such as are called bahíos. They have poison from a certain tree the size of the apple. For effect no more is necessary than to pluck the fruit and moisten the arrow with it, or, if there be no fruit, to break a twig and with the milk do the like. The tree is abundant and so deadly that, if the ple who were at war immediately made leaves be bruised and steeped in some neighboring water, the deer and other animals drinking it soon burst.

We were in this town three days. And afterward, us had come from heaven and arrived at going themselves also under the water; In the town where the emeralds were afterwards that they were seen on the

that people, to order them not to kill nor more than two thousand back - loads of make slaves of them, nor take them from maize, which we gave to the distressed their lands, nor do other injustice. Of this the Indians were very glad.

We passed through many territories and found them all vacant: their inhabitants wandered fleeing among the mountains, without daring to have houses or till the earth for fear of Christians. The sight was one of infinite pain to us, a land very fertile and beautiful, abounding in springs and streams, the hamlets deserted and burned, the people thin and weak, all fleeing or in concealment. As they did not plant, they appeased their keen hunger by eating roots and the bark of trees. We bore a share in the famine along the whole way; for poorly could these unfortunates provide for us, themselves being so reduced they looked as though they would willingly die. They brought shawls of those they had concealed because of the Christians, presenting them to us; and they related how the Christians at other times had come through the land, destroying and burning the towns, carrying away half the men, and all the women and the boys, while those who had been able to escape were wandering about fugitives. We found them so alarmed they dared not remain anywhere. They would not nor could they till the earth, but preferred to die rather than live in dread of such cruel usage as they Although these showed themselves greatly delighted with us, we feared that on our arrival among those who held the frontier, and fought against the Christians, they would treat us badly, and revenge upon us the conduct of their enemies; but, when God our Lord was pleased to bring us there, they began to dread and respect us as the others had done, and even somewhat more, at which we no little wondered. Thence it may at once be seen that, to bring all these people to be Christians and to the obedience of the Imperial Majesty, they must be won by kindness, which is a way certain, and no other is.

a range of mountains, to which the ascent copper, and other metals. Where the setis over difficult crags. We found many tled habitations are, the climate is hot; people there collected out of fear of the even in January the weather is very

and hungered beings who guided us to that place. The next day we despatched four messengers through the country, as we were accustomed to do, that they should call together all the rest of the Indians at a town distant three days' march. We set out the day after with all the people. The tracks of the Christians and marks where they slept were continually seen. At mid-day we met our messengers, who told us they had found no Indians, that they were roving and hiding in the forests, fleeing that the Christians might not kill nor make them slaves; the night before they had observed the Christians from behind trees, and discovered what they were about, carrying away many people in chains.

Those who came with us were alarmed at this intelligence; some returned to spread the news over the land that the Christians were coming; and many more would have followed, had we not forbidden it and told them to cast aside their fear, when they reassured themselves and were well content. At the time we had Indians with us belonging 100 leagues behind, and we were in no condition to discharge them, that they might return to their homes. To encourage them, we stayed there that night; the day after we marched and slept on the road. The following day those whom we had sent forward as messengers guided us to the place where they had seen Christians. We arrived in the afternoon, and saw at once that they told the truth. We perceived that the persons were mounted, by the stakes to which the horses had been tied.

From this spot, called the river Petutan, to the river to which Diego de Guzman came, we heard of Christians, may be as many as 80 leagues; thence to the town where the rains overtook us, 12 leagues, and that is 12 leagues from Throughout this region, the South sea. wheresoever the mountains extend, we They took us to a town on the edge of saw clear traces of gold and lead, iron, They received us well, and warm. Thence toward the meridian, the presented us all they had. They gave us country unoccupied to the North sea is

unhappy and sterile. There we underwent there, and of the manner of my coming. great and incredible hunger. Those who inhabit and wander over it are a race of evil inclination and most cruel customs. The people of the fixed residences and those beyond regard silver and gold with indifference, nor can they conceive of any use for them.

When we saw sure signs of Christians, and heard how near we were to them, we gave thanks to God our Lord for having chosen to bring us out of a captivity so melancholy and wretched. The delight we felt let each one conjecture, when he shall remember the length of time we were in that country, the suffering and perils we underwent. That night I entreated my companions that one of them should go back three days' journey after the Christians who were moving about over the country, where we had given assurance of protection. Neither of them received this proposal well, excusing themselves because of weariness and exhaustion; and although either might have done better than I, being more youthful and athletic, yet seeing their unwillingness, the next morning I took the negro with eleven Indians, and, following the Christians by their trail, I travelled 10 leagues, passing three villages, at which they had slept.

The day after I overtook four of them on horseback, who were astonished at the sight of me, so strangely habited as I was, and in company with Indians. They stood staring at me a length of time, so confounded that they neither hailed me nor drew near to make an inquiry. I bade them take me to their chief: accordingly we went together half a league to the place where was Diego de Alcaraz, their captain.

After we had conversed, he stated to me that he was completely undone; he had not been able in a long time to take any Indians; he knew not which way to turn, and his men had well begun to experience hunger and fatigue. I told him of Castillo and Dorantes, who were behind, 10 leagues off, with a multitude that conducted us. He thereupon sent three cavalry to them, with fifty of the Indians afraid they should die, and, going with us, who accompanied him. The negro return- they feared neither Christians nor lances. ed to guide them, while I remained. I Our countrymen became jealous at this, asked the Christians to give me a certifi- and caused their interpreter to tell the cate of the year, month, and day I arrived Indians that we were of them, and for a

which they accordingly did. From this river to the town of the Christians, named San Miguel, within the government of the province called New Galicia, are 30 leagues.

Five days having elapsed, Andrés Dorantes and Alonzo del Castillo arrived with those who had been sent after them. They brought more than six hundred persons of that community, whom the Christians had driven into the forests, and who had wandered in concealment over the land. Those who accompanied us so far had drawn them out, and given them to the Christians, who thereupon dismissed all the others they had brought with them. Upon their coming to where I was, Alcaraz begged that we would summon the people of the towns on the margin of the river, who straggled about under cover of the woods, and order them to fetch us something to eat. This last was unnecessary, the Indians being ever diligent to bring us all they could. Directly we sent our messengers to call them, when there came six hundred souls, bringing us all the maize in their pos-session. They fetched it in certain pots, closed with clay, which they had concealed in the earth. They brought us whatever else they had; but we, wishing only to have the provision, gave the rest to the Christians, that they might divide among themselves. After this we had many high words with them; for they wished to make slaves of the Indians we brought.

In consequence of the dispute, we left at our departure many bows of Turkish shape we had along with us and many pouches. The five arrows with the points of emerald were forgotten among others, and we lost them. We gave the Christians a store of robes of cowhide and other things we brought. We found it difficult to induce the Indians to return to their dwellings, to feel no apprehension and plant maize. They were willing to do nothing until they had gone with us and delivered us into the hands of other Indians, as had been the custom; for, if they returned without doing so, they were

were the lords of the land who must be have not done so, it is the fault of the obeyed and served, while we were persons Christians. of mean condition and small force. The themselves said the Christians lied: that we had come whence the sun rises, and they whence it goes down; we healed the sick, they killed the sound; that we had come naked and barefooted, while they had arrived in clothing and on horses with lances: that we were not covetous of anvthing, but all that was given to us we directly turned to give, remaining with nothing; that the others had the only purpose to rob whomsoever they found, bestowing nothing on any one.

respecting us, which they enhanced by contrast with matters concerning the othinterpreter of the Spaniards. To other understood us. over that whole extent. last, I could not convince the Indians that we were of the Christians; and only with great effort and solicitation we got ordered them to put away apprehension, establish their towns, plant and cultivate the soil.

From abandonment the country had already grown up thickly in trees. It is, no doubt, the best in all these Indias, the most prolific and plenteous in provisions. Three times in the year it is planted. It produces great variety of fruit, has beautiful rivers, with many other good waters. There are ores with clear traces of gold and silver. The people are well disposed: they serve such Christians as are their friends, with great good will. They are comely, much more so than the Mexicans. Indeed, the land needs no circumstance to make it blessed.

The Indians, at taking their leave, told us they would do what we commanded,

long time we had been lost; that they and affirm most positively, that, if they

After we had dismissed the Indians in Indians cared little or nothing for what peace, and thanked them for the toil they was told them; and conversing among had supported with us, the Christians with subtlety sent us on our way under charge of Zeburos, an Alcalde, attended by two men. They took us through forests and solitudes, to hinder us from intercourse with the natives, that we might neither witness nor have knowledge of the act they would commit. It is but an instance of how frequently men are mistaken in their aims; we set about to preserve the liberty of the Indians and thought we had secured it, but the contrary appeared; for the Christians had In this way they spoke of all matters arranged to go and spring upon those we had sent away in peace and confidence. They executed their plan as they had ers, delivering their response through the designed, taking us through the woods, wherein for two days we were lost, with-Indians they made this known by means out water and without way. Seven of our of one among them through whom they men died of thirst, and we all thought to Those who speak that have perished. Many friendly to the tongue we discriminately call Primahaitu, Christians in their company were unable which is like saying Vasconyados. We to reach the place where we got water found it in use over more than 400 the second night, until the noon of next leagues of our travel, without another day. We travelled 25 leagues, little more Even to the or less, and reached a town of friendly Indians. The Alcalde left us. there, and went on 3 leagues farther to a town called Culiaçan where was Melchior Diaz, printhem to go back to their residences. We cipal Alcalde and Captain of the Province.

The Alcalde Mayor knew of the expedition, and, hearing of our return, he immediately left that night and came towhere we were. He wept with us, giving praises to God our Lord for havingextended over us so great care. comforted and entertained us hospitably. In behalf of the governor, Nuño de Guzman and himself, he tendered all that hehad, and the service in his power. Heshowed much regret for the seizure, and the injustice we had received from Alcaraz and others. We were sure, had hebeen present, what was done to the Indians and to us would never have occurred.

The night being passed, we set out. the next day for Anhacan. The chief Alcalde besought us to tarry there, sinceby so doing we could be of eminent serand would build their towns, if the Chris- vice to God and your Majesty; the detians would suffer them; and this I say serted land was without tillage and every-

thickets, unwilling to occupy their towns; we were to send and call them, commanding them in behalf of God and the King. to return to live in the vales and cultivate the soil.

To us this appeared difficult to effect. We had brought no native of our own, nor of those who accompanied us according to custom, intelligent in these affairs. At last we made the attempt with two captives, brought from that country, who were with the Christians we first overtook. They had seen the people who conducted us, and learned from them the great authority and command we carried and exercised throughout those parts, the wonders we had worked, the sick we had cured, and the many things besides we had done. We ordered that they, with others of the town, should go together to summon the hostile natives among the mountains and of the river Petachan, where we had found the Christians, and say to them they must come to us, that we wished to speak with them. For the protection of the messengers, and as a token to the others of our will, we gave them a gourd of those we were accustomed to bear in our hands, which had been our principal insignia and evidence of rank, and with this they went away.

The Indians were gone seven days, and returned with three chiefs of those revolted among the ridges, who brought with them fifteen men, and presented us beads, turquoises, and feathers. The messengers said they had not found the people of the river where we appeared, the Christians having again made them run away into the mountains. Melchior Diaz told the interpreter to speak to the natives for us; to say to them we came in the name of God, who is in heaven; that we had travelled about the world many years, telling all the people we found that they should believe in God and serve him; for he was the master of all things on the earth, benefiting and rewarding the virtuous, and to the bad giving perpetual punishment of fire; that, when the good die, he takes them to heaven, where none ever die, nor feel cold, nor hunger, nor thirst, nor any inconvenience whatsoever, but the greatest enjoyment possible to con- before the Notary, in the presence of many ceive; that those who will not believe witnesses.

where badly wasted, the Indians were in him, nor obey his commands, he casts fleeing and concealing themselves in the beneath the earth into the company of demons, and into a great fire which is never to go out, but always torment; that, over this, if they desired to be Christians and serve God in the way we required, the Christians would cherish them as brothers and behave towards them very kindly: that we would command they give no offence nor take them from their territories, but be their great friends. If the Indians did not do this, the Christians would treat them very hardly, carrying them away as slaves into other lands.

> They answered through the interpreter that they would be true Christians and serve God. Being asked to whom they sacrifice and offer worship, from whom they ask rain for their corn-fields and health for themselves, they answered of a man that is in heaven. We inquired of them his name, and they told us Aguar: and they believed he created the whole world, and the things in it. We returned to question them as to how they knew this; they answered their fathers and grandfathers had told them, that from distant time had come their knowledge, and they knew the rain and all good things were sent to them by him. We told them that the name of him of whom they spoke we called Dios; and if they would call him so, and would worship him as we directed, they would find their welfare. They responded that they well understood, and would do as we said. We ordered them to come down from the mountains in confidence and peace, inhabit the whole country and construct their houses: among these they should build one for God, at its entrance place a cross like that which we had there present; and, when Christians came among them, they should go out to receive them with crosses in their hands, without bows or any arms, and take them to their dwellings, giving of what they have to eat, and the Christians would do them no injury, but be their friends; and the Indians told us they would do as we had commanded.

> The Captain having given them shawls and entertained them, they returned, taking the two captives who had been used as emissaries. This occurrence took place

CABINET

those of that province who were friendly to in the vales; that they had made churches the Christians, and had heard of us, came and crosses, doing all we had required. to visit us, bringing beads and feathers. We commanded them to build churches and put crosses in them: to that time none had been raised; and we made them bring passed, Alcaraz got back with the Christheir principal men to be baptized.

Then the Captain made a covenant with God, not to invade nor consent to invasion, nor to enslave any of that country and people, to whom we had guaranteed safety; that this he would enforce and defend until your Majesty and the Governor Nuño de Guzman, or the Vicerov in your name, should direct what would be most for the service of God and your Highness.

When the children had been baptized, we departed for the town of San Miguel. So soon as we arrived, April 1, 1536, came Indians, who told us many people had come the Christians took friendly leave of them.

As soon as these Indians went back, all down from the mountains and were living Each day we heard how these things were advancing to a full improvement.

Fifteen days of our residence having tians from the incursion, and they related to the Captain the manner in which the Indians had come down and peopled the plain; that the towns were inhabited which had been tenantless and deserted, the residents, coming out to receive them with crosses in their hands, had taken them to their houses, giving of what they had, and the Christians had slept among them overnight. They were surprised at a thing so novel; but, as the natives said they had been assured of safety, it was ordered that they should not be harmed, and

CABINET, PRESIDENT'S

10

head of a department comprising a number of executive bureaus. the Department of Justice is the Attorney-General of the United States; the chiefs of all other departments are officially called secretaries of the departments. cabinet of a President of the United States is somewhat similar in its functions to the ministry of a monarchical governwhich the American cabinet officer has Affairs.

Cabinet, President's, a body of executender their resignations when the sutive advisers authorized by Congress in preme legislative body acts adversely to the absence of a constitutional provision, any measure on which the ministry has and appointed by the President at the decided. In the cabinet no one member beginning of his administration. Unless takes precedence of another, and when the death, personal considerations, or other members are assembled in formal confercircumstances prevent, cabinet officers ence the President presides. In a minhold their places throughout the adminis- istry the spokesman is the president of Each cabinet officer is at the the council, and usually the minister for foreign affairs is officially known either The chief of as the prime minister or premier. The various cabinet officers receive a salary of \$8,000 per annum.

The following is a summary of the or-The ganization and the functions of the eight executive departments as they existed in 1901:

The Secretary of State has charge of ment; but there are notable differences. what is known as the State Department. As a general thing, members of a ministry This was created by act of Congress, July have the right to urge or defend any 27, 1789, having been in existence, howpublic measure before the supreme legis- ever, at that time for some months, under lature of their country, a privilege with the name of the Department of Foreign The first to fill the office was never been invested. While cabinet offi- Thomas Jefferson. The Secretary of State cers hold their places through an admin- has in his charge all business between our istration or at the pleasure of themselves own and other governments. The departor the President, and are in no wise af- ment conducts the correspondence with fected by any legislation in Congress to our ministers and other agents in foreign which they may be officially opposed, the countries, and with the representatives of members of a ministry almost invariably other countries here. All communications



SEAL OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

respecting boundary and other treaties are also under the direction of this department, and a special clerk compiles and preserves all statistics relating to our foreign commerce. This department also files all acts and proceedings of Congress, and attends to the publication of the same and their distribution throughout the country. No regular annual report is made to Congress concerning the work of this department, but special information is given whenever any unusual event or complication in our foreign relations occurs.

The first Secretary of the Treasury was Alexander Hamilton, who was appointed upon the organization of the department, Sept. 2, 1789. This department



SHAL OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

has charge of all moneys paid into the Treasury of the United States, also of all disbursements, the auditing of accounts, and the collection of revenue. It also supervises the mint and coinage of money, and has charge of the coast survey, including the erection and management of light-houses. The marine hospitals of the government are also under its direction, and it controls the regulation and appointments of all custom-houses. The Secretary is obliged to make a full report to Congress, at the opening of each regular session, of the business done by the department during the year, and the existing financial condition of the government. The department has an important bureau of statistics dealing with the foreign and domestic trade of the country. It also



SKAL OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

supervises the life-saving service, and has control of the National Board of Health.

The War Department dates from Aug. 7. 1789. John Knox was its first Secretary. It has in its charge all business growing out of the military affairs of the government, attends to the paving of troops, and furnishing all army supplies; also supervises the erection of forts, and all work of military engineering. The department is divided into a number of important bureaus, the chief officers of which are known as' the commanding general, the adjutant-general, the quartermaster-general, the paymaster - general, the commissary-general, the surgeon-general, the chief engineer, the chief of survey, and the chief of ordnance. The signal service is under the control of this department. It is made the duty of the Secretary of War

the state of the army, the expenditures of the military appropriations in detail, and which the department has special super- To these have since been added a bureau This department has also in vision. charge the publication of the official records of the Civil War, an enormous work. All the archives captured from or surrendered by the Confederate government are also in charge of this bureau of records.

The first Attorney-General of the United States, Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, was appointed under act of Congress of Sept. 24, 1789. The Attorney-General is required to act as attorney for the United States in all suits in the Supreme Court: he is also the legal adviser of the President and the heads of departments, and also of the solicitor of the treasury. He is further charged with the superintendence of all United States district attorneys and marshals, with the examination of all applications to the President for pardons, and with the transfer of all land purchased by the United States for government buildings, etc. The name, "Department of Justice," by which this division of the cabinet is now largely known, was given to it about 1872.

The Navy Department (1789) was at first included in the War Department, but in 1798 the two branches of the service were separated. Aug. 21, 1842, this department was organized into five bureaus-



SEAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICK.

to report annually to Congress concerning the bureau of navy-yards and docks; of construction, equipment, and repair; of provisions and clothing; of ordnance and all matter concerning the bureaus over hydrography; of medicine and surgery.



SKAL OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

of navigation, one of steam engineering, and one of recruiting, to which last has been added the work of equipment formerly provided for in connection with the construction bureau. It also keeps a library of war records. The Secretary of the Navy has charge of everything connected with the naval service of the government, and the execution of the laws concerning it, and makes annual reports to Congress of the conditions of the department. All instructions to subordinate officers of the navy and to all chiefs of the bureaus emanate from him, while the department supervises the building and repairs of all vessels, docks, and wharves, and enlistment and discipline of sailors, together with all supplies needed by them, The first Secretary of the Navy was Benjamin Stoddert, of Maryland.

The Department of the Interior was created by act of Congress, March 3, 1849. The business of the department is conducted by eight bureaus-viz., bureau of the public lands, pensions, Indian affairs, patents, education, railroads, and labor and labor statistics. Concerning this work report is made annually. These different bureaus have charge, under the Secretary, of all matters relating to the sale and survey



SEAL OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

of the public lands; the adjudication and payment of pensions; the treaties with the Indian tribes of the West; the issue of letters patent to inventors; the collection of statistics on the progress of education: the supervision of the accounts of railroads; the investigation of labor troubles, and collection of statistics The Secretary of the Interior has also charge of the mining interests of the government, of the census of the United States, and of the receiving and arranging of printed journals of Congress, and other books printed and purchased for the use of the government. The first to fill this office was Thomas Ewing, of Ohio.

The Post-office Department was established May 8, 1794. It has the supervision of all the post-offices of the country, their



SEAL OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

names, the establishment and discontinuance of post-offices, the modes of carrying the mails, the issue of stamps, the receipt of the revenue of the office, and all other matters connected with the management and transportation of the mails. Samuel Osgood, of Massachusetts, was the first to fill this office. The duties of the head of this department have now a scope that would amaze the ghost of the first official appointed, could he be permitted to revisit the scene of his earthly labors. In addition to the enormous and varied detail of labors connected with mail transportation here supervised, a series of maps of all parts of the country are kept, and continually revised to secure their entire accuracy to date. The condition of this



SEAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

department, financially and otherwise, is reported annually.

The Department of Agriculture was at first a bureau of the Interior Department; but in 1889, by act of Congress, it was made independent, and its chief, the Secretary of Agriculture, became a member of the President's cabinet. This department embraces numerous divisions and sections, such as the botanical division, the section of vegetable pathology, the pomological division, the forestry division, the chemical division, the division of entomology, the seed division, the silk section, the ornithological division, the bureau of animal industry, etc. On July 1, 1891, the weather bureau, which had hitherto been a branch of the signal service of the War Department, was transferred, by act of Congress, to this department.

The following is a list of all members of Presidential cabinets since the organization of the federal government: The following is a list of all members The following is a list of all members The following is a list of all members The following is a list of all members The following is a list of all members The following is a list of all members The following is a list of all members The following is a list of all members The following is a list of all members The following is a list of all members The following is a list of all members The following is a list of all members The following is a list of all members The following is a list of all members The following is a list of all members The following is a list of all members The following is a list of all members The following is a list of all members The following is a list of all members The following is a list of all members The following is a list of all members The following is a list of all members The following is a list of all members The following is a list of all members The following is a list of all members The following is a list of all members				, -			
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Louis McLane			6.	1809	Hugh McCulloch Oct	22,	1884
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Louis McLane	Joh	n Quincy AdamsMarch	5,	1817	Charles S. FairchildApril	1,	
Louis McLane	Hen	ry Clay	7,	1825	William Windom March		1889
Louis McLane	Mai	tin van Buren	24	1829		21,	1891
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Thomas F. Bayard March 6, 1885 Lewis Cass Aug. 1, 1831 James G. Blaine March 5, 1884 John W. Foster June 29, 1892 John Bell March 5, 1841 John Sherman March 7, 1837 John Sherman March 5, 1897 John Sherman March 5, 1897 John Sherman March 5, 1897 John Bell March 8, 1843 John Sherman March 5, 1897 William E. Day April 26, 1898 William W. Wikins Feb. 15, 1844 William R. Day April 26, 1898 William W. Wikins Feb. 15, 1844 William B. Day March 5, 1901 March 5, 1801 March 6, 1857 John B. Floyd March 6, 1857 March 1, 1801 March			5,	1881	Peter B. Porter	26,	1828
James G. Blaine			12,	1881	John H. EatonMarch	9,	1829
John W. Foster. June 29, 1892 John Bell March 5, 1841 Richard Olney June 7, 1895 John C. Spencer Oct. 12, 1841 Richard Olney June 7, 1895 John C. Spencer March 8, 1843 John Sherman March 5, 1897 William R. Day April 26, 1898 William R. Day April 26, 1898 George W. Crawford March 6, 1845 George W. Crawford March 6, 1845 George W. Crawford March 6, 1845 George W. Crawford March 6, 1857 George W. Campbell Feb. 9, 1814 George W. Campbell Feb. 1850 George W. Campbell George W. George W. George W. George W.			υ, 5	1880		7,	1831
Walter Q. Gresham March 8, 1893 John C. Spencer Oct. 12, 1841 Richard Olney June 7, 1895 7, 1895 John Sherman March 5, 1897 William Wilkins Feb. 15, 1844 William R. Day April 26, 1898 William Wilkins Feb. 15, 1844 John Hay Sept. 20, 1898 George W. Crawford March 6, 1845 John Hay March 5, 1901 George W. Crawford March 8, 1843 Alexander Hamilton Sept. 11, 1789 John B. Floyd March 6, 1857 Albert Gallatin May 14, 1801 John B. Floyd March 6, 1857 George W. Campbell Feb. 2, 1795 Simon Cameron March 6, 1862 Alerander J. Dallas Oct. 6, 1814 Ulysses S. Grant, ad interim. Aug. 12, 1862 William H. Crawford Oct. 2, 1816 John A. Rawlins May 28, 1868 Samuel D. Ingham March 6, 1829 John A. Rawlins March March March 8, 1876 Samuel D. Ingham May 29, 1833 George W. Campbell John A. Rawlins March March 8, 1869 William J. Duane May 29, 1833 George W. Grary			29.	1892		5.	1841
Richard Olney					John C. SpencerOct.	12,	1841
William R. Day			7,	1895	James M. PorterMarch	8,	1843
Sept. 20, 1898 George W. Crawford March 8, 1849							
## BECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY. Alexander Hamilton. Sept. 11, 1789 Oliver Wolcott. Feb. 2, 1795 Albert Gallatin May 14, 1801 George W. Campbell Feb. 9, 1814 Alexander J. Dallas. Oct. 6, 1814 William H. Crawford Oct. 22, 1816 Richard Rush March 6, 1829 Samuel D. Ingham March 6, 1829 Samuel D. Ingham March 7, 1825 William J. Duane May 29, 1833 William J. Duane May 29, 1833 Levi Woodbury June 27, 1834 Thomas Ewing March 5, 1841 Woodbury June 27, 1834 Walter Forward Sept. 13, 1841 George M. Bibb June 15, 1845 Robert J. Walker March 6, 1845 Robert J. Walker March March 7, 1853 Howell Cobb March 6, 1857 Howell Cobb March 6, 1857 Philip F. Thomas Dec. 12, 1860 Robert J. Walker March 7, 1853 Howell Cobb March 6, 1857 Philip F. Thomas Dec. 12, 1860 Robert J. Walker March 7, 1853 Howell Cobb March 6, 1857 Philip F. Thomas Dec. 12, 1860 Robert Smith Conrad March 1, 1850 Dec. 12, 1860 Louis M. Canderon March 6, 1857 Roger B. Taney Sept. 23, 1833 Robert J. Walker March 6, 1845 Robert J. Walker March 6, 1845 Robert J. Walker March 7, 1853 Howell Cobb March 6, 1857 Robert T. Lincoln March 6, 1885 Robert J. Walker March 6, 1845 Robert J. Walker March 7, 1853 Robert J. Walker March 7, 1853 Howell Cobb March 6, 1857 Robert Smith March May 21, 1798 Robert Smith July 15, 1801	Wii	liam R. DayApril			William L. MarcyMarch		
Alexander Hamilton Sept. 11, 1789 John B. Floyd March 6, 1857	3011						
John B. Floyd March 6, 1857				1001			
Alexander Hamilton Sept. 11, 1789 Joseph Holt Jan. 18, 1861 Oliver Wolcott. Feb. 2, 1795 Simon Cameron March 5, 1861 Samuel Dexter Jan. 1, 1801 Hedwin M. Stanton Jan. 15, 1862 Albert Gallatin May 14, 1801 Hedwin M. Stanton Jan. 15, 1862 Alexander J. Dallas Oct. 6, 1814 Lorenzo Thomas, ad interim. Feb. 21, 1868 William H. Crawford Oct. 7, 1825 John M. Schofield May 28, 1868 William H. Crawford Oct. 22, 1816 John M. Schofield May 28, 1868 Samuel D. Ingham March 6, 1829 William W. Belknap Oct. 25, 1869 Louis McLane Aug. 2, 1831 William W. Belknap Oct. 25, 1869 William J. Duane May 29, 1833 George W. McCrary March 8, 1876 Levi Woodbury June 27, 1834 George W. McCrary March 12, 1877 Alexander Ramsey Dec. 10, 1879 Homas Ewing March 5, 1841 William C. Endicott March 6, 1885 Walter Forward Sept. 13, 1841 Stephen B. Elkins Dec. 17, 1891 George M. Bibb <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>							
Samuel Dexter Jan. 1, 1801 Edwin M. Stanton Jan. 15, 1862 Albert Gallatin May 4, 1801 Ulysses S. Grant, ad interim. Aug. 12, 1867 Alexander J. Dallas. Oct. 6, 1814 John M. Schofield. May 28, 1868 William H. Crawford Oct. 22, 1816 John A. Rawlins. March March March May 29, 1831 March May 29, 1833 March May 29, 1833 March May March March May March Ma			11,	1789		18,	1861
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March Marc	Alh	ort Gallatin May	14	1801			
March Marc			9.	1814			
William H. Crawford Oct. 22, 1816 John A. Rawlins March 11, 1869 Richard Rush March 6, 1829 William W. Belknap Oct. 25, 1869 Samuel D. Ingham March 6, 1829 Alphonso Taft March 8, 1876 Louis McLane Aug. 2, 1831 James D. Cameron March 22, 1876 William J. Duane May 29, 1833 George W. McCrary March 12, 1877 Levi Woodbury June 27, 1834 Alexander Ramsey Dec. 10, 1879 Alexander Ramsey Dec. 10, 1879 Alexander Ramsey Dec. 10, 1879 Alexander Ramsey Dec. 10, 1879 Alexander Ramsey Dec. 10, 1879 Alexander Ramsey Dec. 10, 1879 Alexander Ramsey Dec. 10, 1879 Alexander Ramsey Dec. 10, 1879 Alexander Ramsey Dec. 10, 1879 Alexander Ramsey Dec. 10, 1879 Alexander Ramsey Dec. 10, 1879 Alexander Ramsey D	Ale	rander J. DallasOct.	υ,	1014		28.	1868
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Louis McLane			7,	1825	William W. BelknapOct.	25,	
William J. Duane May 29, 1833 George W. McCrary March 12, 1877	San	ie Molane Marcu	9,	1829	Alphonso Taft March	8,	
Roger B. Taney Sept. 23, 1833 Alexander Ramsey Dec. 10, 1879			29.	1833			
Levi Woodbury			23.	1833	Alexander Ramsey Dec	10.	1879
Walter Forward March Sept. 5, 1841 William C. Endicott March 6, 1885 John C. Spencer March 3, 1843 Redfield Proctor March 5, 1889 George M. Bibb June 15, 1844 Stephen B. Elkins Dec. 17, 1891 Robert J. Walker March 6, 1845 Stephen B. Elkins Dec. 17, 1891 William M. Meredith March 6, 1845 Russel A. Alger March 6, 1893 Russel A. Alger March 5, 1897 Howell Cobb March 6, 1893 Howell Cobb March 6, 1845 Ellhu Root March 6, 1893 Howell Cobb March 6, 1885 SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY Philip F. Thomas Dec. 12, 1860 Benjamin Stoddert May 21, 1798 John A. Dix Jan. 11, 1861	Lev	i WoodburyJune	27,	1834	Robert T. Lincoln March		
Walter Forward Sept. 13, 1841 Redfield Proctor March 5, 1889 5, 1889 John C. Spencer March 6, 1845 Stephen B. Elkins Dec. 17, 1891 George M. Bibb June 15, 1844 Stephen B. Elkins Dec. 17, 1891 Robert J. Walker March 6, 1845 Russel A. Alger March 5, 1897 William M. Meredith March 8, 1849 Russel A. Alger March 5, 1897 James Guthrie March 7, 1853 March 6, 1857 March 6, 1857 John A. Dix Jan. 11, 1861 Redfield Proctor March 5, 1889 Redfield Proctor March 6, 1857 Narch 6, 1893 Russel A. Alger March 6, 1893 Wussel A. Alger March 6, 1897 William M. Meredith March 6, 1857 Secretaries of The Navy Secretaries of The Navy Pollip F. Thomas Dec. 12, 1860 Robert Smith July 15, 1891	Tho	mas Ewing	5,	1841	William C. Endicott March		
George M. Blbb June Narch 15, 1844 Daniel S. Lamont March Russel A. Alger March Alger 6, 1893 Robert J. Walker March March March S. 1845 Nassel A. Alger March March March S. 1897 1, 1899 Thomas Corwin July 23, 1850 March S. 1857 March S. 1857 March S. 1857 James Guthrle March G. 1853 SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY 5, 1901 Philip F. Thomas Dec. 12, 1860 Benjamin Stoddert May 21, 1798 John A. Dix Jan. 11, 1861 Robert Smith July 15, 1801	Wal	ter ForwardSept.	13,	1841	Redfield Proctor	5,	
Robert J. Walker	Jop	n C. Spencer	3, 15	1844		17,	1891
William M. Meredith March 8, 1849 Ellhu Root Aug. 1, 1899 Thomas Corwin July 23, 1850 " " March 5, 1901 James Guthrie March 6, 1857 SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY. Philip F. Thomas Dec. 12, 1860 Benjamin Stoddert May 21, 1798 John A. Dix Jan. 11, 1861 Robert Smith July 15, 1801	Roh	ert J. Walker March	6.	1845			
Thomas Corwin July 23, 1850 "	Will	liam M. Meredith March	- 8,	1849			
James Guthrie March 7, 1853 Howell Cobb March 6, 1857 Philip F. Thomas Dec. 12, 1860 Benjamin Stoddert May 21, 1798 John A. Dix Jan. 11, 1861 Robert Smith July 15, 1801	Tho	mas CorwinJuly	23,	1850			1901
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Name.		inted.		l ppois	
J. CrowninshieldMs		, 1805	Charles A. WickliffeSept.		1841
Paul HamiltonMs		, 1809	Cave JohnsonMarch		1845
William Jones		, 1813 , 1 814	Jacob CollamerMarch Nathan K. HallJuly		1849 1850
Smith ThompsonNo		1818	Samuel D. HubbardAug.		1852
Samuel L. SouthardSe		1823	James CampbellMarch		1853
John Branch Ms		, 1829	Aaron V. BrownMarch	6,	1857
Levi Woodbury	y 23	, 1831	Joseph HoltMarch		
Mahlon DickersonJu		, 1834	Horatio KingFeb.		1861
James K. PauldingJu		, 1838	Montgomery BlairMarch		1861 1864
George E. Badger		, 1841 , 1841	William DennisonSept. Alexander W. RandallJuly		1866
Abel P. UpshurSe David HenshawJu		1843	John A. J. CreswellMarch		1869
Thomas W. GilmerFe		, 1844	Marshall JewellAug.		1874
John Y. Mason	rch 14	, 1844	James N. TynerJuly	12,	1876
George Bancroft	rch 10	, 1845	David McK. KeyMarch		
John Y. MasonSe	pt. 9	, 1846	Horace MaynardJune		1880
William B. Preston Ms		, 1849	Thomas L. JamesMarch		1881
William A. GrahamJu		, 1850 , 1852	Timothy O. HoweDec. Walter Q. GreshamApril		1881 1883
John P. KennedyJu James C. DobbinMs		, 1853	Frank HattonOct.		1884
Isaac Toucey		1857	William F. Vilas March		1885
Gideon WellesMs		, 1861	Don M. DickinsonJan.		1888
Adolph E. Borie	rch 5	, 1869	John WanamakerMarch		1889
George M. RobesonJu		, 1869	Wilson S. BissellMarch		1893
Richard W. ThompsonMs		, 1877	William L. Wilson Feb.		1895
Nathan Goff, JrJa		, 1881	James A. GaryMarch Charles E. SmithApril		1897 1898
William H. HuntMs William E. ChandlerAp		, 1881 , 1882	" "March		1901
William C. WhitneyMs		1885		,	1001
Benjamin F. Tracy		1889	ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.		
Hilary A. HerbertMs		, 1893	Edmund RandolphSept.		1789
John D. Long	rch 5	, 1897	William BradfordJan.		1794
" "	rch 5	, 1901	Charles LeeDec.		1795 1801
SECRETARIES OF THE INT	EDIOR		Theophilus ParsonsFeb. Levi LincolnMarch		1801
SECRETARIES OF THE IN	DEIOM.		Devi Dincom		
			Robert Smith March	. 3.	1805
Thomas Ewing		, 1849	Robert Smith		1805 1805
Alexander H. H. StewartSe	pt. 12	, 1850	Robert Smith	7,	
Alexander H. H. StewartSe Robert McClellandMs	pt. 12 rch 7	, 1850 , 1853	John BreckinridgeAug. Cæsar A. RodneyJan. William PinkneyDec.	7, 28, 11,	1805 1807 1811
Alexander H. H. StewartSe Robert McClellandMs Jacob ThompsonMs	pt. 12 rch 7 rch 6	, 1850 , 1853 , 1857	John Breckinridge Aug. Cæsar A. Rodney Jan. William Pinkney Ibec. Richard Rush Feb.	7, 28, 11, 10,	1805 1807 1811 1814
Alexander H. H. Stewart Se Robert McClelland Ms Jacob Thompson Ms Caleb B. Smith Ms	pt. 12 irch 7 irch 6 irch 5	, 1850 , 1853	John Breckinridge Aug. Cæsar A. Rodney Jan. William Pinkney Dec. Richard Rush Feb. William Wirt Nov.	7, 28, 11, 10, 13,	1805 1807 1811 1814 1817
Alexander H. H. StewartSe Robert McClellandMs Jacob ThompsonMs	pt. 12 rch 7 rch 6 rch 5 n. 8	, 1850 , 1853 , 1857 , 1861	John Breckinridge Aug. Cæsar A. Rodney Jan. William Pinkney Dec. Richard Rush Feb. William Wirt Nov. John M. Berrien March	7, 28, 11, 10, 13, 9,	1805 1807 1811 1814 1817 1829
Alexander H. H. Stewart. Se Robert McClelland Ma Jacob Thompson Me Caleb B. Smith Ms John P. Usher Ja James Harlan Ms Orville H. Browning Ju	pt. 12 irch 7 irch 6 irch 5 n. 8 y 15 y 27	, 1850 , 1853 , 1857 , 1861 , 1863 , 1865 , 1866	John Breckinridge Aug. Cæsar A. Rodney Jan. William Pinkney Ivec. Richard Rush Feb. William Wirt Nov. John M. Berrien March Roger B. Taney July	7, 28, 11, 10, 13, 9, 20,	1805 1807 1811 1814 1817 1829 1831
Alexander H. H. Stewart Se Robert McClelland Ms Jacob Thompson Ms Caleb B. Smith Ms John P. Usher Ja James Harlan Ms Orville H. Browning Ju Jacob D. Cox Ms	pt. 12 rch 7 rch 6 rch 5 n. 8 y 15 y 27 rch 5	, 1850 , 1853 , 1857 , 1861 , 1863 , 1865 , 1866 , 1869	John Breckinridge Aug. Cæsar A. Rodney Jan. William Pinkney Dec. Richard Rush Feb. William Wirt Nov. John M. Berrien March Roger B. Taney July Benjamin F. Butler Nov.	7, 28, 11, 10, 13, 9, 20, 15,	1805 1807 1811 1814 1817 1829
Alexander H. H. Stewart Se Robert McClelland Ms Jacob Thompson Ms Caleb B. Smith Ms John P. Usher Ja James Harian Ms Orville H. Browning Ju Jacob D. Cox Ms Columbus Delano No	pt. 12 prch 7 prch 6 prch 5 pr. 8 pr. 15 pr. 27 pr. 5 pr. 1	, 1850 , 1853 , 1857 , 1861 , 1863 , 1865 , 1866 , 1869 , 1870	John Breckinridge Aug. Cæsar A. Rodney Jan. William Pinkney Ivec. Richard Rush Feb. William Wirt Nov. John M. Berrien March Roger B. Taney July Benjamin F. Butler Nov. Felix Grundy July Henry D. Glipin Jan.	7, 28, 11, 10, 13, 9, 20, 15, 5,	1805 1807 1811 1814 1817 1829 1831 1833 1838 1840
Alexander H. H. Stewart. Se Robert McClelland Ma Jacob Thompson. Ma Caleb B. Smith Ma John P. Usher Ja James Harlan. Ma Orville H. Browning. Ju Jacob D. Cox. Ma Columbus Delano. No Zacharlab Chandler. Occ	pt. 12 prch 7 prch 6 prch 5 p. 15 py 27 prch 5 pv. 1 pv. 19	, 1850 , 1853 , 1857 , 1861 , 1863 , 1865 , 1866 , 1869 , 1870	John Breckinridge Aug. Cæsar A. Rodney Jan. William Pinkney Dec. Richard Rush Feb. William Wirt Nov. John M. Berrien March Roger B. Taney July Benjamin F. Butler Nov. Felix Grundy July Henry D. Glipin Jan. John J. Crittenden March	7, 28, 11, 10, 13, 9, 20, 15, 5, 11,	1805 1807 1811 1814 1817 1829 1831 1833 1838 1840 1841
Alexander H. H. Stewart. Se Robert McClelland Ms Jacob Thompson. Ms Caleb B. Smith Ms John P. Usher Ja James Harlan. Ms Orville H. Browning. Ju Jacob D. Cox. Ms Columbus Delano. No Zacharlab Chandler. Oc Carl Schurz. Ms	pt. 12 irch 7 irch 6 irch 5 irch 5 irch 5 iv 15 iv 19 irch 12 irch 12	, 1850 , 1853 , 1857 , 1861 , 1863 , 1865 , 1866 , 1869 , 1870 , 1875	John Breckinridge Aug. Cæsar A. Rodney Jan. William Pinkney Dec. Richard Rush Feb. William Wirt Nov. John M. Berrien March Roger B. Taney July Benjamin F. Butler Nov. Felix Grundy July Henry D. Glipin Jan. John J. Crittenden March Hugh S. Legare Sept.	7, 28, 11, 10, 13, 9, 20, 15, 5, 11, 5,	1805 1807 1811 1814 1817 1829 1831 1833 1838 1840 1841
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CABINET COUNCIL-CABLES

Name.	Appointed.		
Augustus H. Garland	. March	6.	1885
W. H. H. Miller	. March	5,	1889
Richard Olney	. March	6.	1893
Judson Harmon			1895
Joseph McKenna	. March	5,	1897
John W. Griggs	.Jan. 2	25.	1898
"		5.	1901
Philander C. Knox	.April	5,	1901
SECRETARIES OF AGR	CULTURE.		

Norman J. Coleman Feb.	18.	1889
Jeremiah M. RuskMarch	4,	1889
J. Sterling MortonMarch	6,	1893
James WilsonMarch	5,	1897
" "	5.	1901

Cabinet Council. See Cabinet, Presi-DENT'S.

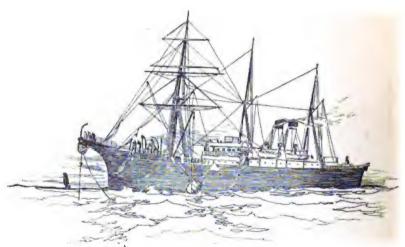
Cabinet, THE KITCHEN. See KITCHEN CABINET.

Cable, GEORGE WASHINGTON, author; born in New Orleans, Oct. 12, 1844; was educated in the public schools. In 1863-65 he served in the Confederate army in the 4th Mississippi Cavalry; in 1865-79 time a reporter on the New Orleans Picayune.

Delphine; The Silent South; The Creoles of Louisiana: The Negro Question; Strange True Stories of Louisiana; John March, Southerner, etc.

Cable, ATLANTIC. See ATLANTIC TELE-

Cables. OCEAN. The first permanent Atlantic cable was laid in July, 1866, from Valentia Bay, Ireland, to Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. In September of the same year a cable lost by an unsuccessful attempt in 1865 was recovered, and its laying completed, thus making two lines between the two points named (see ATLAN-TIC TELEGRAPH). These lines constituted what was known as the Anglo-American Cable, managed by a company of the same name. In 1868 the French Atlantic Telegraph Company was formed, and the following year it laid a line from Brest, France, to Duxbury, Mass. The fourth Atlantic telegraph cable was laid from was clerk in a cotton factory, and for a Valentia, Ireland, to Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, in the sum-In 1879 he gave himself mer of 1873, and a few months later up wholly to literature, making a spe- the Brazilian telegraph cable was laid cialty of describing Creole life in Lou- from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to a bay on isiana. In 1887 he established the House- the coast of Portugal. In 1874 the Direct Culture Clubs, a system of small clubs United States Cable Company



THE FARADAY LAYING THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

for the purpose of promoting more cor- formed and laid a line from Ballenskildial relations among the different class- ligs Bay, Ireland, to Rye, N. H., via Nova es of society. His writings include Old Scotia. The same year a sixth line across Creole Days; The Grandissimes; Madame the Atlantic was laid from Ireland to New-

CABOT

foundland. Another French line was laid from Brest to St. Pierre, an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in 1880. The companies owning all these lines having formed a combination and pooled their receipts, to keep up rates on the transmission of messages, a competing company was formed by James Gordon Bennett and John W. Mackay. This laid in 1884-85 two lines from Ireland to Nova Scotia, having also a connecting line from Ireland to France. In 1900 plans were perfected for a Pacific cable. to extend from San Francisco to Honolulu, thence to Wake Island, Guam Island, and Manila, all United States possessions.

Cabot, the name of a family of explorers intimately connected with the history of America. John is supposed to have been born in Genoa, although some historians have claimed Venice as his birthplace. There is evidence that

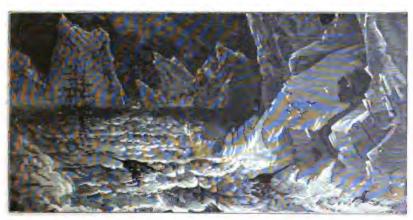
sided in Venice, and in that year for- sage. To further his undertaking he secured mally became a citizen. Subsequently from Henry VII. a patent for the dishe removed to Bristol, England, and encovery of any unknown lands lying in either gaged in mercantile business. With a the eastern, western, or northern seas. view of finding a shorter route to India,



BEBANTIAN CABOT.

for fifteen years prior to 1476 he re- he determined to attempt a northwest pas-

SERASTIAN, the second son of John, was



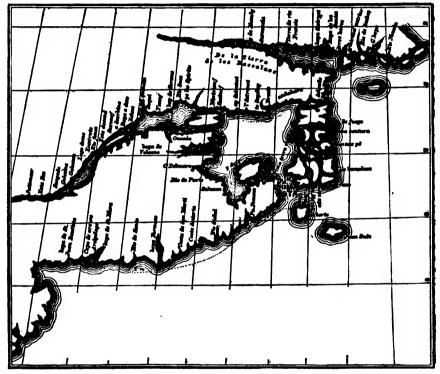
HUDSON BAY WHERE CABOT SOUGHT A NORTHWEST PASSAGE.

11.—B

Sebastian died in London in 1557.

and returned in July. In April, 1498, they at New Found Land, and within five or

born in Bristol, England, in 1477. As his most to lat. 60°, when the ice again barred name appears in the petition of his father his way. Then he sailed southward, and to Henry VII. for the patent above men- discovered a large island, which he called tioned, it is believed that he accompanied New Found Land (Newfoundland), and perhis father in the voyage described below. ceived the immense number of codfish in the waters surrounding it. Leaving that The latest evidence shows that John island, he coasted as far as the shores of and probably his son Sebastian sailed from Maine, and, some writers think, as far Bristol, May, 1497, discovered in June south as the Carolinas. On his return what was supposed to be the Chinese coast, Cabot revealed the secret of the codfish



MAP OF THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE, AFTER CHARTS MADE BY SEBASTIAN CABOT.

sailed again from Bristol; on this voyage six years thereafter fishermen from Eng-JOHN died and Sebastian succeeded to the land, Brittany, and Normandy were gathercommand. The place of the landfall is ing treasures there. As Cabot did not uncertain; probably Labrador and Prince bring back gold from America, King Edward Island were reached. A common Henry paid no more attention to him; account is that he was stopped by the ice- and in 1512 he went to Spain, by inpack in Davis Strait. Then he sailed vitation of King Ferdinand, and ensouthwest, and discovered the shores of joyed honors and emoluments until that Labrador, or, possibly, the northern shore monarch's death in 1516, when, annoyed of Newfoundland. Turning northward, he by the jealousies of the Spanish nobility, traversed the coast of the continent al- he returned to England. Henry VIII.

CABOT—CADWALADER

seek for a northwest passage to India; but he unsuccessfully fought the ice-pack at Hudson Bay and was foiled. The successor of Ferdinand invited Cabot to Spain and made him chief pilot of the realm. He was employed by Spanish merchants to command an expedition to the Spice Islands by way of the then newly discovered Strait of Magellan; but circumstances prevented his going farther than the southeast coast of South America, where he discovered the rivers De la Plata and Paraguay. His employers were disappointed, and, resigning his office into the hands of the Spanish monarch, he returned to England in his old age, and was pensioned by the King. After the death of Henry VIII. the "boy King," Edward VI., made Cabot grand pilot of England; but Queen Mary neglected him, and allowed that eminent navigator and discoverer of the North American continent to die in London in comparative poverty and obscurity at the age of eighty years. His cheerful temperament was manifested by his dancing at an assembly of young seamen the year before his death.

Cabot, GEORGE, statesman; born in Salem, Mass., Dec. 3, 1751; educated at Harvard College; member of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress; also of the State convention which accepted the national Constitution; was a United States Senator in 1791-96; and became the first Secretary of the Navy in 1798. He died in Boston, Mass., April 18, 1823.

Cabral, Pedro Alvarez, Portuguese navigator; born about 1460. In 1499, after VASCO DA GAMA (q. v.) returned from India, Cabral was sent by King in command of Baltimore when a local Emanuel, with thirteen ships, on a voyage revolt from Lisbon to the East Indies, for the threatened, and in April, 1862, was compurpose of following up Gama's discov-In order to avoid the calms on the Guinea made a member of a board appointed to 10° S. He erected a cross, and named the vices in the Mexican Campaign. country "The Land of the Holy Cross." It was afterwards called Brazil, from continent, a controversy arose between the as a brigadier-general afterwards he was

furnished Cabot with a vessel, in 1517, to crowns of Spain and Portugal concerning the right of possession, but it was settled amicably-Portugal to possess the portion of the continent discovered by Cabral, that is, from the River Amazon to the Plate (De la Plata). This discovery led Emanuel to send out another expedition (three ships) under AMERICUS VESPUCIUS (q. v.), in May, 1501. They touched Brazil at lat. 5° S., and returned home after a voyage of sixteen months. Cabral died about 1526.

Cabrilla, JUAN RODRIGUEZ, Portuguese navigator; born late in the fifteenth century; explored the Pacific coast as far as lat. 44° N., off the coast of Oregon, in 1542, under orders from the King of Spain, and discovered many of the islands, bays, and harbors with which we are now familiar. This voyage, made in search of the "Strait of America," which Alarcon had failed to find, was described by him under the title of Viaje y descubrimientos hasta el grado 43 de Latitud. He died at San Bernardo, Cal., Jan. 3, 1543.

Cacique, a word derived from the Haytien tongue and inaccurately applied by the Spaniards to the native nobles of Mexico, and also to great Indian chiefs. Its true meaning is "lord," "prince," or "supreme ruler.

Cadwalader, GEORGE, military officer; born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1804; practised law there till 1846; served in the Mexican War; was present at the battles of Molino del Rey and Chapultepec; and for bravery in the latter was brevetted major-general. He resumed law practice in Philadelphia at the close of hostilities. In 1861, he was appointed major - general of Pennsylvania volunteers, and placed against the government missioned major-general of United States eries. He left Lisbon on March 9, 1500. volunteers. In the latter year he was shore, he went so far westward as to dis- revise the military laws and regulations cover land on the coast of Brazil at lat. of the United States. He published Serdied in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3, 1879.

Cadwalader, John, military officer; brasil, a dyewood that abounded there. born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 10, 1742; Cabral took possession of the country in was an active patriot before the war for the name of the King. After it was ascer- independence broke out. He was made tained that it was a part of the American colonel of one of the city battalions, and

CAHENSLYISM—CAIMANERA

placed in command of the Pennsylvania bishops and priests in the United States, militia, co-operating with Washington in and especially of Archbishop Katzer, of the attack on Trenton, and participating in the battle of Princeton. He was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. He challenged Gen. Thomas Conway to fight a duel because of offensive words the latter used towards Wash-



JOHN CADWALADER.

ington. They fought, and Conway was badly wounded. After the war Cadwalader lived in Maryland, and was in its legislature. He died in Shrewsbury, Pa., Feb. 11, 1786.

Cahenslyism, a movement among Roman Catholic immigrants in the United States to secure separate ecclesiastical organization for each nationality or language, and in particular for Germans; named after Peter Paul Cahensly, Austro-Hungarian envoy to the Vatican, and a leader of the St. Raphael Society in Germany and Austria for promoting Roman Catholic interests among emigrants. About 1884, eighty-two German priests in the United States petitioned the Pope for help in perpetuating their native tongue and usages in the diocese of St. Louis. Mo., and in 1886 petitioned again that German Catholics be obliged to join Gerattending those speaking English. Receiving no open answer, they formed, in 1887, a society which sent representatives that year to the St. Raphael Society at Lucerne, Switzerland, and enlisted the cooperation of Herr Cahensly. They also secured the co-operation of many German Spaniards appeared in greater numbers,

Milwaukee; but were opposed by many others, especially by Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, who, at the installation of Archbishop Katzer, in 1891, denounced the movement as unpatriotic and disloyal. A provincial congress of German - Catholic societies at Dubuque, Ia., in 1892, approved the movement, as did also a national congress in Newark, N. J.; but it seemed overshadowed later by the predominance of more liberal views under the decisions of Monsignor Satolli, in 1892 and 1893; and Archbishop Corrigan publicly declared it a dead issue, and condemned by the Pope.

Caimanera, a town on the Bay of Guantanamo, in the district of the same name, and the province of Santiago, Cuba; about 35 miles east of the entrance of the harbor of Santiago. At the beginning of the war with Spain in 1898, the town and vicinity were the scene of important military and naval operations. On June 10 the bay was seized for a base of supplies by Captain McCalla, with the Marblehead. Yankee, and St. Louis, and the last vessel, supported by the others, cut the cable at Caimanera, which was connected with Santiago. The town was garrisoned by 3,000 Spanish soldiers, and protected by several gunboats and a fort. When the American vessels opened fire at 800 yards. forcing the Spaniards to withdraw from the block-house and the town, the Alfonso Pinzon appeared at the entrance of the bay, and at a range of 4,000 yards fired on the American vessels. The latter soon found the range; but the Spanish vessel refused to withdraw until the Marblehead gave chase, when she retired behind the fort, still keeping up her firing. On June 11, a battalion of 600 marines, the first United States troops to set foot upon Cuban soil, were landed under Lieutenant-Colonel Huntington from the troop-ship Panther and the men-of-war. They estabman-speaking churches, and be forbidden lished themselves at the entrance of the bay, little expecting that the Spanish soldiers, who had been driven in panic to the mountains, would return during the night. Consequently, when their pickets were fired upon there was considerable surprise. On the night of June 12, the

geon John B. Gibbs and two marines. Mississippi were fitted out. The attack lasted until morning, when the assailants were forced to retire under the Charlotte county, Va., in April, 1734. fire of the American field-guns. During Graduating at Princeton in 1759, he bethe night of June 13, the Spaniards again came pastor of the Presbyterian Church attacked the camp, and kept up such a at Elizabethtown in 1762. Zealously escontinuous fire that the Americans had pousing the revolutionary cause, he was no rest. same plan did not work, as a force of chaplain of a New Jersey brigade, he was Cubans under Colonel La Borda, who had for a time in the Mohawk Valley. In hastened to the camp, were sent out on 1780 his church and residence were burned skirmish duty. On the following day a by a party of British and Tories: and the company of marines with the Cubans ad- same year a British incursion from Staten vanced against the Spanish camp, and by a Island pillaged the village of Connecticut well-directed attack drove them away. In Farms, where his family were temporarily this action the American losses were six residing. A soldier shot his wife through killed and three wounded, while more than a window while she was sitting on a bed forty of the Spanish were killed. See with her babe. At that time Mr. Caldwell GUANTANAMO BAY.

Cairo. OCCUPATION OF. Cairo, Ill. (population, 1900, 12,566), is N. J., June 23, 1780, when the wadding situated near the extremity of a boat- for the soldiers' guns gave out, he brought shaped peninsula, at the confluence of the the hymn-books from the neighboring Ohio and Mississippi rivers, 175 miles be- church and shouted, "Now put Watts low St. Louis. It is a point of great im- into them, boys." In an altercation at portance as the key to a vast extent of Elizabethtown Point with an American navigable waters, and to it National sentinel, he was killed by the latter, Nov. troops were sent at an early period in the 24, 1781. The murderer was afterwards Civil War. Both the national govern- hanged. ment and Governor Yates, of Illinois, had been apprised of the intention of the Con- of birth uncertain; became a merchant federates to secure that position, hoping in Boston; and is noted for his controthereby to control the navigation of the versy with Cotton Mather concerning the Mississippi to St. Louis, and of the Ohio witchcraft delusion in New England. to Cincinnati and beyond. They also Mather had published a work entitled hoped that the absolute control of the Wonders of the Invisible World, and Calef Mississippi below would cause the North- attacked the book, the author, and the western States to join hands with the subject in a publication entitled More Confederates rather than lose these great Wonders of the Invisible World. Calef's trade advantages. The scheme was foil- book was published in London in 1700, tion of the Secretary of War, sent Illinois time the people and magistrates had come troops at an early day to take possession to their senses, persecutions had ceased, of and occupy Cairo. By the middle of and the folly of the belief in witchcraft May there were not less than 5,000 Union was broadly apparent. Mather, however, volunteers there, under the command of continued to write in favor of it, and to Gen. B. M. Prentiss, who occupied the ex- give instances of the doings of witches

and charging up to the camp killed Sur- naval expeditions in the valley of the

Caldwell, JAMES, clergyman; born in The next night, however, the much disliked by the Tories. Appointed was in Washington's camp at Morristown. The city of In the successful defence of Springfield,

Calef. ROBERT, author; place and date Governor Yates, under the direc- and in Salem the same year. About this treme point of the peninsula, where they in their midst. "Flashy people," wrote cast up fortifications and gave the post Mather, "may burlesque these things, but the name of Camp Defiance. Before the when hundreds of the most sober people, close of May it was considered impreg- in a country where they have as much nable against any force the Confederates mother-wit certainly as the rest of manmight send. It soon became a post of kind, know them to be true, nothing but great importance to the Union cause as the absurd and froward spirit of Sadduthe place where some of the land and cism [disbelief in spirits] can question

CALENDAR—CALHOUN

them." Calef first attacked Mather in a crease Mather, President of Harvard Colseries of letters, which were subsequently lege, caused copies of the work to be pubpublished in book form, as above stated. licly burned on the college green. Calef In these letters he exposed Mather's died about 1723. credulity, and greatly irritated that really good man. Mather retorted by calling creation of Julius Cæsar, based on a Calef a "weaver turned minister." Calef slight error which in the course of 1,600 tormented Mather more by other letters years amounted to ten days. Pope Greg-in the same vein, when the former, be- ory XIII. rectified the calendar in 1582. coming wearied by the fight, called the The Gregorian calendar was accepted ullatter "a coal from hell," and prosecuted timately by all civilized nations, with him for slander. When these letters of the exception of Russia, which still con-Calef were published in book form, In- tinues the use of the Julian Calendar.

Calendar. Our present calendar is the

CALHOUN, JOHN CALDWELL

born in Abbeville District, S. C., March tically carried out by acts of nullification, son was graduated, with all the honors, rating the Civil War. He died in Washat Yale College, in 1804, and studied law ington, D. C., March 31, 1850. His remains in the famous law-school in Litchfield, Conn. In 1807 he began the practice of the profession in his native district. Thoughtful, ardent, and persevering, he soon took high rank in his profession, and gained a very lucrative practice. Fond of politics, he early entered its arena, and in 1808-10 was a member of the State legislature. He was sent to Congress in 1811, where he remained, by successive elections, until 1817. Mr. Calhoun was very influential in pressing Madison to make a declaration of war with Great Britain in 1812. President Monroe called him to his cabinet as Secretary of War (Dec. 16, 1817), and he served as such during the President's double term of office. In 1824 he was chosen Vice-President of the United States, and was reelected with Andrew Jackson in 1828. In 1831 he was elected United States Senator by the legislature of South Carolina. He was Secretary of State in 1844-45, and from 1845 till 1850 he was again a member of the United States Senate. doctrine of State sovereignty and supremof States that might be dissolved by the dent of all action on the part of others, in 6 volumes. See WEBSTER, DANIEL. was held by Mr. Calhoun nearly all his

Calhoun, John Caldwell, statesman; very great; and his political tenets, prac-18, 1782. His father was a native of brought South Carolina to the verge of Ireland; his mother, formerly Miss Cald- civil war in 1832; and it made that State well, was of Scotch-Irish descent. The foremost and most conspicuous in inaugu-



JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN.

acy, and that the Union was a compact lie under a neat monument in St. Philip's church-yard at Charleston, S. C. His writsecession of any one of them, indepen- ings and a biography have been published

Government of the United States .- The life. His influence in his own State was following is Senator Calhoun's conception

CALHOUN, JOHN CALDWELL

of the national government, from his discourse on "The Constitution":

Ours is a system of government, compounded of the separate governments of the several States composing the Union, and of one common government of all its members, called the government of the United States. The former preceded the latter, which was created by their agency. Each was framed by written constitutions; those of the several States by the people of each, acting separately, and in their sovereign character; and that of the United States, by the same, acting in the same character, but jointly instead of separately. All were formed on the same model. They all divide the powers of government into legislative, executive, and judicial; and are founded on the have the high authority of the convention great principle of the responsibility of the which framed it. General Washington, as rulers to the ruled. The entire powers its organ, in his letter submitting the of government are divided between the plan to the consideration of the Congress two: those of a more general character of the then confederacy, calls it in one being specifically delegated to the United States; and all others not delegated, being reserved to the several States in their separate character. Each, within its appropriate sphere, possesses all the attributes, and performs all the functions of government. Neither is perfect without the other. The two combined, form one entire and perfect government. With these preliminary remarks, I shall proceed to the consideration of the immediate subject of this discourse.

The government of the United States was formed by the Constitution of the United States; and ours is a democratic, federal republic.

It is democratic, in contradistinction to aristocracy and monarchy. It excludes classes, orders, and all artificial distinc-To guard against their introduction, the Constitution prohibits the granting of any title of nobility by the United States, or by any State. The whole system is, indeed, democratic throughout. It has for its fundamental principle, the great cardinal maxim, that the people are the source of all power; that the governments of the several States and of the and the government, The government of United States were created by them, and the United States, leaving out "America" for them; that the powers conferred on for the sake of brevity. It cannot admit them are not surrendered, but delegated; of a doubt, that the Convention, by the

absolutely: and can be rightfully exercised only in furtherance of the objects for which they were delegated.

It is federal as well as democratic. Federal, on the one hand, in contradistinction to national, and, on the other, to a confederacy. In showing this, I shall begin with the former.

It is federal, because it is the government of States united in a political union, in contradistinction to a government of individuals socially united—that is, by what is usually called, a social compact. To express it more concisely, it is federal and not national, because it is the government of a community of States, and not the government of a single State or nation.

That it is federal and not national, we place "the general government of the Union," and in another "the federal government of these States." Taken together, the plain meaning is, that the government proposed would be, if adopted, the government of the States adopting it, in their united character as members of a common Union; and, as such, would be a federal government. These expressions were not used without due consideration, and an accurate and full knowledge of their true import. The subject was not a novel one. The convention was familiar with it. It was much agitated in their deliberations. They divided, in reference to it, in the early stages of their proceedings. first, one party was in favor of a national and the other of a federal government. The former, in the beginning, prevailed; and in the plans which they proposed, the constitution and government are styled "national." But, finally, the latter gained the ascendency, when the term "national" was superseded, and United States substituted in its place. The Constitution was accordingly styled, The Constitution of the United States of America; and, as such, are held in trust, and not expression, "United States," meant the

that the Convention regarded the differof the United States"; "the general government of the Union," and "government of the United States" as meaning the same thing-a federal, in contradistinction to a national government.

they are the same thing, it is only necessary, in order to ascertain with precision what they meant by federal government. to ascertain what they meant by the government of the United States. For this

expression to its origin.

It was at that time, as our history shows, an old and familiar phrase, having a known and well-defined meaning. Its use commenced with the political birth the confederacy and revolutionary governthrough which they have passed, withstrument that formed the latter was call- ernment, to make any essential change, ed, Articles of Confederation and Perpetu- either in the relation of the States to each al Union. Its first article declares that other, or the basis of their union, they the style of this confederacy shall be, "The would, by retaining the style which desigond, in order to leave no doubt as to the ments, have practised a deception, utterly relation in which the States should stand unworthy of their character, as sincere to each other in the confederacy about and honest men and patriots. It may, to be formed, declared-" Each State re- therefore, be fairly inferred, that, retaintains its sovereignty, freedom, and inde- ing the same style, they intended to attach and right, which is not, by this confederation, expressly delegated to the United it previously had; and, of course, in call-States in Congress assembled." go one step further back, the style of the government of these States" they meant confederacy will be found to be the same by "federal" that they stood in the same ed, and which it superseded. It dates its same basis—as under the confederacy and origin with the Declaration of Indepen- the revolutionary government; and that dence. That act is styled-"The unani- federal and confederated States meant mous Declaration of the thirteen United substantially the same thing. It follows, States of America." And here again, that also, that the changes made by the pres-

States united in a federal Union; for in there might be no doubt how these States no other sense could they, with propriety, would stand to each other in the new concall the government the federal govern- dition in which they were about to be ment of these States, and the general placed, it concluded by declaring-"that government of the Union, as they did these United Colonies are, and of right in the letter referred to. It is thus clear, ought to be, free and independent States"; "and that, as free and independent States, ent expressions, "the federal government they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do." The "United States" is, then, the baptismal name of these States-received at their birth-by Assuming it, then, as established, that which they have ever since continued to call themselves; by which they have characterized their constitution, government, and laws, and by which they are known to the rest of the world.

The retention of the same style, throughpurpose it will be necessary to trace the out every stage of their existence, affords strong, if not conclusive evidence that the political relation between these States, under their present constitution and government, is substantially the same as under of these States; and it has been applied ment; and what that relation was, we are to them, in all the forms of government not left to doubt; as they are declared expressly to be free, independent, and soverout alteration. The style of the present eign States. They, then, are now united, Constitution and government is precisely and have been, throughout, simply as conthe style by which the confederacy that federated States. If it had been intended existed when it was adopted, and which by the members of the convention which it superseded, was designated. The in- framed the present Constitution and gov-United States of America"; and the sec- nated them under the preceding governpendence; and every power, jurisdiction, to the expression, "the United States," the same meaning, substantially, which If we ing the present government "the federal with that of the revolutionary govern- relation to each other-that their union ment, which existed when it was adopt- rested, without material change, on the

tion, but in the superstructure of the national, it would seem, that they have mation of this conclusion, that the conven- site opinion from being entertained. Intion, in their letter to Congress, stating deed, this last seems to have become the the reasons for the changes that had been prevailing one; if we may judge from required a different organization of the and the almost entire disuse of that of government, without making any allusion whatever to any change in the relations applied to the "general government of of the States towards each other, or the Union"—and "the federal governbasis of the system. They state that "the ment of these States"—and all that apfriends of our country have long seen thorities, should be fully and effectually letter laying it before Congress. but the impropriety of delegating such extensive trusts to one body of men is evidifferent organization." Comment is unnecessary.

We thus have the authority of the convention itself for asserting that the expression, "United States," has essenbecause it is often applied, geographically, to designate the portion of this continent occupied by the States composing the Union, including Territories belonging to This application arose from the fact, that there was no appropriate term for that portion of this continent; and thus, not unnaturally, the name by which these States are politically designated, was employed to designate the region they occupy and possess. The distinction is important, and cannot be overlooked in discussing questions involving the character causing great confusion and dangerous misconceptions.

ent Constitution were not in the founda- States is federal, in contradistinction to We accordingly find, in confir- not been sufficient to prevent the oppomade, refer only to the necessity which the general use of the term "national," " federal." National is now commonly pertains to them or to the Union. and desired that the power of making seems to be forgotten that the term was war, peace, and treaties; that of levying repudiated by the convention, after full money and regulating commerce, and the consideration; and that it was carefully correspondent executive and judicial au- excluded from the Constitution, and the vested in the government of the Union; those who know all this—and, of course, how falsely the term is applied—have, for the most part, slided into its use without dent; hence results the necessity of a reflection. But there are not a few who so apply it, because they believe it to be a national government in fact; and among these are men of distinguished talents and standing, who have put forth all their powers of reason and eloquence, in suptially the same meaning, when applied to port of the theory. The question involved the present Constitution and government, is one of the first magnitude, and deserves as it had previously; and, of course, that to be investigated thoroughly in all its the States have retained their separate aspects. With this impression, I deem existence, as independent and sovereign it proper-clear and conclusive as I recommunities, in all the forms of political gard the reasons already assigned to prove existence through which they have passed, its federal character—to confirm them by Such, indeed, is the literal import of the historical references; and to repel the arexpression, "the United States," and the guments adduced to prove it to be a nasense in which it is ever used, when it is tional government. I shall begin with the applied politically-I say, politically- formation and ratification of the Constitution.

That the States, when they formed and ratified the Constitution, were distinct. independent, and sovereign communities, has already been established. That the people of the several States, acting in their separate, independent, and sovereign character, adopted their separate State constitutions, is a fact uncontested and incontestable; but it is not more certain than that, acting in the same character, they ratified and adopted the Constitution of the United States; with this difand nature of the government, without ference only, that in making and adopting the one, they acted without concert or agreement; but, in the other, with con-But as conclusive as these reasons are cert in making, and mutual agreement in to prove that the government of the United adopting it. That the delegates who con-

that they voted in the convention by Constitution, when framed, was submitted or nation, called the American people. to the people of the several States for their respective ratification; that it was it was binding on each, only in consequence of its being so ratified by it. Until then, it was but the plan of a Constitution, without any binding force. It was the a Constitution between the States ratifying it; and only between them, on the condition that not less than nine of the then thirteen States should concur in the ratification—as is expressly provided by its seventh and last article. It is in the following words: "The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same." If additional proof be needed to show that it was only binding between the States that ratified it, it may be found in the fact that two States-North Carolina and Rhode Island-refused, at first, to ratify; and were, in consequence, regarded in the interval as foreign States, without obligation, on their parts, to respect it, or, on the part of their citizens, to obey it. Thus far, there can be no difference of opinion. The facts are too recent and too well established, and the provision of the Constitution too explicit, to admit of doubt.

That the States, then, retained, after the ratification of the Constitution, the distinct, independent, and sovereign character in which they formed and ratified it, is certain; unless they divested themselves of it by the act of ratification, or by some provision of the Constitution. If they have not, the Constitution must be federal, and not national: for it would have, in that case, every attribute necessary to constitute it federal, and not one to make it national. On the other hand, if they have divested themselves, then it less so, that the government of the several

stituted the convention which framed the reduced to a single question; whether the Constitution, were appointed by the sev- act of ratification, of itself, or the Coneral States, each on its own authority; stitution, by some one, or all of its provisions, did, or did not, divest the several States; and that their votes were counted States of their character of separate, indeby States, are recorded and unquestion- pendent, and sovereign communities, and able facts. So, also, the facts that the merge them all in one great community

Before entering on the consideration of this important question, it is proper to reratified by them, each for itself; and that mark, that, on its decision, the character of the government, as well as the Constitution, depends. The former must, necessarily, partake of the character of the latter, as it is but its agent, created by act of ratification which established it as it, to carry its powers into effect. Accordingly, then, as the Constitution is federal or national, so must the government be; and I shall, therefore, use them indiscriminately in discussing the subject.

Of all the questions which can arise under our system of government, this is by far the most important. It involves many others of great magnitude; and among them, that of the allegiance of the citizen; or, in other words, the question to whom allegiance and obedience are ultimately due. What is the true relation between the two governments-that of the United States, and those of the several States? and what is the relation between the individuals respectively composing them? For it is clear, if the States still retain their sovereignty as separate and independent communities, the allegiance and obedience of the citizens of each would be due to their respective States; and that the government of the United States and those of the several States would stand as equals and co-ordinates in their respective spheres; and, instead of being united socially, their citizens would be politically connected through their respective States. On the contrary, if they have, by ratifying the Constitution, divested themselves of their individuality and sovereignty, and merged themselves into one great community or nation, it is equally clear that the sovereignty would reside in the whole-or what is called the American people; and that allegiance and obedience would be due to them. Nor is it would necessarily lose its federal charac- States would, in such case, stand to that ter, and become national. Whether, then, of the United States, in the relation of the government is federal or national, is inferior and subordinate, to superior and

the several States, thus fused, as it were, each counting one. The declaration was into one general mass, would be united announced to be unanimous, not because socially, and not politically. So great every delegate voted for it, but because a change of condition would have in- the majority of each delegation did; volved a thorough and radical revolution, showing clearly that the body itself, both socially and politically—a revolution regarded it as the united act of the much more radical, indeed, than that several colonies, and not the act of the which followed the Declaration of Inde- whole as one community.

of the Constitution effected so mighty a were so tenacious, the declaration was change, are bound to establish it by the made in the name and by the authority most demonstrative proof. The presump- of the people of the colonies, represented tion is strongly opposed to it. It has al- in Congress; and that was followed by deready been shown that the authority of claring them to be "free and independent the convention which formed the Consti- States." The act was, in fact, but a fortution is clearly against it; and that the mal and solemn annunciation to the world history of its ratification, instead of sup- that the colonies had ceased to be deplying evidence in its favor, furnishes pendent communities, and had become free strong testimony in opposition to it. To and independent States, without involvthese, others may be added; and, among ing any other change in their relations them, the presumption drawn from the with each other than those necessarily inhistory of these States, in all the stages cident to a separation from the parent of their existence down to the time of the country. So far were they from supposratification of the Constitution. In all, ing, or intending that it should have the they formed separate, and, as it respects effect of merging their existence, as sepaeach other, independent communities, and rate communities, into one nation, that were ever remarkable for the tenacity with they had appointed a committee—which which they adhered to their rights as such. was actually sitting, while the declara-It constituted, during the whole period, one tion was under discussion—to prepare a of the most striking traits in their charplan of a confederacy of the States, preacter,—as a very brief sketch will show.

formed distinct communities,—each with ment, this committee prepared the draft its separate charter and government,- of the articles of confederation and perand in no way connected with each other, petual union, which afterwards was adoptexcept as dependent members of a com- ed by the governments of the several mon empire. Their first union amongst States. That it instituted a mere conthemselves was, in resistance to the en- federacy and union of the States had alcroachments of the parent country on ready been shown. That, in forming and their chartered rights,-when they adopted assenting to it, the States were exceedthe title of,-" the United Colonies." Un- ingly jealous and watchful in delegating der that name they acted, until they de-power, even to a confederacy; that they clared their independence; - always, in granted the powers delegated most retheir joint councils, voting and acting as luctantly and sparingly; that several of separate and distinct communities; - and them long stood out, under all the pressnot in the aggregate, as composing one ure of the Revolutionary War, before they community or nation. They acted in the acceded to it; and that, during the intersame character in declaring independence; val which elapsed between its adoption by which act they passed from their de- and that of the present Constitution, they pendent, colonial condition, into that of evinced, under the most urgent necessity, free and sovereign States. The declara- the same reluctance and jealousy, in deletion was made by delegates appointed by gating power-are facts which cannot be the several colonies, each for itself, and disputed. on its own authority. The vote making

paramount; and that the individuals of the declaration was taken by delegations. To leave no doubt on a point so important, and in They who maintain that the ratification reference to which the several colonies paratory to entering into their new con-During their colonial condition, they dition. In fulfilment of their appoint-To this may be added another circum-

right to dispose of it as it pleased; and, and to adopt the course recommended by the State appointing them. each State, by the people thereof, for the Constitution. their assent and adoption." All this was in strict accord with the federal charac- Constitution, and to the preamble, it will ter of the Constitution, but wholly repug- be found what was the effect of ratifying. nant to the idea of its being national. It The article expressly provides that, "the received the assent of the States in all ratification of the conventions of nine the possible modes in which it could be States shall be sufficient for the establishobtained: first, in their confederated char-ment of this Constitution, between the acter, through its only appropriate organ, the Congress; next, in their individual amble of the Constitution is in the followcharacter, as separate States, through ing words: "We, the people of the United their respective State governments, to which the Congress referred it; and finally, in their high character of independent and sovereign communities, through a convention of the people, called in each State, by the authority of its government. The States acting in these various capacities might, at every stage, have defeated it or not, at their option, by giving or withholding their consent.

With this weight of presumptive evidence, to use no stronger expression, in favor of its federal, in contradistinction to its national character, I shall next proceed to show that the ratification of the Constitution, instead of furnishing proof against, contains additional and conclusive evidence in its favor.

We are not left to conjecture as to what was meant by the ratification of the Constitution, or its effects. The expressions used by the conventions of the States, to show by whom it was ordained and esin ratifying it, and those used by the Constitution in connection with it, afford by "We, the people of the United States"; ample means of ascertaining with accu- for, by their authority, it was done. To

stance of no little weight, drawn from al form of expression used for the former the preliminary steps taken for the rati- is: "We, the delegates of the State" fication of the Constitution. The plan was (naming the State), "do, in behalf of laid, by the convention, before the Con- the people of the State, assent to, and ratigress of the confederacy, for its consider- fy the said Constitution." All use "ratiation and action, as has been stated. It fy," and all, except North Carolina, use was the sole organ and representative of "assent to." The delegates of that State these States in their confederated charac- use "adopt" instead of "assent to." a ter. By submitting it, the convention rec- variance merely in the form of expression. ognized and acknowledged its authority without, in any degree, affecting the meanover it, as the organ of distinct, indepen- ing. Ratification was, then, the act of dent, and sovereign States. It had the the several States in their separate capacity. It was performed by delegates if it had thought proper, it might have appointed expressly for the purpose. Each defeated the plan by simply omitting to appointed its own delegates; and the deleact on it. But it thought proper to act, gates of each acted in the name of, and for Their act the convention, which was, to submit it consisted in "assenting to," or, what is "to a convention of delegates, chosen in the same thing, "adopting and ratifying"

> By turning to the seventh article of the States so ratifying the same." The pre-States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." The effect, then, of its ratification was, to ordain and establish the Constitution, and thereby to make, what was before but a plan, "The Constitution of the United States of America." All this is clear.

> It remains now to show by whom it was ordained and established; for whom it was ordained and established; for what it was ordained and established; and over whom it was ordained and established. These will be considered in the order in which they stand.

Nothing more is necessary, in order tablished, than to ascertain who are meant racy, both its meaning and effect. The usu- this there can be but one answer: it meant

by which it was done, prove, beyond the tion for the United States of America." name and by the authority of its State: and, as all the States ratified it. "We, the people of the United States," mean We. the people of the several States of the Union. The inference is irresistible. And when it is considered that the States of the Union were then members of the confederacy, and that, by the express proretains its sovereignty, freedom, and inthat "We, the people of the United States of America," mean the people of the several States of the Union, acting as free, independent, and sovereign States. This strikingly confirms what has been already it was not over the several States is setstated—to wit, that the convention which tled by the seventh article beyond conformed the Constitution meant the same troversy. It declares that the ratificathing by the terms "United States" and tion by nine States shall be sufficient to "federal," when applied to the Constitution or government; and that the former. when used politically, always mean these sarily excludes over—as that which is be-States united as independent and sovereign communities.

Having shown by whom it was ordained, there will be no difficulty in determining for whom it was ordained. The the several States, or, what is the same preamble is explicit—it was ordained and established for "The United States of America," adding "America," in comformity to the style of the then confederacy, and ordains and establishes is higher than the Declaration of Independence. Assum- that which is ordained and established; ing, then, that the "United States" bears and, of course, the latter must be suborthe same meaning in the conclusion of the dinate to the former, and cannot, therepreamble as it does in its commencement fore, be over it. "Between" always means should not), it follows, necessarily, that that the authority which ordained and esthe Constitution was ordained and estab- tablished the Constitution was the joint lished for the people of the several States, and united authority of the States ratify-

ing for what it was ordained and es- them; and, as a compact, binding on tablished. The preamble cnumerates the them; but only as such. In that sense objects. They are—"to form a more the term "between" is appropriately apperfect union, to establish justice, insure plied. In no other can it be. It was,

the people who ratified the instrument; mon defence, promote the general welfare, for it was the act of ratification which and secure the blessings of liberty to ourordained and established it. Who they selves and our posterity." To effect these were, admits of no doubt. The process objects, they ordained and established, to preparatory to ratification, and the acts use their own language, "the Constitupossibility of a doubt, that it was ratified clearly meaning by "for" that it was by the several States, through conventions intended to be their Constitution; and of delegates, chosen in each State by the that the objects of ordaining and estabpeople thereof; and acting, each in the lishing it were to perfect their union. to establish justice among them; to insure their domestic tranquillity, to provide for their common defence and general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty to them and their posterity. Taken all together, it follows, from what has been stated, that the Constitution was ordained and established by the several States. vision of one of its articles, "each State as distinct, sovereign communities; and that it was ordained and established by dependence," the proof is demonstrative, them for themselves-for their common welfare and safety, as distinct and sovereign communities.

It remains to be shown over whom it was ordained and established. establish the Constitution between the States so ratifying. "Between" necestween States cannot be over them. Reason itself, if the Constitution had been silent, would have led, with equal certainty, to the same conclusion. For it was thing, their people, in their sovereign capacity, who ordained and established the Constitution. But the authority which (and no reason can be assigned why it more than over, and implies in this case by whom it was ordained and established. ing it; and that, among the effects of their Nor will there be any difficulty in show-ratification, it became a contract between domestic tranquillity, provide for the com- doubtless, used in that sense in this in-

stance; but the question still remains, explanation perfectly satisfactory may be over whom was it ordained and establish- given, why the expression, as it now ed? After what has been stated, the an- stands, was used by the framers of the swer may be readily given. It was over Constitution, and why it should not reits functionaries in their official charac-

arguments drawn from the act of ratifi- text or support. The omission is certainly cation, and the Constitution itself, that striking, but it can be readily explained. the several States of the Union, acting It was made intentionally, and solely from in their confederated character, ordained the necessity of the case. The first draft and established the Constitution; that of the Constitution contained an enumerthey ordained and established it for them- ation of the States, by name, after the selves, in the same character; that they word "people"; but it became impossible ordained and established it for their wel- to retain it after the adoption of the fare and safety, in the like character; that seventh and last article, which provided, they established it as a compact between that the ratification by nine States should them, and not as a Constitution over be sufficient to establish the Constitution them; and that, as a compact, they are as between them; and for the plain reaparties to it, in the same character. I son, that it was impossible to determine have thus established, conclusively, that whether all the States would ratify; or, these States, in ratifying the Constitu- if any failed, which, and how many of tion, did not lose the confederated charac- the number; or, if nine should ratify, how ter which they possessed when they rati- to designate them. No alternative was fied it, as well as in all the preceding thus left but to omit the enumeration, and stages of their existence; but, on the to insert the "United States of America" contrary, still retained it to the full.

maintain the national character of the been seized on, as furnishing strong proof government, rely, in support of their that the government was ordained and views, mainly on the expressions, "We, the established by the American people, in people of the United States," used in the the aggregate, and is therefore national. first part of the preamble; and "do orthe United States of America," used in its conclusion. Taken together, they insist, in the first place, that "we, the people," mean the people in their individual character, as forming a single community; and that "the United States of America" designates them in their aggregate character as the American people. In maintaining this construction, they rely on the

the government which it created, and all ceive the meaning attempted to be placed upon it. It is conceded that, if the enuter, and the individuals composing and meration of the States after the word, inhabiting the several States, as far as "people," had been made, the expression they might come within the sphere of would have been freed from all ambiguity, the powers delegated to the United States. and the inference and argument founded I have now shown, conclusively, by on the failure to do so left without prein its place. And yet, an omission, so Those who oppose this conclusion, and readily and so satisfactorily explained, has

But the omission, of itself, would have dain and establish this Constitution for caused no difficulty, had there not been connected with it a twofold ambiguity in the expression as it now stands. The term "United States," which always means, in Constitutional language, the several States in their confederated character, means also, as has been shown, when applied geographically, the country occupied and possessed by them. While the term, "people," has, in the English language, no omission to enumerate the States by name, plural, and is necessarily used in the sinafter the word "people" (so as to make gular number, even when applied to many it read, "We, the people of New Hamp- communities or States confederated in a shire, Massachusetts, &c.," as was done common union, as is the case with the Unitin the articles of the confederation, and, ed States. Availing themselves of this doualso, in signing the Declaration of Inde- ble ambiguity, and the omission to enumerpendence); and, instead of this, the simple ate the States by name, the advocates of use of the general term "United States." the national theory of the government, However plausible this may appear, an assuming that we, the people, meant in-

dividuals generally, and not people as forming States; and that United States the light of a compact, still existing bepolitical sense, made out an argument of and established; that it regards the union, some plausibility, in favor of the con- then existing, as still existing; and the clusion that "we, the people of the United several States, of course, still members States of America," meant the aggregate of it, in their original character of conpopulation of the States regarded en federated States, is clear. Its seventh ter as forming separate political com- nection with the arguments drawn from munities. But in this gratuitous assump- the preamble, sufficiently establishes all tion, and the conclusion drawn from it, these points, without adducing others; they overlooked the stubborn fact, that except that which relates to the continuthe very people who ordained and estab- ance of the union. To establish this, it lished the constitution, are identically the will not be necessary to travel out of the same who ratified it; for it was by the preamble and the letter of the convention, act of ratification alone that it was or- laying the plan of the Constitution before dained and established, as has been con- the Congress of the confederation. In clusively shown. This fact, of itself, enumerating the objects for which the sweeps away every vestige of the argu- Constitution was ordained and establishment drawn from the ambiguity of those ed, the preamble places at the head of the terms, as used in the preamble.

theory, on the expression, "ordained and terms "ordained and established" from established this Constitution." They admit that the Constitution, in its incipient state, assumed the form of a compact; but contend that "ordained and established," as applied to the Constitution and of itself, is sufficient to refute the assergovernment, are incompatible with the idea of compact; that, consequently, the instrument or plan lost its federative character when it was ordained and established as a Constitution; and, thus, the States ceased to be parties to a compact, and members of a confederated union, and established in its place: for we have the became fused into one common community, or nation, as subordinate and dependent divisions or corporations.

the question whether there is any compat- Congress, they say, "In all our deliberibility between the terms "ordained and ations on this subject, we kept steadily cstablished" and that of "compact," on in our view that which appears to us the which the whole argument rests; although greatest interest of every true American, it would be no difficult task to show that the consolidation of our union." it is a gratuitous assumption, without any union" can refer to no other than the foundation whatever for its support. It then existing union, the old union of is sufficient for my purpose to show that the confederacy, and of the revoluthe assumption is wholly inconsistent with tionary government which preceded it. the Constitution itself-as much so, as of which these States were confederated the conclusion drawn from it has been members. shown to be inconsistent with the opinion been the union to which the framers reof the convention which formed it. Very ferred in the preamble. It was this, aclittle will be required, after what has been cordingly, which the Constitution intended already stated, to establish what I pro- to make more perfect: just as the conpose.

That the Constitution regards itself in was used in a geographical and not a tween the States, after it was ordained masse, and not in their distinctive charac- article, so often referred to, in conrest, as its leading object-"to form a They next rely, in support of their more perfect union." So far, then, are the being incompatible with the union, or having the effect of destroying it, the Constitution itself declares that it was intended "to form a more perfect union." This, tion of their incompatibility. But it is proper here to remark that it could not have been intended, by the expression in the preamble, "to form a more perfect union," to declare that the old was abolished, and a new and more perfect union authority of the convention which formed the Constitution, to prove that their object was to continue the then existing I do not deem it necessary to discuss union. In their letter, laying it before This must, of course, have federacy made more perfect that of the

revolutionary government. Nor is there but as strong as it is, it certainly was imply nothing incompatible with the proless a meaning and effect wholly inconbe to destroy the union, and not to consolidate and perfect it.

federal, and not national. I can discover them for the purpose. in all its parts, repels it. It is, throughexistence of the States, and invokes their aid to carry its powers into execution. not the latter construction. their agency.

But however strong be the proofs of anything in the term "consolidation," used its federal character derived from this by the convention, calculated to weaken source, that portion which provides for the conclusion. It is a strong expression; the amendment of the Constitution, furnishes, if possible, still stronger. It shows, not intended to imply the destruction of conclusively, that the people of the sevthe union, as it is supposed to do by the eral States still retain that supreme ultiadvocates of a national government; for mate power called sovereignty—the power that would have been incompatible with by which they ordained and established the context, as well as with the continu- the Constitution; and which can rightance of the union, which the sentence and fully create, modify, amend, or abolish the entire letter imply. Interpreted, then, it, at its pleasure. Wherever this power in conjunction with the expression used resides, there the sovereignty is to be in the preamble, "to form a more perfect found. That it still continues to exist in union," although it may more strongly the several States, in a modified form, is intimate closeness of connection, it can clearly shown by the fifth article of the Constitution, which provides for fessed object of perfecting the union, still amendment. By its provisions, Congress may propose amendments, on its own ausistent with the nature of a confederated thority, by the vote of two-thirds of both community. For to adopt the interpreta- Houses; or it may be compelled to call tion contended for, to its full extent, would a convention to propose them, by twothirds of the legislatures of the several States: but, in either case, they remain, If we turn from the preamble and the when thus made, mere proposals of no ratifications, to the body of the Consti-validity, until adopted by three-fourths tution, we shall find that it furnishes most of the States, through their respective conclusive proof that the government is legislatures; or by conventions, called by Thus far, the nothing, in any portion of it, which gives several States, in ordaining and estabthe least countenance to the opposite con- lishing the Constitution, agreed, for their clusion. On the contrary, the instrument, mutual convenience and advantage, to modify, by compact, their high sovereign out, federal. It everywhere recognizes the power of creating and establishing constitutions, as far as it related to the Constitution and government of the In one of the two Houses of Congress the United States. I say, for their mutual members are elected by the legislatures convenience and advantage; for without of their respective States; and in the other the modification, it would have required by the people of the several States, not the separate consent of all the States of as composing mere districts of one great the Union to alter or amend their consticommunity, but as distinct and indepen- tutional compact; in like manner as it dent communities. General Washington required the consent of all to establish it vetoed the first act apportioning the mem- between them; and to obviate the almost bers of the House of Representatives insuperable difficulty of making such among the several States, under the first amendments as time and experience might census. expressly on the ground that the prove to be necessary, by the unanimous act assumed, as its basis, the former and consent of all, they agreed to make the The Presi- modification. But that they did not indent and Vice-President are chosen by tend, by this, to divest themselves of the electors, appointed by their respective high sovereign right (a right which they States; and, finally, the judges are ap-still retain, notwithstanding the modificapointed by the President and the Senate; tion) to change or abolish the present and, of course, as these are elected by Constitution and government at their the States, they are appointed through pleasure, cannot be doubted. It is an acknowledged principle, that sovereigns

ing their sovereignty; of which the confederacy existing at the time furnishes a striking illustration. It must reside, unimpaired and in its plenitude, somewhere. And if it do not reside in the people of the several States, in their confederated character, where—so far as it relates to the Constitution and government of the United States—can it be found? certainly, in the government; for, according to our theory, sovereignty resides in the people, and not in the government. That it cannot be found in the people. taken in the aggregate, as forming one community or nation, is equally certain. But as certain as it cannot, just so certain is it that it must reside in the people of the several States; and if it reside in them at all, it must reside in them as separate and distinct communities; for it has been shown that it does not reside in them in the aggregate, as forming one community or nation. These are the only aspects under which it is possible to regard the people: and, just as certain as it resides in them. in that character, so certain is it that ours is a federal, and not a national government.

California, the largest of the Pacific coast States; noted for its admirable climate, its production of gold, its large commerce, and its great yield of fruit,



STATE SEAL OF CALIFORNIA.

rope. In recent years the production of many ships with which they sailed out to gold has decreased, but there has been other countries to obtain booty." Both

may, by compact, modify or qualify the a remarkable development of other minexercise of their power, without impair- eral resources, especially petroleum. Reports on the foreign trade in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, showed at the ports of Humboldt, Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco, imports of merchandise, \$49,441,831; exports, \$43,-361,078; imports of gold and silver coin and bullion, \$13,734,348; exports, \$9,528,-309. The production of the precious metals in the calendar year of 1899 was: Gold, \$15,197,800; silver, \$494,580. In 1900 the total assessed valuation of taxable property was \$1,218,228,588, and the total bonded debt was \$2,281,500, nearly all of which was held in State educational funds. The population in 1890 was 1,208,-130; in 1900, 1,485,053.

In 1534 HERNANDO CORTEZ (q. v.) sent Hernando de Grijalva on an errand of discovery to the Pacific coast, who probably saw the peninsula of California. Twenty-five years before the Spanish leader discovered the country, a romance was published in Spain in which are described the doings of a pagan queen of Amazons, who brought from the "right hand of the Indies" her allies to assist the infidels in their attack upon Constantinople. The romance was entitled Esplandian, the name of an imaginary Greek emperor, living in Stamboul, the ancient name of Constantinople. Amazonian queen was named Calafia, whose kingdom, rich in gold, diamonds, and pearls, was called California. author probably derived the name from Calif, the title of a successor of Mohammed. The author says: "Know that on the right hand of the Indies there is an island, called California, very close to the Terrestrial Paradise, and it was peopled by black women without any man among them, for they lived in the fashion of the Amazonia. They were of strong and hardy bodies, of ardent courage, and of great force. Their island was the strongest in all the world, with its steep cliffs and rocky shore. Their arms were all of gold, and so was the harness of the wild beasts which they tamed and rode. For in the whole island there was no metal but gold. They lived in caves wrought out which now finds a market even in Eu- of the rocks with much labor. They had



A CALIFORNIA VINEYARD.

then believed, that they were in the neighborhood of the coast of Asia; and, as the aspect of the country corresponded with the description in the romance, they named the peninsula California. In the Gulf of California were found pearls; so the description of the country of the black Amazons-a country filled with gold and pearls-suited the actual condition of the region explored.

Although parts of the present territory of the State are believed to have been discovered about 1534, settlements in Old or Lower California were first made in 1683 by Jesuit missionaries. New or Upper California was discovered later, and the first mission there (San Diego) was planted in 1768. For many years the government of California, temporal and spiritual, was under the control of monks of the Order of St. Francis. It was not until about 1770 that the Bay of San Francisco was discovered, and in

Cortez and Grijalva believed, as everybody Spanish power in California was overthrown by the Mexican revolution in 1822, when the government was permanently secularized. In 1843-46 many thousand emigrants from the United States settled in California; and when the war with Mexico broke out in 1846, the struggle for the mastery in that Pacific coast province speedily ended in victory for the Americans in 1847. By the treaty of peace at GUADALUPE HIDALGO (q. v.), California and other territory were ceded to the United States. In the month of February, 1848, gold was discovered in California, on the Sacramento River, by John W. Marshall, who was working for JOHN A. SUT-TER (q, v_{\cdot}) , and as the news spread abroad, thousands of enterprising and energetic men flocked thither, not only from the United States, but from South America. Europe, and China, to secure the precious metal. Very soon there was a mixed population of all sorts of characters in California of at least 250,000 persons. The 1776 a mission was established there. At military governor called a convention to the beginning of the nineteenth century meet at Monterey, Sept. 1, 1849, to frame eighteen missions had been established in a State constitution. One was formed by California, with over 15,000 converts. The which slavery was to be excluded from the

subject of slavery in 1849-50. See KEAR-NY, STEPHEN WATTS; STOCKTON, ROBERT FIELD.

Prior to the assembly of the constitutional convention the people of California. in convention at San Francisco, had voted against the admission of the slave-labor system in that country. The constitution adopted at Monterey also had a provision to exclude slavery from the State. OMNIBUS BILL (q. v.). It made large con-Thus came into political form the crude cessions to the slave-holders, and yet it elements of a State, the birth and matu- was not satisfactory to them. For months rity of which seems like a strange dream. a violent discussion of the compromise act All had been accomplished within twenty was carried on throughout the country, months from the time when gold was dis- and it was denounced upon diametricalcovered at Sutter's Mill. Under this con- ly opposite grounds. It finally became a stitution JOHN CHARLES FREMONT (q. v.), law, and on Sept. 9, 1850, California was and WILLIAM GWYNN (q. v.) were chosen admitted into the Union as a State. by the State legislature United States Senators. Edward Gilbert and G. H. population at this time, that nothing but Wright were elected to the House of Rep- the swift operations of "Vigilance Commitresentatives. When Fremont and Gwynn tees" could control them and preserve went to Washington, they took the State social order. The first vigilance commitconstitution with them, and presented a tee of San Francisco was organized in

admission of California into the Union as a free and independent State. The article in its constitution which excluded slavery became a cause of violent debate in Congress and of bitter feeling in the South against the people of the North. The Union, so strong in the hearts of the people, was shaken to its centre. Mr. Clay again appeared as a compromiser for the sake of peace and union. It seemed that some compromise was needed to avoid serious difficulty, for already the representatives of the slave interest had taken action, and the Southern members in Congress boldly declared their intention to break up the Union if California should be admitted under such a constitution. A joint resolution was adopted to appoint a committee of thirteen (six Northern and six Southern members, who should choose the thirteenth) to consider the subject of a territorial government for California, New

new State; and this document revived in Mexico, and Utah, with instructions to Congress, in great intensity, debates on the report a plan of compromise embracing all the questions thus arising out of the subject of slavery. Henry Clay was made chairman of that committee. He had already presented (Jan. 25, 1850) a plan of compromise to the South, and spoke eloquently in favor of it (Feb. 5); and on May 8 he reported a plan of compromise in a series of bills, intended to be a pacification. This was called the

So lawless were a large class of the petition (February, 1850) asking for the 1851. Finally, these committees assumed



CATHEDRAL ROCKS, YOSEMITE VALLEY.



BIG TREES OF CALIFORNIA.

the functions and powers of judges and executives, but under proper regulations, which guaranteed all accused persons a fair trial. Dangerous men of every kind were arrested, tried, hanged, transported, or acquitted. The tribunal became a "terror to evil-doers." Late in 1856 the vigilance committee in San Francisco surrendered its powers to the regularly constituted civil authority. California did not furnish any troops during the Civil War, owing to its isolated position. The Central Pacific Railroad was completed May 12, 1869, thus connecting California with the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic seaboard. Since then the progress of the State has been phenomenal.

From 1767 up to 1821, California being under Spanish rule, ten governors were appointed by that power. From 1822 until 1845, being under Mexican domination, her governors (twelve) were appointed from Mexico. From 1846 her governors have been as follows:

CALIFORNIA REPUBLIC GOVERNOR.

Name.	Term,
John C. Fremont	1846

PROVISIONAL OR MILITARY GOVERNORS UNDER THE UNITED STATES.

Name.	Term.	
Com. Robert F. Stockton	1847	
John C. Frémont	1847 1847	
Richard B. Mason	1847 to 1849	
Bennett Riley	1849	

STATE GOVERNORS.

Name.	Term.		
Peter H. Burnett	1849	to	1851
John McDougall	1851	44	1852
John Bigler	1852	44	1856
J. Neely Johnson	1856	44	1858
John B. Weller	1858	44	1860
Milton S. Latham	1860		
John G. Downey	1860	to	1862
Leland Stanford	1862	**	1863
Frederick F. Low	1863		1867
Henry H. Haight	1867		1871
Newton Booth	1871	66	1875
Romnaldo Pacheco		1878	
William Irwin	1875 to 1880		
	1880	"	1883
George C. Perkins	1883		1887
George Stoneman		1887	
Washington Bartlett			
Robert W. Waterman	1887	to	1891
Henry H. Markham	1891		1898
J. H. Budd	1895	4.4	1899
Henry T Gage	1899		1903

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Name.	No. of Congress	Term.	
John C. Frémont	31st	1849 to	1851
William M. Gwin	31st to 36th	1849 "	1861
John B. Weller	32d " 34th	1851 "	1857
David C. Broderick	35th " 36th	1857 "	1859
Henry P. Hann	36th	1859	
Milton S. Latham	36th to 37th	1860 to	1863
James A. McDougall	37th " 39th	1861 **	1867
John Conners	38th " 40th	1863 **	1869
Cornelius Cole	40th " 42d	1867 **	1873
Eugene Casserly	41st " 43d	1869 "	1873
John S Hager.	43d	1874	
Aaron A Sargent	43d to 45th	1873 to	1879
Newton Booth	44th " 46th	1875	1881
	46th " 48th	1879 "	1885
James T Farley	47th " 49th	1881 "	1887
John F Miller	49th " 53d	1885	1893
Leland Stanford	50th " 51st	1887 "	1891
George Hearst		1(2)	
Charles N Felton	1724 1774	14000	1893
Stephen M White	oud outil	Tuna	1899
George C Perkins	53d	Tubil	
Thomas R. Bard	56th to ——	1899 "	_

CALLAHAN—CALVERT

1894; acting Professor of American History and Constitutional Law at Hamilton College in 1897-98; became lecturer on American Diplomatic History at the Johns Hopkins University in the latter year. His publications include Neutrality of the American Lakes; Cuba and International Relations, etc.

Callender, JAMES THOMPSON, editor and author; born in Scotland. He published in Edinburgh, in 1792, a book called Political Progress of Great Britain, which so offended the authorities that he was banished from the kingdom, and went to Philadelphia, where he published the Political Register in 1794 - 95, and the American Annual Register for 1796-97. He was a violent and unscrupulous opponent of Washington's administration, and delighted in abusing Hamilton and other Federalist leaders. For a season he enjoyed the friendship of Jefferson. The latter became disgusted with Callender, when the former, becoming Jefferson's enemy, calumniated him fearfully. He published the Richmond Recorder, in which he made fierce attacks upon the character of Washington and Adams. He died in expedition was committed "to the pro-Richmond, Va., in July, 1813.

Boston, Mass., in 1706; graduated at guardian angels of Maryland." The two Harvard College in 1723; pastor of the vessels were convoyed beyond danger from First Baptist Church in Newport, R. I., Turkish corsairs. Separated by a furious in 1731-48. On March 24, 1738, he de-tempest that swept the sea three days, livered a public address entitled An Historical Discourse on the Civil and Religious Affairs of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, from the First Settlement to the end of the First Century. For more than 100 years this was the only history of Rhode Island. He also collected a number of papers treating of the history of the Baptists in America. He died in Newport, R. I., Jan. 26, 1748.

Callis, John B., military officer; born in Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 3, 1828; went with royal letters borne by Calvert, and to Wisconsin in 1840; entered the army as captain in the 7th Wisconsin Volunteers when the Civil War broke out; brevetted brigadier - general in March, which delighted them. 1864; sent to Huntsville, Ala., as assist- sailed up the river to the Heron Islands. ant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bu- and, at a little past the middle of March. reau; resigned and elected to Congress landed on one of them, which they named

Callahan, James Morron, historian; in 1868. During his term of office he preborn in Bedford, Ind., Nov. 4, 1864; was sented the resolution on which the Kugraduated at the University of Indiana in KLUX KLAN (q. v.) bill was passed. He died in Lancaster, Wis., Sept. 23, 1898.

> Calumet, a kind of pipe for smoking used by the North American Indians. The bowl is generally of stone, and the stem is ornamented with feathers, etc. The calumet is the emblem of peace and hospitality. To refuse the offer of it is to make a proclamation of enmity or war, and to accept it is a sign of peace and friendship.

> Calvert, the family name of the Lords Raltimore-George, Cecilius, Charles 1st. Benedict Leonard, Charles 2d, and Frederick. See Baltimore, Lords.

Calvert, LEONARD, son of the first Lord Baltimore, and first governor of Maryland; born about 1606. Having been appointed governor of the new colony by his brother Cecil, he sailed from Cowes, Isle of Wight, for Chesapeake Bay, Nov. 22, 1633, with two vessels (Ark and Dove), and over 300 emigrants. The Ark was a ship of 300 tons, and the Dore a pinnace of 50 tons. Among the company were two Jesuit priests, Andrew White and John Altham. At religious ceremonies performed at the time of departure, the tection of God especially, and of His most Callender, JOHN, historian; born in Holy Mother, and St. Ignatius, and all the ending with a hurricane which split the sails of the Ark, unshipped her rudder, and left her at the mercy of the waves, the voyagers were in despair, and doubted not the little Dove had gone to the bottom of the ocean. Delightful weather ensued, and at Barbadoes the Dove joined the Ark after a separation of six weeks. Sailing northward, they touched at Point Comfort, at the entrance to the Chesapeake, and then went up to Jamestown, received there a kind reception from Governor Harvey. They tarried nine days, and then entered the Potomac River, The colonists

CAMBON-CAMBRIDGE

St. Clement's. On the 25th they offered French ambassador to the United States cross hewn from a tree, and knelt in solemn devotion around it. Going farther up, they entered a river which they called St. George; and on the right bank founded the capital of the new province with military and religious ceremonies, and called it St. Mary's. That scene occurred March 27, 1634. It remained the capital of Maryland until near the close of the century, when it speedily became a ruined town, and now scarcely a trace of it remains. They found the natives friendly. and awed into reverence for the white men by the flash and roar of cannon, which they regarded as lightning and thunder. The successful medical services of Father White in curing a sick Indian king gained the profound respect of these children of the forest. He and his queen and three daughters were baptized by Father White, and became members of the Christian Church. William Claiborne, an carlier settler on Kent Island, in the Chesapeake, gave Calvert much trouble, and was abetted in his course by the Virginia authorities, who regarded the Maryland colonists as intruders. He was driven away, and his property was confiscated. But he was a "thorn in the side" of the proprietor for a long time. Governor Calvert tried to carry out the grand design of the proprietor to establish a feudal nobility with hereditary titles and privileges, the domain for the purpose being divided into manorial estates of 2,000 and 3,000 acres each, but the provisions of the charter fortunately prevented such a consummation of Lord Baltimore's order. Governor Calvert went to England in 1643, and during his absence for nearly a year much trouble ensued in the col-Governor Calvert was expelled from Mary-

the sacrifice of the mass, set up a huge in 1898. After the destruction of the Spanish fleets in Manila Bay and off Santiago. the surrender of the Spanish army at the city of Santiago, and the failure of the Spanish government to secure the intervention of the European powers, the Span-



JULES MARTIN CAMBON.

ish authorities undertook direct negotiations for peace. As diplomatic relations with the United States had been broken off, M. Cambon was appointed the special representative of the Spanish government to arrange for a cessation of hostilities as well as the preliminaries of peace. He executed this mission in a manner that won the appreciation of both governments concerned, and after the ratification of peace he was selected by the two governments to make the formal exchange of certified copies of the act.

Cambridge, city, and one of the counony, for Claiborne, with Capt. Richard ty seats of Middlesex county, Mass., sepa-Ingle, harassed the settlement at St. rated from Boston by the Charles River; Mary's. Civil war ensued (1645), and was founded in 1631 under the name of Newtown; and is noted as the place where land, and took refuge in Virginia. Final- Washington took command of the Contily, Calvert returned from Virginia with a nental army on July 2, 1775; as the seat military force, took possession of Kent of Harvard University (q. v.); and as Island, and re-established proprietary the place where the sons of Alvan Clark rights over all the province of Maryland. carry on the manufacture of astronomical He died June 9, 1647. See BALTIMORE, instruments which have a world-wide reputation. In 1900 the city had a total as-Cambon, Jules Martin, diplomatist; sessed valuation of taxable property of born in Paris, France, April 5, 1845; \$94,467,930, and the net city and water

CAMBRIDGE PLATFORM-CAMPBELL

1890 was 70,028; in 1900, 91,886.

at Cambridge in 1646, and was not dissolved until 1648. The synod composed and "The Cambridge Platform," with the and adopted a system of church discipline ecclesiastical laws, formed the theological called "The Cambridge Platform," and constitution of the New England colonies. recommended it, together with the Westminster Confession of Faith, to the general where, on Aug. 16, 1780, about 3,600 Amercourt and to the churches. The latter, icans, under General Gates, were defeatin New England, generally complied with ed by from 2,000 to 2,500 British, under the recommendation, and "The Cambridge Lord Cornwallis, losing 700 men, among Platform," with the ecclesiastical laws, them Baron de Kalb mortally wounded, formed the theological constitution of nearly all their luggage and artillery. the New England colonies.

ter, clothing, provisions, and the wages of ton: Its Battle, Its Cannon, etc. the soldiers. Washington, wearied by ineffectual remonstrances, at length wrote Lancaster county, Pa., March 18, 1799; a letter to Congress, implying his sense elected to the United States Senate in that the neglect of that body had brought 1845; resigned from the Senate to become matters in his army to a crisis. He sub- Secretary of War in 1861; resigned this mitted to their consideration the wants office Jan. 11, 1862, to become minister of the army, a mutinous spirit prevailing to Russia; re-elected to the United States among them, and the danger that, when the terms of enlistment of all the troops excepting the regulars should expire in practically dictated the policy of the Re-December, it would be difficult to re-enlist them or get new recruits. Congress had years. He died June 26, 1889. really no power to provide an adequate remedy for this state of things; therefore in County Antrim, Ireland, in June, it appointed a committee (Sept. 30, 1775), consisting of Dr. Franklin, Lynch, and gow; came to the United States in 1809; Harrison, to repair to the camp, and, with and became pastor of a Presbyterian the New England colonies and Washington, devise a plan for renovating the army. They arrived at Cambridge, Oct. 15. With terian Church and founded in 1827 the such a representative of Congress as Franklin and such a military leader as Washington, the New England commissioners worked harmoniously; and they devised a scheme for forming, governing, and supplying a new army of about 23,-000 men, whom the general was authorized to enlist without delay. See ARMY; WASHINGTON, GEORGE.

Cambridge Platform. The second Synod of Massachusetts met at Cambridge in 1646, and was not dissolved until 1648. The synod composed and adopted a system of church discipline called "The Cam-ficer; born in Inverary, Scotland, in 1739; bridge Platform," and recommended it, entered the British army in 1758; became

debt was \$6,226,182. The population in together with the Westminster Confession of Faith, to the general court and to the The second Synod of Massachusetts met churches. The latter, in New England, generally complied with the recommendation,

Camden, a village in South Carolina,

Cameron, HENRY CLAY, educator: born The seeming apathy of Congress in re- in Shepherdstown, Va., Sept. 1, 1827; spect to the army besieging Boston great- graduated at Princeton College in 1847; in ly perplexed Washington. The cool season 1855 became Professor of Greek at Princewas approaching, and not only powder ton. His publications include The History and artillery were wanting, but fuel, shel- of the American Whig Society; Old Prince-

> Cameron, Simon, statesman; born in Senate in 1866, and again re-elected in 1873, but resigned in favor of his son. He publican party in Pennsylvania for many

Campbell, ALEXANDER, clergyman; born 1786; educated at the University of Glaschurch in Washington county, Pa. In 1810 with his father he left the Presbysect which he named THE DISCIPLES OF Christ (q. v.), and which is now known as the Campbellites. Mr. Campbell established Bethany College in 1840-41, and was its first president. He died in Bethany, W. Va., March 4, 1866.

Campbell, ALEXANDER, legislator; born in Concord, Pa., Oct. 4, 1814; member of the State legislature in 1858-59; and member of Congress in 1875-77. He obtained wide repute as the "Father of the Greenbacks." He died in La Salle, Ill., Aug. 9, 1898.

Campbell, SIR ARCHIBALD, military of-

CAMPBELL—CAMPBELL'S STATION

War, and was cruelly treated in retaliation for treatment of American officers captured by the British. On Dec. 29, 1778, he captured Savannah, Ga., and fort. gave orders to his officers to show leniency to the people. On Jan. 29, 1779, he took to death, in 1763. Augusta, but on Feb. 13, he was forced to evacuate that city. He died in London, England, March 31, 1791.

Campbell, CHARLES, historian; born in Petersburg, Va., May 1, 1807; graduated at Princeton College in 1825, and became a teacher. He was a member of the Virginia Historical Society, and a contributor to the Historical Register. He edited the Orderly Book of Gen. Andrew Lewis in 1776, and published An Introduction to the History of the Colony and Ancient Dominion of Virginia; Genealogy of the Spotswood Family. He died in Staunton, Va., July 11, 1876.

Campbell, CHARLES THOMAS, military officer; born in Franklin county, Pa., Aug. 10, 1823; was educated at Marshall College; served in the war with Mexico; promoted captain in August, 1847. When the Civil War broke out he entered the army, and in December, 1861, was commissioned colonel of the 57th Pennsylvania Infantry. Later he and his regiment were captured, but they escaped and brought into the Union lines more than 200 Con-On March 13, 1863, federate captives. he was promoted brigadier-general.

Campbell, CLEVELAND J., military officer; born in New York City in July, 1836; graduated at the University of Göttingen; enlisted in the 44th New York Regiment early in the Civil War; and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers March 13, 1865. During the engagement of Petersburg he was colonel of the 23d Regiment of colored troops, and while leading his command into the thickest of this fight the famous mine exploded, killing and wounding nearly 400 of his troops. He also received injuries which caused his death in Castleton, N. Y., June 13, 1865.

Campbell, Donald, military officer; born in Scotland about 1735; entered the British army, and on Jan. 4, 1756, became a lieutenant in the "Royal American" Regiment; promoted captain of the

a lieutenant-colonel in 1775; with a part same, Aug. 29, 1759; was acting commandof his command was captured in Bos- ant of Fort Detroit when that place was ton Harbor early in the Revolutionary besieged by Pontiac. At the request of the latter he consented to confer with him. Though he was several times warned of treachery, he would not remain in the After addressing the savages he was taken captive by them and tortured

> Campbell, JOHN, author: born in Edir. burgh, Scotland, March 8, 1708; began his literary career early in life. His publications relating to the United States include Concise History of Spanish America; Voyages and Travels from Columbus to Anson; and Trade of Great Britain to America. He died Dec. 28, 1775.

> Campbell, JOHN, military officer; born in Strachur, Scotland; joined the British army in 1745; later came to America and while participating in the attack on Fort Ticonderoga in 1758 was wounded: promoted lieutenant-general in 1787. When the Revolutionary War broke out he was lieutenant-colonel of the 37th Foot, and commanded the British forces in west Florida until compelled to surrender Pensacola to the Spanish, May 10, 1781. He died in 1806.

> Campbell, Lewis Davis, diplomatist; born in Franklin, O., Aug. 9, 1811; engaged in journalism for several years; then practised law in Hamilton; Whig representative to Congress in 1849-58; colonel of an Ohio infantry regiment in 1861-62; appointed minister to Mexico in December, 1865. In the latter service he was empowered to assure President Juarez of the moral support of the United States, and to offer him the aid of the United States military forces in restoring order. He returned to the United States in 1868, and again held a seat in Congress in 1871-73. He died Nov. 26, 1882.

> Campbell, RICHARD, military officer; born in Virginia; was made a captain in 1776; served with Gibson in Pittsburg, and with McIntosh against the Ohio Indians in 1778; promoted lieutenantcolonel; and while leading the charge at Eutaw Springs which forced the British to retreat received a wound from which he died Sept. 8, 1781. A few hours after the battle, on hearing that the British were defeated, he exclaimed, "I die contented."

Campbell's Station, a village in Knox

CAMPBELL—CANADA

county, Tenn., 12 miles southwest of Early in September Colonel Moultrie, by Knoxville, where on Nov. 16, 1863, the order of the Committee of Safety, pro-National army under General Burnside was attacked by a Confederate force under General Longstreet. The engagement lasted from noon till dark, and resulted in the defeat of the Confederates. The National force comprised portions of the 9th and 23d Corps, with cavalry.

Campbell, WILLIAM, military officer; born in Augusta county, Va., in 1745; was in the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774, and was captain of a Virginia regiment Being colonel of Washington county militia in 1780, he marched, with his regiment, 200 miles to the attack of Major Ferguson at King's Mountain (q. v.), where his services gained for him great distinction. So, also, were his prowess and skill conspicuous in the battle at Guilford (q. v.), and he was made a brigadier-general. He assisted Lafayette in opposing Cornwallis in Virginia, and received the command of the light infantry and riflemen, but died a few weeks before the surrender of the British at Yorktown, Aug. 22, 1781.

Campbell, WILLIAM, LORD, royal governor; younger brother of the fifth Duke of Argyll; became a captain in the British navy in August, 1762; was in Parliament in 1764; governor of Nova Scotia 1766-73; and was appointed governor of South Carolina, where he had acquired large possessions by his marriage to an American lady, in 1774. He arrived at with courtesy; and soon summoned a ence of the governor. ness of his professions was soon proved. TUCKY.

ceeded to take possession of a small post on Sullivan's Island, in Charleston Harbor. The small garrison fled to the British sloops-of-war Tamar and Cherokee, lying near. Lord Campbell, seeing the storm of popular indignation against him daily increasing, particularly after it was discovered that he had attempted to incite the Indians to make war for the King, and had tampered with the Tories of the interior of the province, also fled to one of these vessels for shelter, and never returned. He died Sept. 5, 1778.

Campbellites. See CAMPBELL, ALEX-ANDER; DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Campos, Arsenio Martinez. See Mar-TINEZ-CAMPOS.

Camp Wild-cat, The invasion of Kentucky by Zollicoffer from Tennessee, in the early part of the Civil War, aroused the loyalists of eastern Kentucky, and they flew to arms. Some of them were organized under Colonel Garrard, a loval Kentuckian, and among the Rock Castle hills they established Camp Wild-cat. they were attacked (Oct. 21, 1861), by Zollicoffer. When he appeared, Garrard had only about 600 men, but was joined by some Indiana and Ohio troops, and some Kentucky cavalry under Colonel Woolford. With the latter came General Schoepf, who took the chief command. Zollicoffer, with his Tennesseans and some Mississippi "Tigers" fell upon them Charleston in July, 1775; was received in the morning, and were twice repulsed. The last was in the afternoon. After a meeting of the Assembly. They came, de- sharp battle, Zollicoffer withdrew. Garclined to do business, and adjourned on rard had been reinforced in the afternoon their own authority. The Committee of by a portion of Colonel Steadman's Ohio Safety proceeded in their preparations regiment. General Schoepf, deceived by for resistance without regard to the pres- false reports that a force was coming from Lord Campbell General Buckner's camp at Bowling Green, professed great love for the people. His fell back hastily towards the Ohio River, sincerity was suspected, and the hollow- by means of forced marches. See Ken-

CANADA

Canada, the northern neighbor of the lection of cabins, such as Hochelaga. No United States; discovered by JACQUES settlements were made there until the ex-CARTIER (q. v.) in 1534. Its name is plorations of Champlain about threesuposed to have been derived from the fourths of a century later. He established Huron word Kan-na-ta, signifying a col- a semi-military and semi-religious colony

at Quebec, and from it Jesuit and other hamlet of Tadousac, at the mouth of the provisions. hirk resolved to starve out the garrison. winter provisions for Quebec. The sufferings there were intense, but they endured them until August the next year, when, Admiral Kirk, appearing before Quebec, instead of the expected supply-ships, the place was surrendered, and the inhabitants, not more than 100 in all, were saved from starvation. By a treaty, Canada was restored to the French in 1632.

ant, held the military and civil adminis-(1713). Canada included all of present war. England by Louis XIV. Newfoundland with the remainder of his army. serving to France only the valleys of the reinforcements and provisions. St. Lawrence and the Mississippi.

The easy conquest of Louisburg revived missions spread over the Lake regions, a hope that Canada might be conquered. Then came the civil power of France to Governor Shirley proposed to the minislay the foundations of an empire, fighting ters to have the task performed by a one nation of Indians and making allies of colonial army alone. They would not comanother, and establishing a feudal system ply, for the colonists, thus perceiving their of government, the great land-holders own strength, might claim Canada by being called seigneurs, who were compelled right of conquest, and become too indeto cede the lands granted to them, when pendent; so they authorized an expedidemanded by settlers, on fixed conditions. tion for the purpose after the old plan They were not absolute proprietors of the of attacking that province by land and soil, but had certain valuable privileges, sea. An English fleet was prepared to coupled with prescribed duties, such as go against Quebec; a land force, combuilding mills, etc. David Kertk, or Kirk, posed of troops from Connecticut, New a Huguenot refugee, received a royal com- York, and colonies farther south, gathermission from King Charles I. to seize the ed at Albany, to march against Montreal. French forts in ACADIA (q. v.), and on Governor Clinton assumed the chief the river St. Lawrence. With a dozen command of the land expedition. His ships he overcame the small French force unpopularity thwarted his plans. The at Port Royal, and took possession of corporation of Albany refused to furnish Acadia in 1629. Later in the summer quarters for his troops, and his drafts he entered the St. Lawrence, burned the on the British treasury could not purchase Meanwhile, Massachusetts Saguenay, and sent a summons for the and Rhode Island had raised nearly 4,000 surrender of Quebec. It was refused, and troops, and were waiting for an English squadron. Instead of a British arma-He cruised in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, ment, a French fleet of forty war vessels, and captured the transports conveying with 3,000 veteran troops, was coming over the sea. New England was greatly alarmed. It was D'Anville's armament, and it was dispersed by storms. English ships-of-war, under a brother of thousand troops gathered at Boston for its defence; the fort on Castle Island was made very strong, and the land expedition against Montreal was abandoned.

When Quebec fell, in the autumn of 1759, the French held Montreal, and were not dismayed. In the spring of 1760, In the early history of the colony, the Vaudreuil, the governor-general of Cangovernors, in connection with the intend- ada, sent M. Levi, the successor of Montcalm, to recover Quebec. He descended the tration in their hands. Jesuit and other St. Lawrence with six frigates and a priests became conspicuous in the public powerful land force. The English, under service. Finally, when a bishop was ap- General Murray, marched out of Quebec, pointed for Quebec, violent dissensions oc- and met him at Sillery, 3 miles above curred between the civil and ecclesiastical the city; and there was fought (April 4) authorities. Until the treaty of Utrecht one of the most sanguinary battles of the Murray was defeated. He lost British America, and more. At that time about 1,000 men, and all his artillery, Hudson Bay and vicinity was restored to but succeeded in retreating to the city and Acadia (Nova Scotia) were ceded to laid siege to Quebec, and Murray's condithe English, and all right to the Iroquois tion was becoming critical, when an Engcountry (New York) was renounced, re- lish squadron appeared (May 9) with ing it to be the whole British fleet, Levi

his forces. Amherst, with 10,000 Eng- clergy. French posts in Canada and on the border bishop was a stipendiary of the crown. of the Lakes to the English. General Gage was made military governor of Montreal, in the second Continental Congress, yet and General Murray, with 4,000 men, gar- it was cautious and prudent. Immediaterisoned Quebec. The conquest of Canada ly after the seizure of Ticonderoga and

raised the siege (May 10), and fled to the people of New York and New England. Montreal, after losing most of his ship. This proclamation neutralized the effects ping. Now came the final struggle. Three of the address of Congress to the Canarmies were soon in motion towards Mon- adians. The Quebec Act had soothed the treal, where Vaudreuil had gathered all French nobility and Roman Catholic The English residents were oflish and provincial troops, and 1,000 Ind- fended by it, and these, with the Canadian ians of the Six Nations, led by Johnson, peasantry, were disposed to take sides embarked at Oswego, went down Lake On- with the Americans. They denied the tario and the St. Lawrence to Montreal, right of the French nobility, as magiswhere he met Murray (Sept. 6), who trates, or the seigneurs, to command their had come up from Quebec with 4,000 men. military services. They welcomed inva-The next day, Colonel Haviland arrived sion, but had not the courage to join the with 3,000 troops from Crown Point, hav- invaders. At the same time, the French ing taken possession of Isle aux Noix on peasantry did not obey the order of the the way. Resistance to such a crushing Roman Catholic bishop, which was sent to force would have been in vain, and, on the several parishes, and read by the local Sept. 8, 1760, Vaudreuil signed a capitu- clergy, to come out in defence of the Britlation surrendering Montreal and all ish government. It was known that the

There was a decided war spirit visible was now completed, and by the Treaty Crown Point (May 10-12, 1775), the Con-



French dominions in America fell into them, and resolved, on June 1, "that the possession of the British crown.

When news of the surrender of Ticon-

and seizure of Canada. That body hoped to gain a greater victory by making the Canadians their friends and allies. To of Paris in 1763, a greater portion of the this end they sent a loving address to no expedition or incursion ought to be undertaken or made by any colony DEROGA (q. v.) reached Governor Carle- or body of colonists against or into Canton, of Canada, he issued a proclamation ada." The Provincial Congress of New (June 9, 1775) in which he declared the York had expressly disclaimed any intencaptors to be a band of rebellious traitors; tion to make war on Canada. But Gage's established martial law; summoned the proclamation (June 10) that all Ameri-French peasantry to serve under the old cans in arms were rebels and traitors, and colonial nobility; and instigated the Ind- especially the battle of Bunker (Breed's) ian tribes to take up the hatchet against Hill, made a radical change in the feel-

induce the Congress to send an expedithe importance of securing Canada either rence (Nov. 9) opposite Quebec. The regiments raised by the province of was soon joined by Montgomery. ed to Albany. The New-Yorkers were " Green joined by Mountain Bovs." Schuyler sent into Canada an address to the inhabitants, in the French language, Congress were to restore to them those rights which every subject of the British empire, of whatever religious sentiments he may be, is entitled to"; and that, in the execution of these trusts, he had received the most positive orders to "cherish every Canadian, and every friend to at Crown Point in June, 1776. the cause of liberty, and sacredly to guard Arnold at the middle of May, and moved upon Canada, its conquest would have been easy, for there were very few troops there. When, near the close of August, by the British government. The invad-

ings of the people and in Congress. It Chambly, 12 miles from St. Johns, on was also ascertained that Governor Carle- the Sorel (Nov. 3), and, on the same ton had received a commission to muster day, the fort at the latter, which Montand arm the people of the province, and gomery had besieged for some time, cut off to march them into any province in from supplies, also surrendered. Montreal America to arrest and put to death, or fell before the patriots on the 13th, and "rebels" and other offenders. Montgomery, leaving a garrison at both Here was a menace that could not go un-places, prepared to move on Quebec. heeded. Cols. Ethan Allen, Benedict Ar- Meanwhile Colonel Arnold had led an exnold, and others renewed their efforts to pedition by way of the Kennebec and Chaudière rivers, through a terrible tion into Canada. The latter perceived wilderness, to the banks of the St. Lawby alliance or by conquest. At length the crossed the river, ascended to the Plains Congress prepared for an invasion of Can- of Abraham (Nov. 13), and, at the head ada. Maj.-Gen. Philip Schuyler had been of only 750 half-naked men-with not appointed to the command of the North- more than 400 muskets - demanded the ern Department, which included the whole surrender of the city. Intelligence of an province of New York. Gen. Richard intended sortic caused Arnold to move Montgomery was his chief lieutenant. 20 miles farther up the river, where he New York were put in motion, and Gen- combined forces returned to Quebec, and eral Wooster, with Connecticut troops, began a siege. At the close of the year who were stationed at Harlem, was order- (1775), in an attempt to take the city by storm, the invaders were repulsed, and Montgomery was killed. Arnold took the command, and was relieved by General Wooster, in April (1776). A month later, informing them that "the only views of General Thomas took command, and, hearing of the approach of a large armament, land and naval, to Quebec, he retreated up the river. Driven from one post to another, the Americans were finally expelled from Canada, the wretched remnant of the army, reduced by disease, arriving

The American Board of War, General their property." It was now too late. Gates president, arranged a plan, late in Had the Congress listened to Allen and 1777, for a winter campaign against Canada, and appointed Lafayette to the command. The Marquis was cordially received at Albany by General Schuyler, then out of the military service. General an expedition against Canada, under Conway, who had been appointed inspect-Schuyler, was ready to move, preparations or-general of the army, was there before had been made to thwart it. The clergy him. Lafayette was utterly disappointed and seigneurs of Canada, satisfied with and disgusted by the lack of preparation the Quebec Act, were disposed to stand and the delusive statements of Gates. "I do not believe." he wrote to Washinging army first occupied Isle aux Noix, in ton, "I can find 1,200 men fit for duty the Sorel River; but the expedition made -and the quarter part of these are little advance beyond until November, naked-even for a summer campaign." Colonel Allen had attempted to take Mon- The Marquis soon found the whole affair treal, without orders, and was made a to be only a trick of Gates to detach him prisoner and sent to England. A detach- from Washington. General Schuyler had, ment of Schuyler's army captured Fort in a long letter to Congress (Nov. 4,

1777), recommended a winter campaign -Lower Canada, with a population of against Canada, but it was passed unnoticed by the Congress, and Gates appropriated the thoughts as his own in form- 000, composed largely of American loyaling the plan, on paper, which he never ists and their descendants. The regular meant to carry out.

ada from British rule was conceived late of 1,200 miles from Quebec to the foot

300,000, mostly of French origin, and Upper Canada, with a population of 100,military force in both provinces did not Another campaign for liberating Can-exceed 2,000 men, scattered over a space



BARRACKS AT SANDWICH.

Mohawk Valley was to capture Oswego; a fourth from New England was to enter strong common-sense of Washington interfor a like result, early in the year.

in 1778. From Boston, D'Estaing, in the of Lake Superior. Sir George Prevost was name of Louis XVI., had summoned the then governor-general, with his residence Canadians to throw off British rule. at Montreal. To enter the province from Lafayette exhorted (December) the bar- the States, a water-barrier had to be barians of Canada to look upon the Eng- crossed, while the American frontier was lish as their enemics. The Congress be- destitute of roads, infected with summer came inflamed with zeal for the projected fevers, and sparsely settled. William Hull, measure, formed a plan, without consult- a soldier of the Revolution, then governor ing a single military officer, for the of Michigan Territory, was consulted about "emancipation of Canada," in co-opera- an invasion of Canada, while on a visit tion with an army from France. One at Washington. He insisted that before American detachment from Pittsburg was such an enterprise should be undertaken to capture Detroit; another from Wyoming a naval control of Lake Erie should be acwas to seize Niagara; a third from the quired, and not less than 3,000 troops should be provided for the invasion. He accepted the commission of brigadier-gen-Montreal by way of the St. Francis; a eral with the special object in view of profifth to guard the approaches from Que- tecting his territory from the Indian albec; while to France was assigned the task lies of the British, yet, by orders of the of reducing Halifax and Quebec. Lafay- government, he prepared to invade ('anaette offered to use his influence at the da. Governor Meigs, of Ohio, called for French Court in furtherance of this grand troops to assemble at Dayton, and volunscheme; but the cooler judgment and teers flocked thither in considerable numbers. There General Hull took command posed the objection that the part which of them (May 25, 1812), and they started the United States had to perform in the off in good spirits for their march through scheme was far beyond its resources. It the wilderness. It was a perilous and was abandoned, as was another scheme most fatiguing journey. On the broad morasses of the summit lands of Ohio, Hull The first important military movement received a despatch from the War Departafter the declaration of war in 1812 was ment urging him to press on speedily to an attempt to conquer Canada by an in- Detroit, and there await further orders. vasion of its western border on the Detroit When he reached the navigable waters of River. It then consisted of two provinces the Maumee, his beasts of burden were

so worn down by fatigue that he despatch- from the east, with a force gathered on ed for Detroit, in a schooner, his own bag- his way. These events, and other causes, gage and that of most of his officers; also impelled Hull to recross the river to Deall of his hospital stores, intrenching troit with his army, and take shelter in tools, and a trunk containing his most the fort there (Aug. 8, 1812). The Britvaluable military papers. The wives of ish congregated in force at Sandwich, and three of his officers, with thirty soldiers from that point opened a cannonade upon to protect the schooner, also embarked the fort at Detroit. On Sunday morning, in her. In a smaller vessel the invalids the 16th, the British crossed the river to of the army were conveved. Both vessels a point below Detroit, and moved upon arrived at the site of Toledo on the evening of July 1. The next day, when near Frenchtown (afterwards Monroe), Hull received a note from the postmaster at Michigan into the hands of the British. Cleveland announcing the declaration of See Detroit; Hull, William. war. It was the first intimation he had received of that important event. fact. the British at Fort Malden (now Perry, commander of the fleet on Lake Amherstburg) heard of the declaration be- Erie, issued a proclamation, stating that, fore Hull did, and captured his schooner, by the combined operations of the land with all its precious freight. The com- and naval forces of the United States, mander at Malden had been informed of British power had been destroyed within it, by express, as early as June 30-two the upper districts of Canada, which was days before it reached Hull. The latter in quiet possession of United States pressed forward, and encamped near De- troops. They therefore proclaimed that troit on July 5. The British were then the rights and privileges of the inhabicasting up intrenchments at Sandwich tants and the laws and customs of the on the opposite side of the Detroit River. country, which were in force before the There Hull awaited further orders from arrival of the conquerors, should continue his government. His troops, impatient to invade Canada, had evinced a mutinous spirit, when he received orders to "commence operations immediately," and, if to the United States government so long possible, take possession of Fort Malden. At dawn on the morning of July 12, the of the country. greater part of his troops had crossed the Detroit River, and were on Canadian soil. Hull issued a proclamation to the Canadians, assuring them of protection ment was the conquest of Canada. in case they remained quiet. Many of the Canadian militia deserted the British Hull advanced towards Malstandard. den (July 13). After a successful encounter with British and Indians he fell back to Sandwich, without attacking Malmutinous. Then information came of the eral Riall was on the Niagara River, at capture of MACKINAW (q. v.) by the Brit- Fort George and Queenston; but when ish. News also came that General Proc- he heard of the arrival of the Americans Malden with reinforcements. followed by an intercepted despatch from tified camp. At the close of June, General the northwest announcing that 1.200 white Brown arrived at Buffalo, and assumed men and several hundred Indians were chief command, and, believing his army coming down to assist in the defence of to be strong enough, he proceeded to in-

the fort. Very little effort was made to defend it, and, on that day, Hull surrendered the fort, army, and Territory of

On Oct. 17, 1813, General Harrison, of In the United States army, and Commodore to prevail, and that all magistrates and other civil officers might resume their functions, after taking an oath of fidelity as the troops should remain in possession

At the opening of the third year of the second war for independence, a favorite project with the United States governprincipal military forces in Upper Canada were under Lieutenant-General Drummond. When the Army of the North, commanded by Major-General Brown. reached the Niagara frontier, Drummond's headquarters were at Burlington Heights, His troops were disappointed and at the western end of Lake Ontario. Gentor, of the British army, had arrived at at Buffalo, under General Scott, he ad-This was vanced to Chippewa and established a for-Canada. General Brock was approaching vade Canada. His army consisted of two

respectively commanded which was attached a train of artillery, commanded by Capt. N. Towson and Mai. J. Hindman. He had also a small corps of cavalry, under Capt. S. D. Harris. These regulars were well disciplined and in high spirits. There were also volunteers from Pennsylvania and New York, 100 of them mounted, and nearly 600 Seneca Indians-almost the entire military force of the Six Nations remaining in the United States. These had been stirred to action by the venerable Red Jacket, the great Seneca orator. The volunteers and Indians were under the chief command of Gen. Peter B. Porter, then quartermastergeneral of the New York militia. Major McRee, of North Carolina, was chief-engineer, assisted by Maj. E. D. Wood. On the Canada shore, nearly opposite Buffalo. stood Fort Erie, then garrisoned by 170 men, under the command of Major Buck. On July 1 Brown received orders to cross the Niagara, capture. Fort Erie, march on Chippewa, menace Fort George, and, if he could have the co-operation of Chauncey's fleet, to seize and fortify Burlington Heights. Accordingly, Brown arranged for General Scott and his brigade to cross on boats and land a mile below the fort, while Ripley, with his brigade. should be landed a mile above it. This accomplished, the boats were to return and carry the remainder of the army, with its ordnance and stores, to the Canada shore. The order for this movement was given on July 2. It was promptly obeyed by Scott, and tardily by Ripley, on the 3d. When Scott had pressed forward to invest the fort, he found Ripley had not crossed, and no time was lost in crossing the ordnance and selecting positions for batteries. These preparations alarmed the garrison, and the fort, which the island and Schlosser, on the American was in a weak condition, was surrendered. side. On a dark night a party of Cana-Nearly 200 men, including officers, became prisoners of war, and were sent across the river.

ment. in 1791, Canada was divided into in full blaze. two provinces, Upper Canada and Lower persons were on board of her. Canada, and each had a parliament or Winfield Scott was finally sent to the legislature of its own. An imperial act northern frontier to preserve order, and was passed in 1840 to unite the two prov- was assisted by a proclamation by the gov-

by legislature. Antecedent political strug-Generals Scott and Ripley, to each of gles had taken place, which culminated in open insurrection in 1837-38. A movement for a separation of the Canadas from the crown of Great Britain, and their political independence, was begun simultaneously in Upper and Lower Canada in 1837. In the former province, the most conspicuous leader was William Lyon Mc-Kenzie, a Scotchman, a journalist of rare ability and a great political agitator: in the lower province, the chief leader was Joseph Papineau, a large land-owner, and a very influential man among the French inhabitants. Both leaders were republican in sentiment. The movements of the revolutionary party were well planned, but local jealousies prevented unity of action, and the effort failed. It was esteemed highly patriotic, and elicited the warmest sympathy of the American people, especially of those of the Northern States. Banded companies and individuals joined the "rebels," as they were called by the British government, and "patriots" by their friends; and so general became the active sympathy on the northern frontier, that peaceful relations between the United States and Great Britain were endangered. President Van Buren issued a proclamation, calling upon all persons engaged in the schemes of invasion of the Canadian territory to abandon the design, and warning them to beware of the penalties that must assuredly follow such infringement of international laws.

In December, 1837, a party of sympathizing Americans took possession of Navy Island, belonging to Canada, in the Niagara River, about 2 miles above the falls. They mustered about 700 men, well provisioned, and provided with twenty pieces of cannon. They had a small steamboat named the Caroline to ply between dian royalists crossed the river, cut the Caroline loose from her moorings, and set her on fire. She went down By an act of the Imperial Parlia- the current and over the great cataract It is supposed some inces under one administration and one ernor of New York. Yet secret associa-

CANADA—CANALS

Tyler issued an admonitory proclamation, chartered banks, \$63,674,085; which prevented further aggressive movein 1842, when the leaders of the movement were either dead or in exile.

In 1841 Upper and Lower Canada were united for purposes of government, the system professedly modified after that of Great Britain. In 1857 Ottawa was selected as the permanent seat of government for Canada, and costly public buildings were erected there. By act of the Imperial Parliament, which received the royal assent March 28, 1867, the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia were connected and made one nation, under the general title of "The Dominion." Upper Canada was named "Ontario," and Lower Canada "Quebec." Provision was made for the future admission of Prince Edward Island, the Hudson Bay Territory, British Columbia, and Newfoundland, with its dependency, Labrador. In the new government the executive authority is vested in the Queen, and her representative in the Dominion is the acting governor-general, who is advised and aided by a privy council of fourteen members, constituting the ministry, who must be sustained by a Parliamentary majority. There is a Parliament composed of two chambers. the Senate and the House of Commons.

According to the census of 1891 the population of the Dominion, by provinces, was as follows:

Ontario	2,114,321
Quebec	1,488,535
Nova Scotia	450,396
New Brunswick	321,263
Manitoba	152,506
British Columbia	98,173
Prince Edward Island	109,078
Northwest Territories	98,967
Total	4 833 930

Official statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30. 1899, contained the following general items: Imports of merchandise, \$162.764,308; exports, \$158,-Canadian productions; gross debt, \$345,-

tions, known as "Hunters' Lodges," con- \$266,274,539; revenue, \$46,741,250; extinued quite active for some time. Against penditure, \$41,903,501; mileage of railthe members of these lodges, President ways in operation, 17,250; capital of \$408,936,411; \$316,330,478; liabilities, ments. For four years this ominous cloud and number of post-office savings banks. hung upon our horizon. It disappeared 838, with depositors, 142,141, and total balances, \$34,771,605. See Anglo-Amer-ICAN COMMISSION.

Canals. Gen. Philip Schuyler may justly be regarded as the father of the United States canal system. As early as 1761, when he was in England settling the accounts of Gen. John Bradstreet with the government, he visited the famous canal which the Duke of Bridgewater had just completed, and became profoundly impressed with the importance of such highways in the work of developing the internal resources of his own country. On his return, he urged the matter upon the attention of his countrymen. Meanwhile the active mind of ELKANAH WATson (q. v.) had been deeply interested in the subject. In 1785 he visited Mount Vernon, where he found Washington engaged in a project for connecting the waters of the Potomac with those west of the Alleghany Mountains. He and General Schuvler projected canals between the Hudson River and lakes Champlain and Ontario, and in 1792 the legislature of New York chartered two companies. known, respectively, as "Western Inland Lock Navigation Company" and "Northern Inland Lock Navigation Company," of both of which Schuyler was made president, and, at his death, in 1804, he was actively engaged in the promotion of both projects. The Western canal was never completed, according to its original conception, but was supplemented by the great Erie Canal, suggested by Gouverneur Morris about 1801. In a letter to David Parish, of Philadelphia, that year, he distinctly foreshadowed that great work. As early as 1774 Washington favored the passage of a law by the legislature of Virginia for the construction of works-canals and good wagonroads-by which the Potomac and Ohio rivers might be connected by a chain of commerce. After the Revolution, the 896,905, of which \$137,360,792 represented States of Virginia and Maryland took measures which resulted in the forma-160,903; assets, \$78,886,364; net debt. tion of the famous Potomac Company, to

CANALS

only for drainage, but for navigation between the Elizabeth River and Albemarle Sound. The oldest work of the kind in the United States is a canal, begun in important of the great canals of our coundrain a region of 336,000 square miles. try is the Erie, connecting the waters of ers were appointed in 1810, who reported quicker transportation. at an original cost of \$9,000,000, from the which a war-ship can safely speed.

carry out Washington's project. In 1784 operation of which untold wealth has been Washington revived a project for making derived by the city and State of New a canal through the Dismal Swamp, not York. It was completed and formally opened by Governor De Witt Clinton, its great advocate, in 1825, and has been enlarged at great expense since. canal changed the whole aspect of commer-1792, 5 miles in extent, for passing the cial affairs in the Lake region. The total falls of the Connecticut River at South area of these five great inland seas is Hadley. The earliest completed and most about 90,000 square miles, and their inlets

Of the various canals that have been Lake Erie with those of the Hudson constructed in the United States, the fol-River. A committee appointed by Con-lowing are the only ones in commercial gress during Jefferson's administration re- operation in 1901, many former ones havported in favor of this canal, and a sur- ing been abandoned within recent years vey was directed to be made. Commission- because of the demands of commerce for An interesting to Congress in March, 1811. In conse- feature of recent canal construction and quence of the War of 1812, the project lan- improvement is the adaptation of these guished until 1817. In that year ground waterways to vessels of large tonnage, was broken for the Eric Canal on July 4, using steam or other swift motive power. under the authority of New York State, and The old-fashioned canal, accommodating on Oct. 26, 1825, the canal was completed. small boats drawn by mules or horses. It was built by the State of New York has given way to the ship-canal, through

CANALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Name.	Cost.	Com- pleted.	Length in miles.	LOCATION.
Albemarie and Chesapeake	\$1,441,368	1960	44	Norfolk, Va., to Currituck Sound, N. C.
Augusta	1,500,000	1947] 9	Savannah River, Ga., to Augusta, Ga.
Black River	8.581,954	1849	35	Rome, N. Y., to Lyons Falls, N. Y.
Cayuga and Seneca	2,232.632	1629	25	Monteruma, N. Y., to Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, N. Y.
Champiain	4,044,000	1822	81	Whitehall, N. Y., to Waterford, N. Y.
Chesapeake and Delaware	8,730,230	1829	14	Chesapeake City, Md., to Delaware City, Del.
Chranpenke and Ohio	11,290,327	1850	184	Cumberland, Md., to Washington, D. C.
Chirago Drainage. See next page.	1		1 1	, ,
Семранув	90,000	1847	72	Mississippi River, La., to Bayou Black, La.
Delaware and Raritan	4,48<,749	1834	66	New Brunswick, N. J., to Trenton, N. J.
Delaware Division	2,418.250	1930	60	Easton, Pa., to Bristol, Pa.
Des Moines Rapids	4,5+2,009	1877	7 1-2	At Des Moines Rapids, Mississippi River.
Dismai Swamp	2,800,000	1892	22	Connecta Chesapeake Bay with Albemarle Sound.
Erie		1825	281	Albany, N. Y., to Buffalo, N. Y.
Fairfield			4 1-9	Alligator River to Lake Mattimuskeet, N. C.
Galveston and Brasos	340,000	1881	38	Galveston, Tex., to Brazos River, Tex.
Hocking	975,481	1843	42	Carroll, O., to Nelsonville, O.
Illinois and Michigan	7.357.787		109	Chicago, Ill., to La Salle, Ill.
Illinois and Mississippi	568,643	1895	4 1-2	Around lower rapids of Rock River, Ill. Connects with Mississippi River
Lebigh Coal and Navigation Co	4,455,000	1891	108	Coalport, Pa., to Easton, Pa.
Louisville and Portland	5,578,631	1872	2 1-9	At Falls of Ohlo River, Louisville, Kv.
Miami and Erie	8,062,681	1835	274	Cincinnati, O., to Toledo, O.
Morris	6,000,000	1836	103	Easton, Pa., to Jersey City, N. J.
Muscle Shoals and Elk River Shoals.		1889	16	Big Muscle Shoals, Tenn., to Elk River Shoals, Tenn.
Newbern and Beaufort	2,100,212		3	Clubfoot Creek to Harlow Creek, N. C.
Ogeochee	407,818	1940	16	Savannah River, Ga., to Oreechee River, Ga.
Ohjo	4,695,704	1835	817	Cleveland, O., to Portsmouth, O.
Oswago	5.939.526	1928	201	Oswego, N. Y., to Syracuse, N. Y.
Pennay Ivania		1839	193	Columbia, Northumberland, Wilkesbarre, Huntingdon, Pa.
Portage Lake and Lake Superior		1873	25	From Keweenaw Bay to Lake Superior.
Port Arthur		1899	. 25	Port Arthur, Tex., to Gulf of Mexico.
Santa Fe	70,000	1880	10	
Sault Ste. Marie		1895	3	Waldo, Fla., to Melrose, Fla.
		1826	106	Connects Lakes Superior and Huron at St. Mary's River.
Schuylkill Navigation Co	12,461.600	1881		Mill Creek, Pa., to Philadelphia, Pa.
Storgeon Bay and Lake Michigan	99,661		11-4	Between Green Bay and Lake Michigan.
St Mary's Falls	7,909,657	1896	11-3	Connects Lakes Superior and Huron at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Susquehanna and Tidewater	4,931,345	1840	45	Columbia, Pa , to Havre de Grace, Md.
Walbonding	667,269	1848	25	Rochester, O., to Roscoe, O.
Welland	23,796,353		96 3-4	Connects Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.

CANBY—CANNON

of Chicago, but which may be used for commercial purposes; begun in September, 1892; completed in January, 1900. The main channel is 29 miles long, extending from Chicago to Locksport on the Illinois River, into which stream it discharges. About 9 miles of the channel is cut through solid rock, with a minimum depth of 22 feet and a width of 160 feet on the bottom in rock, which makes it the largest artificial channel in the world. The length of the waterway from the mouth of the Chicago River to its terminus south of Joliet is about 42 miles. The cost of the canal was estimated at about \$45,000,000.

Canby, Edward Richard Sprigg, military officer; born in Kentucky in 1819; graduated at West Point in 1839; served in the SEMINOLE WAR (q, v) and the war with Mexico. He was twice brevetted for eminent services in the latter



EDWARD R. S. CANBY.

war. He was promoted to major in 1855, and colonel in 1861. In 1861 he was in command in New Mexico until late in 1862, and in March of that year was made brigadier-general of volunteers. He was promoted to major-general of volunteers in May, 1864, and took command of the Department of West Mississippi. He captured Mobile, April 12, 1865, and afterwards received the surrender of the Confederate armies of Generals Taylor

Chicago Drainage Canal, a canal in- and E. Kirby Smith. On July 28, 1866, tended chiefly for carrying off the sewage he was commissioned a brigadier-general in the regular army, and in 1869 took command of the Department of the Columbia, on the Pacific coast. He devoted himself to the settlement of difficulties with the Modoc Indians (q, v), and, while so doing, was treacherously murdered by Captain Jack, their leader, in northern California, April 11, 1873.

Cancer, Luis, missionary; born in Saragossa, Spain; became a member of the Dominican Order. With two companions and Magdalena, a converted Indian woman, whom he had brought from Havana as an interpreter, landed in Florida in 1549. By presents and an explanation of his purpose through his interpreter he gained the friendship of the Indians. After a few days he visited another part of the coast, leaving his companions behind. When he returned, a canoe containing a survivor of De Soto's expedition approached and warned Father Cancer that his companions had been killed. He declined to believe this and rowed alone to the shore. Magdalena. his interpreter, told him that his two companions were in the tent of the chief, whereupon he followed her and was almost immediately surrounded by the Indians and put to death.

Cannon, in the United States, were cast at Lynn, Mass., by Henry Leonard. in 1647, and at Orr's foundry, Bridgewater, 1648. In 1735 the Hope Furnace was established in Rhode Island, where six heavy cannon, ordered by the State, were cast in 1775. The heaviest guns used at this time were 18-pounders.

William Denning makes wrought-iron cannon of staves bound together with wrought-iron bands, and boxed and breeched. 1790.

Colonel Bomford, of the United States ordnance department, invents a cannon called the columbiad, a long-chambered piece for projecting solid shot and shell with a heavy charge of powder, 1812.

West Point foundry established under special patronage of the government, 1817.

First contract of Gouverneur Kemble, president, for the West Point Foundry Association, for thirty - two 42 - pounders, long guns, July 11, 1820.

First gun rifled in America at the

South Boston Iron Company's foundry, the establishment of a plant for gun-

Cyrus Alger patents and makes the first malleable iron guns cast and converted in an oven, 1836.

Earliest piece of heavy ordnance cast at the South Boston foundry, a 10-in. columbiad, under the supervision of Colonel Bomford; weight, 14,500 lbs.; shot, 130 lbs.; shell, 90 lbs.; charge of powder, 18 lbs., Sept. 6, 1839.

Character of "gun iron" definitely fixed by the "metallo-dynamoter," a testing - machine invented by Major Wade, 1840.

First 12-in. columbiad; weight, 25.510 lbs.; extreme range, 5,761 vds.; weight of ins.; throws 500 lbs. of explosive gelashell, 172 lbs.; charge of powder, 20 lbs.; cast at the South Boston foundry, July 8, 1846.

Dahlgren gun, of iron, cast solid and cooled from the exterior, very thick at breech and diminishing to muzzle; first cast, May, 1850.

Rodman gun, a columbiad model, smooth - bore, made by the Rodman process of hollow casting, cooled from the interior: adopted by the United States for all sea-coast cannon, 1860.

First 10 - lb. Parrot gun, of iron, cast hollow, cooled from the inside and strengthened by an exterior tube made of wrought-iron bars spirally coiled and shrunk on; made at the West Point foundry, 1860.

15-in. Rodman gun, weighing 49,000 lbs., cast by the South Boston Iron Company. 1860.

Parrott gun first put to test of active warfare in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861.

Gatling rapid-firing gun, from five to ten barrels around one common axis; tenbarrel Gatling discharges 1,200 shots a minute; range, 3,000 yds.; invented in 1861.

S. B. Dean, of South Boston Iron Company, patents a process of rough boring bronze guns and forcibly expanding the bore to its finished size by means of mandrels, 1869.

Pneumatic dynamite torpedo-gun built and mounted at Fort Lafayette (founded on invention of D. M. Mefford, of Ohio),

making at the Watervliet arsenal. West Troy, 1889.

Manufacture of heavy ordnance begun at the Washington navy-yard, 1890.

Hotchkiss gun, English make, five barrels, revolving around a common axis, placed upon block weighing about 386 tons, fires thirty rounds a minute; adopted by the United States in 1891.

Automatic rapid - firing gun, invented by John and Matthew Browning, of Ogden, Utah; firing 400 shots in one minute and forty-nine seconds; adopted by the United States in 1896.

Zalinski's dynamite gun, calibre 15 tine 2,100 yds.; also discharges smaller Three of the guns of this class were used with tremendous effect by the United States dynamite cruiser Vesuvius at the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba in 1898, and larger ones have been installed at Fort Warren, Boston; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; Fort Hancock, N. J., and at San Francisco.

Graydon dynamite gun, calibre 15 ins.; using 3,000 lbs. of compressed air to the square inch; throws 600 lbs. of dynamite 3 miles.

Armstrong gun, calibre 6 ins.; weight of shot, 69.7 lbs.; of powder, 34 lbs.; pressure per square inch, 31,000 lbs.

Hurst, double charge gun, same principles apply as in the Armstrong and Haskell guns.

Brown wire-wound gun, made in segments; kind authorized by Congress, 371/2 ft. long; weight, 30,000 lbs.

Maxim - Nordenfeldt quick - firing gun; lowest weight, 25 lbs.; maximum firing ability, 650 rounds a minute.

Cannon, George Q., Mormon leader; born in Liverpool, England, Jan. 11, 1827; came to the United States in 1844; brought up in the Mormon faith; was driven out of Nauvoo, Ill., with the other Mormons in 1846, and settled in Utah in 1847. In 1857 he was chosen an apostle; in 1872-82 represented the Territory of Utah in Congress; and during this period his right to a seat in that body was many times hotly contested. He became the object of public scorn and suffered much personal calumniation both in Congress and in the Congress makes an appropriation for press, but held his seat till absolutely

CANNON-CAPE BRETON

forced to retire. When Utah was seek- anger, but sent them back to Plymouth ing admission into the Union he was one as tokens of peace. The chief and his asof the chief promoters of the movement, sociates honorably sued for the friendship

colonel of the Tennessee Mounted Rifles rival, there had been war between the in 1813, and with this company commanded the left column in the engagement with the Creek Indians at Tallusahatchee on Nov. 3; was a representative in Congress king burned his own house and all his in 1814-17 and in 1819-23; and governor goods in it. Roger Williams, who often of Tennessee in 1835-39. He died in Harpeth, Tenn., Sept. 29, 1842.

of the Peace Congress in 1861, and it was said that he was "the firm friend of the Crittenden Compromise and of an unbroken union." In 1864 he became governor of Delaware, and during his incumone occasion when that body denounced a certain law of Congress he proclaimed that any United States officer found guilty in Philadelphia, Pa., March 1, 1865.

cised by the Indians. wisely. He accepted the challenge by sendwas carried from village to village, in v.) was situated on this island. mysterious symbols of the governor's 1819. Population, 1891, 86,914.

He died in Monterey, Cal., April 12, 1901. of the white people. Canonicus became Cannon, Newton, military officer; born the firm friend of the English, especially in Guilford county, N. C., about 1781; of Roger Williams, who found a retreat received a common school education; was in his dominions. Before Williams's ar-Narragansets and Pequods, concerning the ownership of lands, in which a son of Canonicus was slain, In his grief the experienced his kindness, spoke of Canonicus as "a wise and peaceable prince." Cannon, WILLIAM, patriot; born in He was uncle of MIANTONOMOH (q. r.), Bridgeville, Del., in 1809; was a member who succeeded him as sachem of the Narragansets in 1638. Canonicus died June 4, 1647.

Cantilever. See BRIDGES.

Cap, LIBERTY. See LIBERTY CAP.

Cape Ann, original name of the presbency was opposed by the legislature. On ent city of Gloucester, Mass., noted for more than 250 years for its extensive fishery interests. It was chosen as a place of settlement for a fishing colony by by a State court for performing his duty Rev. John White (a long time rector of to the government should receive his Trinity Church, Dorchester, England) and pardon. He advised the legislature in his several other influential persons. Through message of 1864 to adopt measures for the the exertions of Mr. White, a joint-stock liberation of slaves in Delaware. He died association was formed, called the "Dorchester Adventurers," with a capital of Canonicus, Indian chief; king of the about \$14,000. Cape Anne was purchased, Narragansets: born about 1565. He was and fourteen persons, with live-stock, were at first unwilling to be friendly with sent out in 1623, who built a house and the Pilgrims at New Plymouth. To show made preparations for curing fish. Afhis contempt and defiance of the English, fairs were not prosperous there. Roger he sent a message to Governor Bradford Conant was chosen governor in 1625, but with a bundle of arrows in a rattlesnake's the Adventurers became discouraged and That was at the dead of winter, concluded on dissolving the colony. It was a challenge to engage in Through the encouragement of Mr. White, war in the spring. Like the venomous some of the colonists remained, but, not serpent that wore the skin, the symbol liking their seat, they went to Naumof hostility gave warning before the blow keag, now Salem, where a permanent colshould be struck—a virtue seldom exer- ony was settled. Population in 1890, 24,-Bradford acted 651; in 1900, 26,121.

Cape Breton, a large island at the ening the significant quiver back filled with trance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and gunpowder and shot. "What can these separated from Nova Scotia by the narthings be?" inquired the ignorant and row strait of Canso; discovered by Cabot, curious savage mind, as the ammunition 1497. The French fortress LOUISBURG (q. superstitious awe, as objects of evil omen. was taken by the New England troops in They had heard of the great guns at the 1745. Island ceded to England, Feb. 10, sea-side, and they dared not keep the 1763; incorporated with Nova Scotia,

CAPE FEAR-CAPITAL

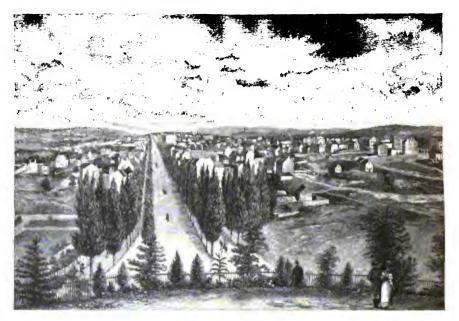
Cape Fear, Action at. Gen. Braxton indicated that the Nome district would Bragg was in command of the Confederates compare for richness with the celebrated in the Cape Fear region at the time of the KLONDIKE (q. v.) region. In the short fall of Fort Fisher, and General Hoke was season of 1899 the yield in gold from his most efficient leader. He held Fort this section alone was estimated at Anderson, a large earthwork about half- \$1,500.000. way between Fort Fisher and Wilmingprudent to advance on Wilmington until he should be reinforced. To effect this, General Grant ordered Schofield from Tennessee to the coast of North Carolina, where he arrived, with the 23d Corps, on Feb. 9, 1865, and swelled Terry's force commodate both Houses of Congress. The of 8.000 to 20.000. Schofield, outrank- President's house was finished externally. ing Terry, took the chief command. The but much had to be done on the inside. Department of North Carolina had just There was only one good tavern, and that been created, and he was made its commander. The chief object now was to occupy Goldsboro, in aid of Sherman's march to that place. Terry was pushed forward towards Hoke's right, and, with gunboats, attacked Fort Anderson (Feb. 18) and wrote concerning the President's house drove the Confederates from it. The fleeing garrison was pursued, struck, and dispersed, with a loss of 375 men and two The National troops pressed up both sides of the Cape Fear River, pushed Hoke back, while gunboats secured torpedoes in the stream and erected batteries on both banks. Hoke abandoned Wilmington, Feb. 22, 1865, after destroying all the steamers and naval stores there. Among the former were the Confederate privateers Chickamauga and Tallahassee. Wilmington was occupied by National troops, and the Confederates abandoned movements in favor of removing the the Cape Fear region.

Cape Nome, a cape extending from the D. C. southern part of the western peninsula 1808. of Alaska, which lies between Kotzebue and condition of the city at that time Sound on the north, and Bering Sea on rendered a removal desirable to most of the south. It is about 2,500 miles north- the members of Congress, and the city west of Seattle, and 175 miles southeast of Philadelphia, anxious to win it back of Siberia. In September, 1898, gold was to the banks of the Delaware, offered to first discovered here by a party of Swedes. furnish every accommodation to Congress Since then it has become the centre of a and the public offices at its own expense. rich gold-mining region, which lies about The new Hall of Representatives, by its the lower course of the Snake River, a ill adaptation whether for speakers or winding stream emerging from a range hearers, occasioned great dissatisfaction. of mountains not exceeding from 700 to A motion for removal occasioned much 1.200 feet in altitude. In October, 1899, discussion in Congress and great excite-Nome City had a population of 5,000 in- ment in the District of Columbia, espehabitants living in tents. It is believed cially among land-owners. The Southern that the rapid growth of this town has members objected to Philadelphia because

Capital, NATIONAL. The seat of gov-Gen. Alfred Terry did not think it ernment of the United States was permanently settled in the city of Washington, D. C., in the summer of 1800. It seemed like transferring it to a wilderness. Only the north wing of the Capitol was finished, and that was fitted up to acwas insufficient to accommodate half the Congressmen. There was only a path through an alder swamp along the line of Pennsylvania Avenue from the President's house to the Capitol. Mrs. Adams that it was superb in design, but then dreary beyond endurance. "I could content myself almost anywhere for three months," she said, "but, surrounded with forests, can you believe that wood is not to be had, because people cannot be found to cut and cart it! . . . We have, indeed, come into a new country." The public offices had hardly been established in the city when the War-office, a wooden structure, took fire and was burned with many valuable papers.

From time to time there have been seat of government from Washington, The first of this kind was in The really miserable situation never been equalled. Early prospecting they would there be continually pestered

CAPITAL, NATIONAL



WASHINGTON IN 1800.

few votes of passing. It is believed that it would have been carried but for the opposition of the Southern men to Philadelphia. In more recent years there have been agitations favoring removal to St. Louis or some other Western city, on the ground of having it in a more central location geographically.

In 1816 Congress, by joint resolu-United States to procure, for the orrotunda of the Capitol, under the magnif- nation. icent dome, and are of peculiar historic

by anti-slavery politicians and other an- sent the Signers of the Declaration of noyances connected with the subject. A Independence, the Surrender of Burresolution for removal came within a very gounc at Saratoga, the Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and the Resignation of Washington's Commission at Annapolis. To these have since been added others, of the same general sizenamely, the Landing of Columbus, by John Vanderlyn; the Burial of De Soto, by George Powell; the Baptism of Pocahontas, by J. G. Chapman; the Embarkation of the Pilgrims, by Robert W. tion, authorized the President of the Weir; President Lincoln Signing the Emancipation Proclamation, by Frank namenting of the new Capitol, then B. Carpenter, etc. The old Hall of Repbuilding, four large paintings of Revo- resentatives is now used for a national lutionary scenes from the hand of Hall of Statuary, to which each State John Trumbull, a worthy pupil of Ben- has been asked to contribute statues of jamin West. He possessed a large num- two of its most distinguished citizens. ber of portraits of the prominent actors The Capitol has already become the in the events of the Revolution, painted permanent depository of a large colby himself, and these he used in his com- lection of grand paintings and statupositions. These pictures are now in the ary illustrative of the progress of the

The Capitol was made a vast citadel on value, as they perpetuate correct like- the arrival of troops there after the close nesses of the men whom Americans de- of April, 1861. Its halls and committeelight to honor. These paintings repre- rooms were used as barracks for the sol-



CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—CAPRON

diers; its basement galleries were con-retary Root in Washington in regard to a verted into store-rooms for barrels of pork, constitutional recognition of the future re-



CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON, 1814.

beef, and other provisions for the army; and the vaults under the broad terrace on the western front of the Capitol were converted into bakeries, where 16,000 loaves of bread were baked every day. The chimneys of the ovens pierced the terrace at the junction of the freestone pavement and the glossy slope of the glacis; and there, for three months, dense volumes of black smoke poured forth.

Capital Punishment. See DEATH PENALTY; LIVINGSTONE, EDWARD.

Capote, Domingo Mendez, statesman; born in Cardenas, Cuba, in 1863; received his education at the University of Havana, where he later served as a professor of law for many years. Prior to the last Cuban insurrection he was known as one of the most distinguished lawvers on the island. 1898.

In December, 1895, he abandoned his practice to ioin the Cuban forces under Gen. Maximo Gomez. Afterwards he reached the rank of brigadiergeneral, and also served as civil governor of Matanzas and of Las Villas. In November, 1897, he was elected vice-president of the republic of Cuba. After the adoption in convention of the new Cuban constitution early in 1901, he was appointed chairman of a commission of five members selected by the convention to confer with President McKinley and Sec-

lations of the United States with Cuba. This conference was held in April.

Capron, ALLYN Kis-SAM, military officer; born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 24, 1871; son of Allvn Capron; was educated in his native city; joined the army Oct. 20, 1890. When hostilities with broke out he entered the 1st United States Volun-

teer Cavalry, popularly known as the "Rough Riders," and was made a captain. He was killed in the battle of Las Guasimas, Cuba, June 24, 1898.

Capron, ALLYN, military officer; born in Tampa, Fla., Aug. 27, 1846; graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1867, and entered the artillery branch. When the American-Spanish War began he accompanied General Shafter's army to Cuba. On July 1. 1898, he led General Lawton's advance, and fired the first shot of the battle. The Spanish flag on the fort at El Caney was carried away by a shot from his battery. His exposure in the Santiago campaign resulted in typhoid fever, from which he died near Fort Myer, Va., Sept. 18,



GOVERNMENT BAKERIES AT THE CAPITOL

CARAVEL-CAREY

about 100 tons' burden, built somewhat first shot crippled the steering-gear of like a galley, formerly used by the Span- the Winslow, and another wrecked her ish and Portuguese; two of the vessels boiler, wounding her commander, Lieut. of Columbus on his first voyage to Amer- John B. Bernadon, and killing Ensign ica were caravels.

Card-cloth. engaged in making card - teeth by hand, drew her out of danger. invented a machine that produced 300 These inventions led to the contrivance of called cardinale in 853. a species of comb used in the manufacture the Pope about 1179. Eleazar Smith, of Walpole, Mass., at or ated April 15, 1901. near the close of the eighteenth century, in 1843.

Caravel, a small sea-going vessel of den fire was opened upon them. WORTH BAGLEY (q. v.) and four men. The manufacture of cards During this action the Wilmington sailed for carding wool by hand was quite an im- within 1,800 yards of the shore, till she portant industry in America before the almost touched bottom, and after send-Revolution, and was carried on success- ing 376 shells into the batteries and the fully during that war. In 1787 Oliver town silenced the Spanish fire. In the Evans, the pioneer American inventor, mean time, amid a storm of shots, the then only twenty-two years of age, and Hudson ran alongside of the Winslow, and

Cardinal, a prince in the Church of Already Mr. Crittendon, of Rome, the council of the Pope, and the New Haven, Conn., had invented a conclave or "sacred college," at first was machine (1784) which produced 86,000 the principal priest or incumbent of the card teeth, cut and bent, in an hour, parishes in Rome, and said to have been The cardinals machines for making card-cloth—that is, claimed the exclusive power of electing In the United of woollen or cotton cloths, for the pur- States the first cardinal was John Mcpose of carding and arranging the fibres Closkey, Archbishop of New York, created preparatory to spinning. It consists of March 15, 1875; the second, James Gibstout leather filled with wire card-teeth, bons, Archbishop of Baltimore, created and is the chief part of the carding-ma- June 7, 1886; the third, Sebastian Marchine in factories. A machine for making tinelli, titular Archbishop of Ephesus and the card-cloth complete was invented by Papal Ablegate to the United States, cre-

Carey, MATTHEW, publicist; born in for which invention Amos Whittemore re- Dublin, Ireland, Jan. 28, 1760; learned crived the credit and the profit (see the business of printer and bookseller, WHITTEMORE, AMOS). This invention was and at the age of seventeen wrote and imperfect. About 1836 William B. Earle published a pamphlet on duelling. This made improvements, which were modified was soon followed by an address to the Roman Catholics in Ireland on their op-Cardenas, a scaport in the province of pressions by the penal code. This was so Matanzas, Cuba, about 90 miles east of seditious and inflammatory that he was Havana. It was here, on May 11, 1898, compelled to fly to Paris, but returned to that the Wilmington, a United States gun- Ireland in the course of a year, where, in boat, engaged the fortifications and Span- 1783, he edited the Freeman's Journal, and ish gunboats, and rescued the Hudson and established the Volunteer's Journal. Be-Winslow, which had steamed within cause of a violent attack on Parliament, he range of a masked battery. Three Span- was confined in Newgate Prison; and after ish gunboats which lay under the forti- his release he sailed for the United States, fications had been challenged by the tor- arriving in Philadelphia, Nov. 15, 1784. pedo-boat Winslow and other United There he started the Pennsylvania Herald, States vessels, but they refused to leave the first newspaper in the country that the protection of the batteries. When the gave accurate reports of legislative pro-Wilmington arrived and found the range ceedings. He was always aggressive with at 2,500 yards, the Hudson and Winslow his pen. He fought a duel with Colonel steamed into the inner harbor to attack Oswald, editor of a rival newspaper. He the Spanish vessels. They did not, how-married in 1791, and began business as a ever, suspect that there was a strong bat-bookseller. He was active in works of tery near the water's edge until a sud- benevolence during the prevalence of yel-

CARLETON

ican Sunday-school society. parties in the United States. It passed his vindication of his countrymen, entitled Vindica Hibernia. In 1820 he published his New Olive Branch, which was followed by a series of tracts extending to more than 2.000 pages, the object being to demonstrate the necessity of a protective sys-His writings on political economy were widely circulated. His advocacy of internal improvements led to the construction of the Pennsylvania canals. He published Bibles, which, with others of his publications, were sold by the eminent "book-agent," Rev. Mason L. Weems. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 16, 1839.

Carleton, SIR GUY, LORD DORCHESTER, civil and military officer; born in Stra-



GUY CARLETON.

bane, Ireland, Sept. 3, 1724; entered the with the 3,000 troops which had been left Guards at an early age, and became a lieu- in Canada, the governor refused, pleading

low fever in Philadelphia, and wrote and the Duke of Cumberland in the German published a history of that epidemic. He campaign of 1757; was with Amherst in was an associate of Bishop White and the siege of Louisburg in 1758; with Wolfe others in the formation of the first Amer- at Quebec (1759) as quartermaster-gen-While the cral; and was a brigadier-general at the War of 1812-15 was kindling he wrote siege of Belle Isle, where he was wounded. much on political subjects, and in 1814 He was also quartermaster-general in the his Olive Branch appeared, in which he expedition against Havana in 1762, and attempted to harmonize the contending in 1767 he was made lieutenant-governor of Quebec. The next year he was appointthrough ten editions. In 1819 appeared ed governor. In 1772 he was promoted to major-general, and in 1774 was made governor-general of the Province of Quebec. In an expedition against the forts on Lake Champlain in 1775 he narrowly escaped capture; and at the close of the year he successfully resisted a siege of Quebec by Montgomery. The next spring and summer he drove the Americans out of Canada, and totally defeated the American flotilla in an engagement on Lake Champlain in October.

Sir John Burgoyne had been in England during the earlier part of 1777, and managed, by the help of Sir Jeffrey Amherst, to obtain a commission to take command of all the British forces in Canada. To do this he played the sycophant to Germain, and censured Carleton. When Sir John arrived at Quebec (May 6, 1777), at despatches Carleton was amazed brought by him rebuking the governor for his conduct of the last campaign, and ordering him, "for the speedy quelling of the rebellion," to make over to Burgoyne, his inferior officer, the command of the Canadian army as soon as it should leave the boundary of the Province of Quebec. The unjust reproaches and the deprivation of his military command greatly irritated Carleton, but, falling back on his civil dignity as governor, he implicitly obeyed all commands and answered the requisitions of Burgoyne. As a soothing opiate to his wounded pride, Burgoyne conveyed to the governor the patent and the jewel of a baronet.

Governor Carleton was a strict disciplinarian, and always obeyed instructions to the letter. When Burgoyne, after the capture of Ticonderoga (July, 1777), pushing on towards the valley of the Hudson, desired Carleton to hold that post tenant-colonel in 1748. He was aide to his instructions, which confined him to his

CARLETON-CARMICHAEL

and sailed for England Nov. 25, 1783. year. In 1786 he was created Baron Dorchester, died Nov. 10, 1808.

controversy over the northeastern boun- 1825. dary of the United States he was lieuten-States Cavalry. the Department of New Mexico. San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 7, 1873.

plain in 1776. England, Feb. 2, 1817.

1850, and was in the Sioux expeditions New York City to practise law. under General Harney in 1855, and under

own province. This unexpected refusal in 1858; and did efficient service in Miswas the first of the embarrassments Bur- souri for the Union in the early part goyne endured after leaving Lake Cham- of the Civil War, where he commanded plain. He was compelled, he said, to a district until March, 1862. He com-"drain the life-blood of his army" to manded a brigade under Generals Steele garrison Ticonderoga and hold Lake and Pope, which bore a prominent part in George. No doubt this weakening of his the battle of STONE RIVER (q. v.). In the army at that time was one of the princi- operations in northern Georgia late in pal causes of his defeat near Saratoga. 1863, and in the Atlanta campaign the If Carleton wished to gratify a spirit next year, he was very active. In the faof retaliation because of Burgoyne's in- mous march to the sea he commanded trigues against him, the surrender of the a division in the 14th Corps; and was latter must have fully satisfied him. with Sherman in his progress through the Carleton was made lieutenant-general in Carolinas, fighting at Bentonville. He 1778; was appointed commander-in-chief was brevetted major-general, U. S. A. of the British forces in America in 1781; in 1893; and was retired Nov. 24 of that

Carlisle, FREDERICK HOWARD, fifth and from that year until 1796 he was EARL of, royal commissioner; born in governor of British North America. He May, 1748; was one of the three commissioners sent on a conciliatory errand to Carleton, JAMES HENRY, military offi- America in 1778; and was lord-lieutenant cer; born in Maine in 1814. During the of Ireland in 1780-82. He died Sept. 4,

Carlisle, JOHN GRIFFIN, statesman: ant of the Maine volunteers in what was born in Campbell (now Kenton) county, called the Aroostook War. He served Ky., Sept. 5, 1835; was admitted to the in the Mexican War, and when the Civil bar in 1858. He rapidly acquired a repu-War broke out was ordered to southern tation both as a lawyer and politician. California as major of the 6th United Having gained experience in both houses of In April, 1862, he re- the Kentucky legislature, and served as lieved General Canby in the command of lieutenant-governor from 1871 to 1875, he For entered the national House of Representameritorious service during the war he tives in 1877 as Democratic member from was brevetted major-general, U.S.A. He his native State. In Congress he became was the author of The Battle of Buena rapidly one of the most notable and in-Vista, with the Operations of the Army fluential figures, especially on financial of Occupation for one Month. He died in and commercial matters. He was a member of the Wavs and Means Committee, Carleton, Thomas, military officer; and was recognized as one of the ablest born in England in 1736; joined the debaters and leaders in the movement for British army and came to America in revenue reform. When his party obtain-1755 as an ensign in Wolfe's command; ed control of the House in 1883, Carlisle, was promoted lieutenant-general in 1798, as the candidate of the revenue-reform and general in 1803. During the Revolu- wing of the Democrats, received the nomitionary War he received a wound in the nation and election to the office of Speaker. naval battle with Arnold on Lake Cham- He was twice re-elected, serving until He died in Ramsgate, 1889. From 1890 to 1893 he was United States Senator. On March 4, 1893, he left Carlin, WILLIAM PASSMORE, military the Senate to enter President Cleveland's officer; born in Greene county, Ill., Nov. second cabinet as Secretary of the Treas-24, 1829; was graduated at West Point in ury, and on retiring therefrom settled in

Carmichael, WILLIAM, diplomatist; General Sumner against the Cheyennes in born in Maryland, date uncertain; was a 1857. He was in the Utah expedition man of fortune. He was in Europe in

CARNEGIE-CAROLINE ISLANDS

1776, and assisted Silas Deane in his po- men. John B. Floyd, the late Secretary litical and commercial operations in of War, was placed in command of the France. He also assisted the American Confederates in the region of the Gauley commissioners in Paris. In 1778-80 he River. From him much was expected, for was in Congress, and was secretary of le- he promised much. He was to drive Gengation to Jay's mission to Spain. When eral Cox out of the Kanawha Valley, while the latter left Europe (1782) Carmichael Lee should disperse the army of 10,000 remained as chargé d'affaires, and retain- men under Rosecrans at Clarksburg, on ed the office for several years. In 1792 the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and so he was associated with William Short open a way for an invading force of Conon a commission to negotiate with Spain federates into Maryland, Pennsylvania, a treaty concerning the navigation of the and Ohio. Early in September Rosecrans Mississippi. Sparks's Diplomatic Corre- marched southward in search of Floyd. He spondence contains many of his letters. scaled the Gauley Mountains, and on the He died in February, 1795.

philanthropist: Carnegie, ANDREW, 1848. In the early part of his business 26, 1861) some Nationals, under Col. E. career he was associated with Mr. Wood- B. Taylor, not far from Summersville. steel, iron, and coke. He is widely known as a founder and contributor to public libraries, and a promoter of other educational institutions. Among his most notable gifts are the Carnegie Library and Institute, with art gallery, museum, and stole away, and did not halt in his flight music hall, in Pittsburg, erected at a cost until he reached Big Sewell Mountain, of over \$1,000,000, and endowed with near New River, 30 miles distant. several millions and implied promise for battle at Carnifex Ferry was regarded as still more; the public library in Washingto, D. C., \$350,000; and Cooper Union, New York, \$300,000. In 1899-1900 his gifts aggregated about \$7,000,000. In March, 1901, he offered \$5,200,000 for libraries in New York City, and \$1,000,- SOUTH CAROLINA. 000 for the same purpose in St. Louis. Scotch universities for educational purposes. He has published Triumphant Democracy; An American Four-in-Hand in Britain; Round the World; Wealth, etc. See IRON AND STEEL.

Carnifex Ferry, BATTLE AT. The Con-

10th found Floyd at Carnifex Ferry, on the Gauley River, 8 miles from Sumborn in Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25, mersville, the capital of Nicholas county, 1837; was brought to the United States Va. Already a detachment of Floyd's by his parents, who settled in Pittsburg in men had surprised and dispersed (Aug. ruff, the inventor of the sleeping-car, in At the summit of Gauley Mountain Roseintroducing it on railroads. Afterwards crans encountered Floyd's scouts and he became superintendent of the Pittsburg drove them before him; and on Sept. division of the Pennsylvania Railroad 10, Floyd's camp having been recon-Company; invested largely in oil-wells noitred by General Benham, Rosecrans which yielded him a considerable fortune; fell upon him with his whole force (chiefly and then engaged in the manufacture of Ohio troops), and for three hours a desperate battle raged. It ceased only when the darkness of night came on. crans intended to renew it in the morning, and his troops lay on their arms that night. Under cover of darkness, Floyd a substantial victory for the Nationals. The latter lost fifteen killed and seventy wounded; the Confederates lost one killed and ten wounded.

Carolinas. See North Carolina;

Caroline Islands, a group in the In May, 1901, he gave \$10,000,000 to the South Pacific, said to have been discovered by the Portuguese, 1525; also by the Spaniard Lopez de Villalobos, 1545; and named after Charles II. of Spain, 1686. These islands were virtually given up to Spain in 1876. The Germans occupying some of the islands, Spain protested in federate troops left by Garnett and Pe- August, 1885. Spanish vessels arrived at gram in western Virginia in the summer the island of Yop, Aug. 21; the Germans of 1861 were placed in charge of Gen. landed and set up their flag, Aug. 24; Robert E. Lee. At the beginning of Au- dispute referred to the Pope; the sovergust he was at the head of 16,000 fighting eighty awarded to Spain, with commercial

CARPENTER—CARR

concessions to Germany and Great Brit- penter and Trumbull won. After his arain; agreement signed, Nov. 25; con- gument was completed Secretary Stanton firmed at Rome, Dec. 17, 1885; natives put his arms around his neck, exclaimsubdued, Spaniards in full possession, ing, "Carpenter, you have saved us!" 1891.

During the American-Spanish War there were frequent rumors that the United States was about to seize the islands; but the group was sold by Spain to Germany in 1899. The chief American interest in the Caroline Islands lies in the facts that American missionaries began work on the island of Ponape in 1852, the pioneers being believed to have been the first white people to occupy that island; that after the missionary board had expended over \$400,000 in its work there were frequent massacres of mission workers; that the missionaries were ultimately expelled by the Spaniards from the islands; and that after much diplomatic correspondence the United States government secured the payment of an indemnity by Spain of \$17,500 in 1894.

Carpenter, FRANK BICKNELL, painter and author: born in Homer, N. Y., in 1830; was mostly self-educated in art; settled in New York in 1851, and became an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1852. He painted numerous portraits of Presidents, statesmen, and other noted persons. His best-known works are the historical painting of President Lincoln Signing the Emancipation Proclamation, now in the Capitol in Washington, and Arbitration, a view of the British and American commissionin Washington in 1871, presented to Queen at PORT GIBSON (q. v.) and others pre-Victoria in 1892. He wrote Six Months in the White House with Abraham Lincoln. He died May 23, 1900.

Carpenter, MATTHEW HALE, lawyer; born in Moretown, Vt., Dec. 22, 1824; was admitted to the Vermont bar in eral U.S.A. in 1893. 1847; settled in Wisconsin in the following year, and later in Milwaukee, Mich. in Northumberland, England. Union man. In March, 1868, with Lyinvolved the validity of the reconstruc- NETHERLAND (q. v.).

Later Judge Black spoke of him as "the finest constitutional lawyer in the United States." He was a member of the United States Senate in 1869-75 and 1879-81. He was counsel for Samuel J. Tilden before the Electoral Commission in 1877. His greatest speeches in the Senate include his defence of President Grant against the attack of Charles Summer: and on the Ku-Klux act, President Johnson's amnesty proclamation, and the ironclad oath. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1881.

Carpet-Baggers, a name of reproach given by the South to citizens of the North who went South after the war, 1861-65. Many of them went there with the best intentions; some in hope of political advancement by the aid of negro votes. The movement served to retard rather than hasten reconciliation between the sections.

Carr, Eugene Asa, military officer; born in Concord, N. Y., March 20, 1830; was graduated at West Point in 1850. As a member of mounted rifles, he was engaged in Indian warfare in New Mexico. Texas, and the West; and in 1861 served under Lyon, in Missouri, as colonel of Illinois cavalry. He commanded a division in the battle at PEA RIDGE (q. v.), and was severely wounded. He was made a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1862. ers on the Alabama claims in session He commanded a division in the battle ceding the capture of Vicksburg; also in the assaults on that place. He assisted in the capture of Little Rock, Ark., and the defences of Mobile. He was retired as brigadier-general and brevet major-gen-

Carr, Sir Robert, commissioner; born During the Civil War he was a stanch he was appointed, with SIR RICHARD NICHOLLS (q. v.) and others, on a comman Trumbull, he represented the govern- mission to regulate the affairs of New ment in the famous McCardle trial, which England, and to take possession of NEW The commission tion act of Congress of March 7, 1867. came on a fleet which had been fitted out Up to that time this was the most im- to operate against the Dutch settlers on portant cause ever argued before the the Hudson. Carr and Nichols gained United States Supreme Court, and Car- possession of New Netherland Aug. 27,

CARRICKSFORD-CARROLL

of the Duke of York. On Sept. 24 of the in western Virginia for three-months' same year Fort Orange surrendered to volunteers; was promoted brigadier-gen-In February, 1665, Carr and his associates went to Boston, but the colonists there declined to recognize them, as did also the towns in New Hampshire. In Maine, however, the commissioners were well received, and a new government was established in that colony, which lasted from 1666 to 1668. He died in Bristol, England, June 1, 1667.

Carricksford, BATTLE AT. In July. 1861, after the battle on RICH MOUNTAIN (q. v.), the Confederates under Pegram, threatened by McClellan, stole away to Garnett's camp, when the united forces hastened to Carricksford, on a branch of the Cheat River, pursued by the Nationals. pendence, etc. After crossing that stream, Garnett made a stand. He was attacked by Ohio and Indiana troops. After a short engagement, the Confederates fled. While Garnett was trying to rally them, he was shot dead. The Confederates fled to the mountains, and were pursued about 2 miles.

Carrington, EDWARD, military officer; born in Charlotte county, Va., Feb. 11, 1749; became lieutenant-colonel of a Virginia artillery regiment in 1776; was sent to the South; and was made a prisoner at Charleston in 1780. He was Gates's quartermaster-general in his brief Southern campaign. Carrington prepared the way for Greene to cross the Dan, and was an active and efficient officer in that officer's famous retreat. He commanded the artillery at Hobkirk's Hill, and also at Yorktown. Colonel Carrington was foreman of the jury in the trial of AARON BURR (q. v). He died in Richmond, Va., Oct. 28, 1810. His brother PAUL, born Feb. 24, 1733, became an eminent lawyer; the first appearing in America at the close was a member of the House of Burgesses, of the seventeenth century. He was eduand voted against Henry's Stamp Act resolutions; but was patriotic, and helped at Rheims; and studied law in France along the cause of independence in an and at the Temple, London. He returned efficient manner. He died in Charlotte to America in 1764, when he found the county, Va., June 22, 1818.

officer; born in Wallingford, Conn., March a writer on the side of the liberties of the 2. 1824; graduated at Yale College in people. He inherited a vast estate, and 1845. When the first call for troops was considered one of the richest men in

1664, and named it New York in honor War he raised nine regiments of militia the English, and was renamed Albany, eral of volunteers in November, 1862; and served throughout the war with distinction. In 1870-73 he held the chair of Military Science and Tactics at Wabash College, Ind. His publications include American Classics, or Incidents of Revolutionary Suffering; Crisis Thoughts; Absa-ra-ka, Land of Massacre, and Indian Operations on the Plains; Battles of the American Revolution; Battle-Maps and Charts of the American Revolution; Patriotic Reader, or Human Liberty Developed; Columbian Sclections; Beacon Lights of Patriotism; The Washington Obclisk and Its Voices; Washington, the Soldier: Lafayette and American Inde-

Carroll, CHARLES, OF CARROLLTON, signer of the Declaration of Independence; born in Annapolis, Md., Sept. 20, 1737. His family were wealthy Roman Catholics.



CHARLES CARROLL

cated at St. Omer's and at a Jesuit college colonies agitated by momentous political Carrington, HENRY BEEBEE, military questions, into which he soon enteredwas issued at the beginning of the Civil the colonies. Mr. Carroll was a member

CARROLL-CARTER

established at Annapolis, and a member order of Jesuits soon afterwards. of the Provincial Convention. Early in travelled through Europe with young Lord 1776 he was one of a committee appointed by Congress to visit Canada to persuade in 1773 became a professor in the college the Canadians to join the other colonies at Bruges. In 1775 he returned to Maryin resistance to the measures of Parlia- land, and the next year, by desire of Conment. His colleagues were Dr. Franklin and Samuel Chase. The committee were accompanied by Rev. John Carroll. The mission was fruitless; and when, in June, the committee returned to Philadelphia, they found the subject of independence under consideration in Congress. Carroll and Chase induced Maryland to change its attitude. Carroll took his seat in Congress in time to vote for the Declaration of Independence. He signed that document, and was the last survivor of that band of fifty-six patriots. Mr. Carroll served his State in its Assembly, in the national Congress, and in other responsible offices, with fidelity and ability. At the age of over ninety years (July 4, 1828) he laid the corner-stone of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, attended by an imposing civic procession. The story that he appended "of Carrollton" to his name defiantly, to enable the British crown to idetify him, is a fiction. He was accustomed to sign it so to prevent confusion. as there was another Charles Carroll. He died in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 14, 1832.

Carroll, JOHN, clergyman; born in Up-



JOHN CARROLL

per Marlboro, Md., Jan. 8, 1735; was edu-military officer; born in Elizabethtown. cated at St. Omer's, Liege, and Bruges: Tenn., Aug. 6, 1819; was educated at

of one of the first vigilance committees ordained a priest in 1769, and entered the Staunton in 1770 as private tutor, and gress, he accompanied a committee of that body on a mission to Canada. That committee was composed of Dr. Franklin, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and Samuel Chase. He was appointed the papal vicargeneral for the United States in 1786, and made Baltimore his fixed residence. In 1790 he was consecrated the first Roman Catholic bishop in the United States. He founded St. Mary's College in 1791, and in 1804 obtained a charter for Baltimore College. Liberal in his views, he maintained the friendship of all Protestant sects. A few years before his death, in Georgetown, D. C., Dec. 3, 1815, he was made archbishop.

Carson, Christopher, popularly known as "Kit Carson," military officer; born in Madison county, Ky., Dec. 24, 1809; began a life of adventure when seventeen years old; was a trapper on the plains for eight years; and then hunter for Bent's Fort garrison for eight years more. Soon afterwards he became acquainted with JOHN C. FREMONT (q. v.), who employed him as guide on his later explorations. His extensive familiarity with the habits and language of the various Indian tribes in the Western country, and his possession of their confidence, made him exceptionally effective in promoting the settlement of that region. In 1847 he was appointed a second lieutenant in the United States Mounted Rifles; in 1853 drove 6,500 sheep across the mountains into California, and on his return was made Indian agent in New Mexico, where he did much in securing treaties between the government and the Indians. During the Civil War he rendered important service in Colorado, New Mexico, and the Indian Territory, for which he was brevetted a brigadier-general of volunteers. At the close of the war he again became an Indian agent. He died in Fort Lynn. Col., May 23, 1868.

Carter, Samuel Powhatan, naval and

CARTERET—CARTHAGE

War Department and temporarily served in drilling recruits from eastern Tennessee. He served through the war with much gallantry, and on March 13, 1865, received the brevet of major-general. He then re-entered the navy; in 1869-72 was commandant of the Naval Academy; retired Aug. 6, 1881; and was promoted rear - admiral May 16, 1882. He died in Washington, May 26, 1891.

Carteret, SIR GEORGE, English naval officer; born in St. Ouen, Jersey, in 1599. Charles I. appointed him governor of the Island of Jersey; and when the civil war broke out he was comptroller of the navy, and esteemed by all parties. Leaving the sea, he went with his family to Jersey, but soon afterwards returned to help his royal master. In 1645 he was created a baronet, and returned to his government of Jersey, where he received and sheltered the Prince of Wales (afterwards Charles II.) when the royal cause was ruined in England. Other refugees of distinction were there, and he defended the island gallantly against the forces of Cromwell. At the Restoration he rode with the King in his triumphant entry into London. Carteret became one of the privy council, vice-chamberlain, and treasurer of the navy. Being a personal friend of James, Duke of York, to whom Charles II. granted New Netherland, Carteret and Berkeley (another favorite) easily obtained a grant of territory between the Hudson and Delaware rivers, which, in gratitude for his services in the Island of Jersey, was called New Jersey. Carteret retained his share of the province until his death. in 1680, leaving his widow, Lady Elizabeth, executrix of his estate. Sir George was one of the grantees of the Carolinas, and a portion of that domain was called Carteret colony. Governor Andros, of New York, claimed political jurisdiction, in the name of the Duke of York, over all New Jersey. Philip Carteret, governor of east Jersey, denied it, and the two governors were in open opposition. A friendly meeting of the two magistrates, on from Carthage, the capital of Jasper

Princeton College; entered the navy in clined it; and Andros warned him to for-February, 1840, and became assistant bear exercising any jurisdiction in east instructor of seamanship at the Naval Jersey, and announced that he should Academy in 1857. At the beginning of erect a fort to aid him (Andros) in the the Civil War he was transferred to the exercise of his authority. Carteret defied him; and when, a month later, Andros went to New Jersey, seeking a peaceful conference, Carteret met him with a military force. As Andros came without troops, he was permitted to land. conference was fruitless. A few weeks later Carteret was taken from his bed, in his house at Elizabethtown, at night, by New York soldiers, and carried to that city and placed in the hands of the sheriff. He was tried in May (1678), and though Andros sent his jurors out three times, with instructions to bring in a verdict of guilty, he was acquitted. But he was compelled to give security that he would not again assume political authority in New Jersey. The Assembly of New Jersey were asked to accept the duke's laws, but they preferred their own. At the same time they accepted the government of Andros, but with reluctance. Carteret went to England with complaints, and the case was laid before the duke by his widow after his death. The Friends, of west Jersey, had already presented their complaints against Andros, and the case was referred to the duke's commissioners. These, advised by Sir William Jones, decided that James's grant reserved no jurisdiction, and that none could be rightly claimed. This decided the matter for east Jersey also, and in August and October, 1680, the duke signed documents relinquishing all rights over east and west Jersey.

Carthage, BATTLE OF. In the summer of 1861 General Lyon sent Col. Franz Sigel in pursuit of the Confederates under Governor Price in southeastern Missouri. His force consisted of nearly 1,000 loval Missourians (of his own and Salomon's regiments) with two batteries of artillery of four field-pieces each—in all about 1,500 men. Though the Confederates were reported to be more than 4,000 in number, Sigel diligently sought them. morning of July 5, 1861, he encountered large numbers of mounted riflemen, who seemed to be scouting, and a few miles Staten Island, was proposed. Carteret de- county, he came upon the main body, un-

CARTIER

General Rains and three other brigadiergenerals. They were drawn up in battle order on the crown of a gentle hill. A battle commenced at a little past ten o'clock, by Sigel's field-pieces, and lasted about three hours, when, seeing his baggage in danger and his troops in peril of being outflanked, Sigel fell back and retreated, in perfect order, to the heights near Carthage, having been engaged in a running fight nearly all the way. The Confederates pressed him sorely, and he continued the retreat (being outnumbered three to one) to Springfield, where he was joined by General Lyon (July 13), who took the chief command of the combined forces. This junction was timely, for the combined forces of Generals Mcof Price, making the number of Confederates in that region about 20,000.

Cartier. JACQUES, French navigator; There, also, he planted a cross with the

der General Jackson, who was assisted by born at St. Malo, France, Dec. 31, 1494: was commissioned by Francis I., King of France, to command an expedition to explore the Western Continent. On April 20, 1534, after appropriate ceremonies in the cathedral at St. Malo, he sailed from that port with two ships, having each a crew of 120 men, and, after a prosperous voyage of twenty days, they arrived at Newfoundland. Sailing northward, he entered the Strait of Belle Isle, and, touching the coast of Labrador, he formally took possession of the country in the name of his king, and erected a cross, upon which he hung the arms of France. Turning southward, he followed the west coast of Newfoundland to Cape Race. Then he explored the Bay of Chaleurs, landed in Gaspé Bay, held friendly intercourse with Culloch, Rains, and others had joined those the natives, and induced a chief to allow two of his sons to go with him to France, promising to return them the next year.

> French arms upon it, and, sailing thence northeast across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, entered the branch of the St. Lawrence River north of Anticosti Island. Unconscious of having discovered a magnificent river, he turned and sailed for France to avoid the autumn storms. and arrived at St. Malo on

Sept. 5, 1534.

Encouraged by the success of this voyage, the King placed Cartier in command of three ships, which left St. Malo at the middle of May, 1535, bearing some of the young nobility of France. Separated by storms, they met at the appointed rendezvous, in the Strait of Belle Isle, in July, and sailed up the St. Lawrence to the mouth of a river (now St. Charles) at the site of Quebec, which they reached on Sept. 14. His squadron consisted of the Great Hermine, 120 tons; Little Hermine, 60 tons; and L'Emérillon, a small craft. On the day after their arrival, they were visited by Donnaconna,



JACQUES CARTIER.

CARTIER, JACQUES



JACQUES CARTIER SETTING UP A CROSS AT GASPÉ.

"King of Canada," who received them Little Hermine was found to be rotten the mountain back of it Mont Real of grief. (Royal Mountain), hence the name of July 16. Montreal. There he enjoyed the kindest

with the greatest kindness, and, through and unseaworthy, and, as the other two the two young men whom Cartier had vessels could carry his reduced company, brought back, they were enabled to she was abandoned. He formally took converse. Mooring the larger vessels in possession of the country in the name of the St. Croix (as Cartier named the his King, and, just before his depart-St. Charles), he went up the river ure (May 9, 1536), he invited Donnain the smaller one, with two or three vol- conna and eight chiefs on board the flagunteers, and, with a small boat, they ship to a feast. They came, and Cartier reached the Huron village called Hoche- treacherously sailed away with them to laga, on the site of Montreal. He called France as captives, where they all died Cartier reached St. Malo

There was now a pause in this enterhospitality, and bore away with him a prise, but finally Francis de la Roque, pretty little girl, eight years old, daugh- Lord of Roberval, Picardy, prevailed upon ter of one of the chiefs, who lent her to the King to appoint him viceroy and lieuhim to take to France. Returning to tenant-general of the new territory, and Stadacona (now Quebec) early in October, Cartier captain-general and chief pilot of the Frenchmen spent a severe winter there, the royal ships. Five vessels were fitted during which twenty-five of them died out, and Cartier, with two of them, sailof scurvy. Nearly every one of them had ed from St. Malo in May, 1541. Late the disease. When Cartier was prepared in August these reached Stadacona. The to leave for France, in the spring, the people there eagerly pressed to the ships

CARTWRIGHT—CASE

to welcome their monarch, whom Cartier was a deacon or elder in Robinson's church had promised to bring back. They shook at Levden, and was one of the committee their heads incredulously when he told sent to London to effect a treaty with the them Donnaconna was dead. To show his Virginia Company concerning colonization good faith, he showed them the pretty in America. When the written instrulittle Huron maiden whom he was to re- ment for the government of the colony turn to her friends at Hochelaga. But they grew more sullen every hour, and became positively hostile. After visiting Hochelaga, Cartier returned to Stadacona, and on an island (Orleans) just below, he caused a fort to be built for protection through the ensuing winter, where he waited patiently for the viceroy, but he came not. Towards the end of May the ice moved out of the St. Lawrence, and Cartier departed for France. He ran into the harbor of St. Johns, Newfoundland, where he found De la Roque on his way to the St. Lawrence. Cartier tried to induce him to turn back by giving him most discouraging accounts of the country, but he ordered the navigator to go back with him to the great river. Car- was subscribed on board the Mayflower, tier disobeyed and sailed for France. The Mr. Carver was chosen to be governor. viceroy went above the site of Quebec, His wife died during the succeeding where he built a fort and spent the next winter. winter in great suffering, returning to first throne of a chief magistrate set France in the autumn of 1543. Cartier up in New England) is preserved by the had arrived the previous summer, and did not make another voyage. He died in 1555.

Cartwright, John, author; born in Marnham, England, Sept. 28, 1740; bethe freedom of the American colonies: London, Sept. 23, 1824.

Carver, John, first governor of New Plymouth; born in England, between 1575 and 1590; spent a considerable estate



GOVERNOR CARVER'S CHAIR.

Governor Carver's chair (the Massachusetts Historical Society. died in New Plymouth, Mass., April 5, 1621.

Carver, Jonathan, traveller; born in Stillwater, Conn., in 1732; served in the came widely known as an advocate of French and Indian War, and afterwards attempted to explore the vast region in and issued a pamphlet entitled American America which the English had acquired Independence the Glory and Interest of from the French. He penetrated the coun-Great Britain, in 1775. In this he plead try to Lake Superior and its shores and ed for a union between England and the tributaries, and, after travelling about colonies, but with separate legislative 7.000 miles, he returned to Boston, whence bodies. This tract, supplemented by his he departed in 1766, and sailed for Engrefusal to accept a commission in the land, to communicate his discoveries to British army on American soil, destroy- the government, and to petition the King ed the friendship between Lord Howe and for a reimbursement of his expenses. His himself. On April 2, 1777, he recommend- Travels were published in 1778. He was ed the King to use his power to estab- badly used in England, and, by utter neglish peace with the colonies on the basis lcct, was reduced to a state of extreme suggested in his pamphlet. He died in destitution. He died in London, Jan. 31, 1780.

Casa de Mata. See EL MOLINO DEL REY.

Case, Augustus Ludlow, naval offiin forwarding the scheme of the "Pil- cer; born in Newburg, N. Y., Feb. 3, grims" for emigrating to America, and 1813; joined the navy in 1828; served in accompanied them in the Mauflower. He the Gulf of Mexico during the Mexican

CASEY—CASTINE

of Vera Cruz, Alvarado, and Tabasco. In came Secretary of War, under President 1861-63 he was fleet-captain of the North Jackson. From 1836 to 1842 he was Atlantic blockading squadron, and was United States minister to France, and present at the capture of Forts Clark from 1845 to 1848 United States Senator. and Hatteras. Early in 1863 he was He received the Democratic nomination assigned to the Iroquois, and in that year directed the blockade of New Inlet, N. C. He became rear-admiral May 24, 1872. During the Virginius trouble with Spain in 1874 he was commander of the combined North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and European fleets at Key West. He died Feb. 17, 1893.

Casey, SILAS, military officer; born in East Greenwich, R. I., July 12, 1807; was graduated at West Point in 1826; served with Worth in Florida (1837-41) and under Scott in the war with Mexico (1847-48); was also in the operations against the Indians on the Pacific coast in 1856. Early in the Civil War he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and organized and disciplined the volunteers at and near Washington. He was made major-general of volunteers in May, 1862. and commanded a division in General for President in 1848, but was defeated, Keyes's corps on the Peninsula, and received the first attack of the Confederates ate from 1851 to 1857, when President in the battle of FAIR OAKS (q. v.). General Casey was brevetted major general Secretary of State; but when the Presi-U. S. A. in March, 1865, for "merito- dent refused to reinforce the garrison at rious service during the rebellion," and the Fort Sumter, he resigned. General Cass legislature of Rhode Island gave him a favored the compromise of 1850, and also vote of thanks in 1867. He was author favored a compromise with the disunionof a System of Infantry Tactics (1861) ists until they became Confederates, when and Infantry Tactics for Colored Troops he favored the supporters of the Union. (1863). He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. He was author of a work entitled France: 22, 1882.

Cass, Lewis, statesman; born in Exeter, N. H., Oct. 9, 1782; entered upon the practice of law about 1802, in Zanesville, O., and at the age of twenty-five was a member of the legislature. He was colonel of an Ohio regiment, under General Hull. in 1812, and was with the troops Aug. 26, 1814, under the command of surrendered at DETROIT (q. v.). In March, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Cope Sherbrooke, 1813, he was made a brigadier-general, governor of Nova Scotia, assisted by Maj.and was volunteer aide to General Harri- Gen. Gerard Gosselin. The fleet was in son at the battle of the THAMES (q. v.), command of Rear-Admiral Edward Grifwhen he was appointed governor of Mich- fith. The destination of the armament igan Territory. As superintendent of was the Penobscot River, with a design Indian affairs in that region, he negoto take possession of the country between tiated nineteen treaties with the Indians. that river and Passamaquoddy Bay. In 1829 he organized a scientific expedi- Sherbrooke intended to stop and take postion to explore the upper Mississippi. In session of Machias, but, learning that the

War, and took part in the engagements 1831 he resigned the governorship and be-



LEWIS CASS.

and was again in the United States Sen-Buchanan called him to his cabinet as Its King, Court, and Government. died in Detroit, Mich., June 17, 1866.

Castine, CAPTURE OF. A British fleet, consisting of four 74-gun ships, two frigates, two sloops of war, and one schooner, with ten transports, the latter bearing almost 4,000 troops, sailed from Halifax

CASTINE—CASTRIES

corvette John Adams, 24 guns, had entered the Penobscot, he hastened to overtake her. On the morning of Sept. 1 they arrived in the harbor of Castine. There was a small American force there, under Lieutenant Lewis, occupying a little battery. Lewis, finding resistance would be in vain, spiked the guns, blew up the battery, and fled. About 600 British troops landed and took quiet possession of the place. The John Adams had just returned from a long cruise, much crippled by striking on a rock on entering the bay. It was with difficulty that she was kept afloat until she reached Hampden, far up the river. to which she fled. The British immediately detached a land and naval force to seize or destroy her. Sherbrooke and Griffith issued a joint proclamation assuring the inhabitants of their intention to take possession of the country between the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Bay, and offering them protection on condition of their acquiescence. All persons taken in arms were to be punished, and all who should supply the British with provisions were to be paid and protected. General Gosselin was appointed military governor. See HAMPDEN, ACTION AT.

Castine, VINCENT, BARON DE, military officer; born in Orleans, France; a scion of a noble family. At the age of seven-

troduced among the natives of that region. He gained great influence over them, During his absence in 1688, his establishment was pillaged by the English, and he became their bitter foe. He taught the Indians around him the use of fire-arms, and he frequently co-operated with them in their attacks on the northeastern fron-In 1696, with 200 Indians, he assisted Iberville in the capture of the fort at Peniaquid. In 1706-7 he assisted in the defence of Port Royal, and was wound-He lived in America thirty years, when he returned to France, leaving Fort Castine and the domain around it to his half-breed son and successor in title. The young baron was really a friend to the English, but, being at the head of the Penobscot Indians, and suspected of being an enemy, he was surprised and captured in 1721, taken to Boston, and imprisoned several months. His name is perpetuated in the town of Castine, at which place slight traces of his fort are yet visible.

Castle William, a defensive work on the northwest point of Governor's Island, New York Harbor; completed in 1811: and now used chiefly as a military prison. It is the most conspicuous building on the island, and from it is fired the regulation gun signal at sunrise and sunset. As a defensive work



REMAINS OF FORT CASTINE.

body-guard, and when the regiment to whatever. which he belonged was sent to Canada (1665) he went with it and remained Prisons. after it was disbanded. In 1667 he estab-

teen years, he was colonel of the King's Castle William is now of no importance

See CONFEDERATE Castle Thunder.

Castries, ARMAND CHARLES AUGUSTIN. lished a trading-post and built a fort at Duc DE, military officer; born in France, or near the mouth of the Penobscot River, in April, 1756; came to America in the and married the daughter of a Penobscot early part of the Revolutionary War: chief. By him Christianity was first in- was an officer under Rochambeau; and

CASWELL-CATHCART

was promoted brigadier-general in 1782, bas and several chiefs. The hatred be-He died in France in 1842.

born in Maryland, Aug. 3, 1729; went to North Carolina in 1746, and practised law there, serving in the Assembly from 1754 to 1771, and being speaker in 1770. In the battle of the Allamance he commanded Tryon's right wing, but soon afterwards identified himself with the cause of the patriots, and was a member of the Continental Congress (1774-75). For three years he was president of the Provincial Congress of North Carolina, and was governor of the State from 1777 to 1779. In February, 1776, he was in command of sachems to whom their words were adthe patriot troops in the battle of Moore's dressed, pointing their feathers, and Creck Bridge, and received the thanks of shaking their musical calabashes, while Congress and the commission of major- their "king" was preparing and lighting general for the victory there achieved. He the calumet, or pipe of peace. The king led the State troops in the battle near first smoked, and then presented the pipe Camden (August, 1780); and was con- to King Hendrick, of the Mohawks, who troller-general in 1782. He was again gracefully accepted and smoked it. Then governor in 1784-86; and a member of the each sachem smoked it in turn, when the convention that framed the national Con- Catawba monarch addressed the Six Nastitution. While presiding as speaker in tions—the singers having fastened their the North Carolina Assembly he was feathers, calabashes, and pipes to their stricken with paralysis, and died in Fay- tent-pole. The Catawbas were again the etteville, N. C., Nov. 20, 1789.

by the Europeans in the seventeenth cen-Carolina. They were southward of the now nearly extinct. Tuscaroras, and were generally on good terms with them. fugitive Shawnees; but their country was tury. It was the land Columbus expectdesolated by bands of the Five Nations ed to find by sailing westward from Spain. in 1701. They assisted the Carolinians tirpate the white people.

tween the two nations was so bitter that Caswell, RICHARD, military officer; the English commissioners deemed it prudent to keep the Catawbas alone in & chamber until the opening of the convention, to prevent violence. In the convention, after a speech by Mr. Bull, attended by the usual presents of wampum, the Catawba "king" and his chiefs approached the grand council, singing a song of peace, and bearing their ensigns-colored feathers carried horizontally. A seat was prepared for them at the right hand of the English company. The singers continued their song, half fronting the old active allies of the Carolinians in 1760, Catawba Indians, one of the eight Ind- when the Cherokees made war upon them, ian nations of North America discovered and were friends of the "pale faces" ever afterwards. In the Revolution they jointury, when they had 1,500 warriors. They ed the Americans, though few in numbers. occupied the region between the Yadkin They have occupied a reservation only a and Catawba rivers, on each side of the few miles square upon the Catawba River, boundary-line between North and South near the mouth of Fishing Creek, and are

Cathay, the old name of China, so call-They were brave, ed by the Venetian traveller Marco Polo, but not warlike, and generally acted on who, in the employ of the Khan of Tarthe defensive. In 1672 they expelled the tary, visited it early in the thirteenth cen-

Cathcart, WILLIAM SCHAW, EARL, milagainst the Tuscaroras and their confed- itary officer; born in Petersham, Engerates in 1711; but four years afterwards land, Sept. 17, 1755; joined the British they joined the powerful league of the army in June, 1777, and came to the Southern Indians in endeavors to ex- United States; later was aide to Gen. A long and Spencer Wilson and General Clinton, and virulent war was carried on between participated in the siege of Forts Montthem and the Iroquois. The English engomery and Clinton, and in the battles of deavored to bring peace between them, Brandywine and Monmouth. In May, and succeeded. When, in 1751, William 1778, during the reception given in honor Bull, commissioner for South Carolina, at- of Lord Howe. in Philadelphia, he led tended a convention at Albany, he was at- one section of the "knights" at the celetended by the chief sachem of the Cataw- brated MISCHIANZA (q. v.). Later he

CATLIN—CAVITÉ

Volunteers, which subsequently was called Tarleton's Legion. He returned to Enghand in 1780, and was promoted lieutenant-general in 1801. He died in Cartside, Scotland, June 16, 1843.

Catlin, GEORGE, artist; born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1796; after practising law in Litchfield, Conn., removed to Philadelphia, and turned his attention to painting. In 1832 he went to the Far West, where he lived for several years among the His paintings, illustrative of Indian life and customs, were exhibited both in the United States and Europe, and numbered in all more than 500. His publications include Manners, Customs, and Condition of the North American Indians; U-kee-pa: A Religious Ceremony, and other Customs of the Mandans, etc. He died in Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 23, 1872.

Catskill Mountains, a group of the Appalachian range on the west bank of the Hudson River in New York State. Highest point, Round Top, 3,804 feet. On a terrace of Pine Orchard Mount is the Mountain House, 2,400 feet higher than the Hudson.

Caucus, a word in the vocabulary of the politics of the United States; probably a corruption of the word calkersmen who drive oakum or old ropes unmen naturally associated much with ropemakers in seaports. In Boston they had formed an association of which the father of Samuel Adams, and Samuel Adams himself afterwards, were members. After the Boston Massacre, this society at their meetings, in speeches and resolutions, took strong grounds against the British government, its acts, and its instruments in America, and planned schemes for relieving their country of oppression. The Tories, in derision, called these assemblies "calkers' meetings," which became corrupted to "caucus meetings"-gatherings action. See Nominating Conventions, NATIONAL.

thor; born in New London, Conn., in ed their fire against the batteries.

recruited and commanded the Caledonian She died in New London, Conn., Feb. 3, 1869.

> Cavaliers, adherents of the fortunes of the Stuarts-the nobility, and the bitter opposers of the Puritans. On the death of Charles I. (1649), they fled to Virginia by hundreds, where only, in America, their Church and their King were respected. They made an undesirable addition to the population, excepting their introduction of more refinement of manner than the ordinary colonist possessed. They were idle, inclined to luxurious living, and haughty in their deportment towards the "common people." It was they who rallied around Berkeley in his struggles with Bacon (see BACON, NATHANIEL), and gave him all his strength in the Assemblv. They were extremely social among their class, and gatherings and feastings and wine-drinking were much indulged in until poverty pinched them. They gave a stimulus to the slave-trade, for, unwilling to work themselves, they desired servile tillers of their broad acres; and so were planted the seeds of a landed oligarchy in Virginia that ruled the colony until the Revolution in 1775, and in a measure until the close of the Civil War in 1865.

Cavalry. See ARMY.

Cavité, a former Spanish military post, twisted into the seams of vessels. These on a narrow peninsula jutting out from the mainland of Luzon Island, Philippines, into Manila Bay, about 8 miles southwest of the city of Manila. On the night of April 30, 1898, Commodore Dewey, in command of the Pacific squadron, sailed boldly past the batteries on Corregidor Island, into Manila Bay, and on the morning of May 1, attacked the Spanish fleet which had hastily formed in battle-line under the protection of the guns of the Cavité fort. When the American vessels neared the fort they had to sustain both its fire and that of the Spanish ships. But Commodore Dewey at which politicians of the same creed so manœuvred his fleet as to keep in an meet, consult, and lay plans for political advantageous position in the strong currents of the bay and to avoid the fire of the Spaniards. Some of the American Caulkins, Frances Mainwaring, au- ships engaged the fleet and others direct-1796; was highly educated; and was the water battery at Cavité was shelled until author of A History of Norwich, Conn.; a magazine exploded, killing forty men, A History of New London, Conn., etc. when the commander raised a white flag as

CAYUGA INDIANS-CEDAR CREEK

and Corregidor surrendered, and the six Population, 320,000.-The town of CEBU, batteries at the entrance of the bay were on the eastern coast of the island, the destroyed. After the destruction of Ad-oldest Spanish settlement in the Philipmiral Montijo's fleet the Americans es- pines, is a place of considerable trade, tablished a hospital at Cavité, where 250 and has a cathedral and several churches. Spanish wounded and sick were cared for. It is about 360 miles from Manila, and In 1900 the United States authorities has a population of 40,000. converted Cavité into a stronger protec- valuable and extensive coal deposits near tive post than it had ever been. See the town. The China Steam Navigation DEWEY, GEORGE; MANILA; MANILA BAY, Company began in 1900 to run a regular BATTLE OF.

of the IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY (q. v.), and in 1899 to the value of \$3,151,910; calling themselves Goiogwen, or "Men of the Woods." Tradition says that at the tal shipments exceeded by \$1,456,000 formation of the confederacy, Hi-a-wat-ha those of 1898. Imports in 1899 were valsaid to the Cayugas: "You, Cayugas, a people whose habitation is the 'Dark Forest,' and whose home is everywhere, 1864, the National army, commanded by shall be the fourth nation, because of General Wright, in the temporary absence your superior cunning in hunting." They inhabited the country about Cayuga Lake ly posted behind Cedar Creek that they had in central New York, and numbered about no expectation of an attack. They were 300 warriors when first discovered by the mistaken. Early felt keenly his misfort-French at the middle of the seventeenth une, and, having been reinforced by Kercentury. The nation was composed of the shaw's division and 600 cavalry sent by families of the Turtle, Bear, and Wolf, Lee, he determined to make a bold movelike the other cantons, and also those of ment, swiftly and stealthily, against the the Beaver, Snipe, Heron, and Hawk. They were represented in the congress of at Fisher's Hill behind a mask of thick the league by ten sachems. Through woods, and formed them in two columns Jesuit missionaries the French made fruitless attempts to Christianize the Cayugas and win them over to the French interest, after midnight (Oct. 19, 1864), with but found them uniformly enemies. During the Revolutionary War the Cayugas were against the colonists. They fought highways for fear of discovery. The divithe Virginians at Point Pleasant in sions of Gordon, Ramseur, and Pegram of the army under Sullivan that invaded posed of the divisions of Kershaw and the territory of the Senecas in 1779; but Wharton. At dawn these moving columns they soon had their own villages destroy- fell upon the right, left, and rear of the ed, which greatly annoyed them. After Nationals. It was a surprise. So furious the war they ceded their lands to the State was the assault before the Nationals had of New York, excepting a small reserva- time to take battle order, that in fifteen tion. In 1800 some of them joined the minutes Crook's corps, that held a position Senecas, some went to the Grand River in front, and had heard mysterious sounds in Canada, and some to Sandusky, O., like the dull, heavy tramp of an army, was whence they were removed to the Indian broken into fragments, and sent flying TERRITORY (q. v.). In 1899 there were back in disorder upon the corps of Emory only 161 left at the New York agency.

lying between Luzon and Mindanao, 135 munitions of war in the hands of the Conmile long, with an extreme width of 30 federates. Emory tried in vain to stop

a sign of a truce. Later the forts of Cavité facture of abaca are the chief industries. steamer from Hong-Kong to the port of . Cavuga Indians, one of the four nations Cebu. Hemp was exported from the islsugar, \$770,503; copra, \$241,953. The toued at \$1,055,286.

Cedar Creek, BATTLE AT. In October, of Sheridan at Washington, were so strong-Nationals. He secretly gathered his forces to make a simultaneous attack upon both flanks of the Nationals. He moved soon horse, foot, and artillery, along rugged paths over the hills, for he shunned the 1774. They hung upon the flank and rear formed his right column; his left was comand Wright. Crook left 700 men as pris-Cebu, one of the Philippine Islands, oners, with many cannon, small-arms, and miles. Sugar cultivation and the manu- the fugitives, but very soon his own corps

CEDAR CREEK, BATTLE AT

gave way, leaving several guns behind. it to be only a reconnoissance. After These, with Crook's, eighteen in all, were breakfast he mounted his horse—a powerturned upon the fugitives with fearful ful black charger-and moved leisurely effect, while Early's right column, led by out of the city southward. He soon met Gordon, continued their flanking advance the van of fugitives, who told a dreadful



VIEW AT CEDAR CREEK BATTLE-GROUND.

make a stand.

Winchester as circumstances might dic- non back again. tate.

with vigor, turning the Nationals out of tale of disaster. He immediately ordered every position where they attempted to the retreating artillery to be parked on each side of the turnpike. Then, ordering Seeing the peril of his army, Wright his escort to follow, he put his horse on ordered a general retreat, which was cov- a swinging gallop, and at that pace rode cred by the 6th Corps, under the command nearly 12 miles to the front. The fugiof Ricketts, which remained unbroken. tives became thicker and thicker every mo-The whole army retreated to Middletown, ment. He did not stop to chide or coax. a little village 5 miles north of Strasburg, but, waving his hat as his horse thunderwhere Wright rallied his broken columns, ed on over the magnificent stone road, he and, falling back a mile or more, left shouted to the cheering crowds, "Face Early in possession of Middletown. The the other way, boys! face the other way! Nationals had lost since daybreak (it We are going back to our camp. We are was now ten o'clock) 1,200 men made cap-going to lick them out of their boots!" tive, besides a large number killed and Instantly the tide of retreating troops wounded; also camp equipage, lines of turned and followed after the young gendefence, and twenty-four cannon. There eral. As he dashed along the lines and being a lull in the pursuit, Wright had rode in front of forming regiments, he reformed his troops and changed his gave a word of cheer to all. He declared front, intending to attack or retreat to they should have all those camps and can-They believed the prophecy, and fought fiercely for its ful-At that critical moment Sheridan ap- filment. The reformed army advanced peared on the field. He had returned from in full force. Already (10 A.M.) General Washington, and had slept at Winchester. Emory had quickly repulsed an attack, Farly in the morning he heard the boom-ing of cannon up the valley, and supposed eral and severe struggle ensued. The whole

CEDAR MOUNTAIN-CÉLORON DE BIENVILLE

the exception of two or three skirmishes between cavalry, there was no more fighting in the Shenandoah Valley. That hight the Nationals occupied their old Vosition at Cedar Creek. The promise of Sheridan, "We will have all the camps and cannon back again," was fulfilled. Sheridan was rewarded by the commission of a major-general in the regular army, dated Nov. 4, 1864. "Sheridan's Ride" was made the theme of poetry and painting.

Cedar Mountain, BATTLE OF. Pope's main army was near Culpeper Courthouse, and "Stonewall" Jackson was at mand on June 28, and assumed the control in the field on July 29. Both armies advanced early in August. Jackson, reinforced, had thrown his army across the Rapidan River on the morning of the 8th, and driven the National cavalry back Gen. S. W. on Culpeper Court-house. Crawford was sent with his brigade to assist the latter in retarding Jackson's march, and to ascertain his real intentions, if possible. The movements of the Confederates were so mysterious that it 8.000 men to join Crawford near Cedar Mountain, 8 miles southward of Culpeper vance from Sperryville at the same time ments in the disputed territory. to the support of Banks. fire upon Crawford's batteries. Crawford and Banks were about 20,000 veteran soldiers in line of battle. Against the name of the King of France.

Confederate army were soon in full and the division of General Williams, of which tumultuous retreat up the valley towards Crawford's brigade was a part. The bat-Fisher's Hill, leaving guns, trains, and tle now became general, and raged for an other hinderances to flight behind. Early's hour and a half, during which deeds of army was virtually destroyed; and, with great valor were performed on both sides. The Nationals, outnumbered, were pushed back after much loss by both parties. At dusk Ricketts's division of McDowell's corps came upon the field, and checked the pursuit. Artillery firing was kept up until near midnight. Later in the evening Sigel's corps arrived, and these reinforcements kept Jackson in check. night of the 11th, informed of the approach of National troops from the Rappahannock, and alarmed for the safety of his communications with Richmond, he fled beyond the Rapidan, leaving a part of his dead unburied.

Cedars, Affair at the. In 1776 there Gordonsville, with a heavy force, at the was a small American party posted at the close of July, 1862. Pope had taken com- Cedars Rapids of the St. Lawrence River, under Colonel Bedel, of New Hampshire. While the colonel was sick at Lachine. Captain Foster, with some regulars, Canadians, and 500 Mohawks, under Brant. came down the river and attacked and captured this post without resistance. Arnold went out from Montreal with a force to attack the captors; but, to prevent the Indians murdering the prisoners, he consented to a compromise for an exchange.

Céloron de Bienville, French explorwas difficult to guess where they intended er; born about 1715. The treaty of peace to strike. On the morning of Aug. 9, Pope at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 did not touch sent General Banks forward with about the subject of boundaries between the French and English colonies in America. The Ohio Company was formed partly for Court-house, and Sigel was ordered to ad- the purpose of planting English settle-Jackson had French determined to counteract the movenow gained the commanding heights of ment by pre-occupation; and in 1749 the Cedar Mountain, and he sent forward governor of Canada, the Marquis de la General Ewell under the thick mask of the Galissonière, sent Céleron with subordinate forest. Early's brigade of that division officers, cadets, twenty soldiers, 180 Canawas thrown upon the Culpeper road. The dians, thirty Iroquois, and twenty-five Confederates planted batteries, and opened Abenakes, with instructions to go down Before the Ohio River and take formal possession of the surrounding country in these Banks moved towards evening, and trecœur, afterwards in command at Fort almost simultaneously fell upon Jackson's Duquesne, and Coulon de Villiers accomright and left. The attacking force was panied him as chief lieutenants. Coloron composed of the division of General Auger was provided with a number of leaden tab-(the advance led by General Geary) and lets, properly inscribed, to bury at differ-

CEMETERIES—CENSURING THE PRESIDENT

ent places as a record of pre-occupation by the French. The expedition left Lachine on June 15, ascended the St. Lawrence, crossed Lake Ontario, arrived at Niagara July 6, coasted some distance along the southern shores of Lake Erie, and then made an overland journey to the head-waters of the Alleghany River. Following that stream to its junction with the Monongahela, they went down the Ohio to the mouth of the Great Miami, below Cincinnati, proclaiming French sovereignty, and burying six leaden tablets at as many different places. From the mouth of the Miami they made an overland journey to Lake Erie, and reached Fort Niagara Oct. 19, 1749. The place and date of Céloron's death are uncertain.

Cemeteries, in the United States. By an act of the legislature of New York State, April 27, 1847, land devoted to cemetery purposes in that State is exempt from taxation.

Cemeteries, NATIONAL. National cemeteries for soldiers and sailors may be said to have originated in 1850, the army appropriation bill of that year providing money for a cemetery near the city of Mexico, for the interment of the remains of soldiers who fell in the Mexican War. The remains of Federal soldiers and sailors who fell in the Civil War have been buried in seventy-eight cemeteries, exclusive of those interred elsewhere, a far greater number. In the subjoined list are given the names and locations of the national cemeteries, with the number therein buried, known and unknown:

	Known.
Cypress Hills, N. Y	3,710
Woodlawn, Elmira, N. Y	3,074
Reverly, N. J	145
Finn's Point, N. J	
Gettysburg. Pa	1,967
Philadelphia, Pa	1,881
Annapolis, Md	2,285
Antietam, Md	2,853
London Park, Baltimore, Md.	1,637
Laurel, Baltimore, Md	232
Soldiers' Home, D. C	5,314
Battle, D. C	43
Grafton, W. Va	634
Arlington, Va	11,915
Alexandria, Va	3,402
Ball's Bluff, Va	1
Cold Harbor, Va	673
City Point, Va	3,778
Culpeper, Va	456

		Un-
	Known.	known.
Danville, Va	1,172	155
Fredericksburg, Va	2,487	12,770
Fort Harrison, Va	236	575
Glendale, Va	234	961
Hampton, Va	4,930	494
Podiar Grove, va	2,197	3.993
Richmond, Va	842	5,700
Seven Pines, Va	150	1,208
	233	520
Winchester, Va	2,094	2,365
Yorktown, Va	748	1,434
Yorktown, Va	2,177	1,077
Raleigh, N. C	619	562
Salisbury, N. C	94	12,032
Wilmington, N. C	710	1,398
	4,748	4,493
Florence, S. C	199	2,799
Andersonville, Ga	12,793	921
Marietta, Ga	7,188	2,963
Barrancas, Fla	798	657
Mobile, Ala	756	113
Corinth, Miss	1,789	3,927
Natchez, Miss	308	2,780
Vicksburg, Miss	3,896	12,704
Alexandria, La	534	772
Baton Rouge, La	2,469	495
Chalmette, La	6,837	5,674
Port Hudson, La	596	3,223
Brownsville, Tex	1,417	1,379
San Antonio, Tex	324	167
Fayetteville, Ark	431	781
Fort Smith, Ark	711	1,152
Little Rock, Ark	8,265	2,337
Chattanooga, Tenn	7,999	4,963
Fort Donelson, Tenn	158	511
Knoxville. Tenn	2,090	1,046
Memphis, Tenn	5,160	8,817
Nashville, Tenn	11,825	4,701
LITTIBOUTE PERMITE TERM. TERM	1,229	2,361
Stone River, Tenn	3,821	2,324
Camp Nelson, Ky	2,477	1,165
Cave Hill, Louisville, Ky	3,344	583
Danville, Ky Lebanon, Ky	335	8
Lebanon, Ky	591	277
Lexington, Ky	805	108
Logan's, Ky	345	366
Crown Hill, Indianapolis,		
Ind	681	32
New Albany, Ind	2,139	676
Camp Butler, Ill Mound City, Ill	1,007	355
Mound City, Ill	2,505	2,721
Rock Island, Ill	277	19
Jefferson Barracks, Mo	8,584	2,906
Jefferson Barracks, Mo Jefferson City, Mo	349	412
Springfield, Mo	845	713
Fort Leavenworth, Kan	835	928
Fort Scott, Kan	390	161
Keokuk, Iowa Fort Gibson, I. T	612	33
Fort Gibson, I. T	215	2,212
Fort McPherson, Neb	152	291
City of Mexico, Mexico	284	750
Total	171,302	147,568

Censuring the President. The United States Congress has twice censured the 1.374 President: Jackson in 1834, and Tyler in 911 1843 (qq. v.).

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1.281

CENSUS

ing table gives the total and the urban pop- months thereafter. The free persons were ulation of the United States at each dec- to be distinguished from others, males and ade, together with the percentage of in- females, and Indians not taxed were to be crease, the balance of sexes, and the popu- omitted from the enumeration. Free males lation to each square mile:

Census. UNITED STATES. The follow- Monday of August, and close within nine of sixteen years and over were to be dis-

GENERAL TABLE 1790-1900.

Date.		Per Cent. of	Population per		zes Population.	Urban Population.	Per Cent. of Urban Pop
	Population.	Incrusse.	Square Mile.	Male.	Female.		ulation to Total.
1790	3,929,214		4.75	509	491	131,472	3.35
1800	5,308,483	35.11	6.41	512	488	210,873	3.97
1810	7,239, 881	36.40	3.62	510	490	356,920	4.93
1890	9,633,822	33.06	4.82	508	492	475, 135	4.93
1830	12,866,020	33.55	6.25	508	492	864,509	6.72
1840	17,069,453	32.67	8.29	509	491	1,453,994	8.52
1869	23,191,876	35.86	7.78	511	489	2.897.586	12.49
1860	31,443,321	35.58	10.39	511	489	5,072,256	16.13
1870	38,558,371	22.63	10.70	507	493	8,071,875	20.93
1889	50, 155, 783	30.08	13.92	510	490	11,318,547	22.57
1890	63,069,756	24.85	20.78	511	489	18,235,670	29.12
1989	76,295,220	20.97		(Not yet rend		

ing estimates of colonial population:

1707	262,000
1749	1,046,000
1775	2,803,000

Mr. Bancroft gives the estimates of the the colonies, as follows:

1714	434,600
1727	580,000
1754	

The Constitution of the United States provides for an enumeration of the population as often as once in every ten years, as follows: "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the sevthe enumeration was to begin the first C. G. Kennedy, of Pennsylvania.

Previous to 1790 there were no definite tinguished from those under that age. By figures of population; everything was esti- that census there were 3,929,214 persons mate. During the life of the Continental in the United States, of whom 697,681 Congress the taxation apportionment, as were slaves and 59,527 were free colored well as the calls for troops from the colo- persons. In 1810 the act provided for an nies, was made on meagre information, enumeration of the inhabitants, distinand that often of a purely conjectural guishing between races, sexes, and ages. character. Mr. DeBow, who edited the In 1820 another step forward was taken, census returns in 1850, gave the follow- in that it was required of the enumerators that their reports show the number of persons engaged in agriculture, manufactures. and commerce.

In 1830 there was required an enumeration of the deaf, dumb, and blind, but there were no statistics of agriculture, Board of Trade, which had its agents in manufactures, or commerce. In 1838 preparations were made for taking the sixth census, and the act is very comprehensive, embracing the enumeration of the population, with classification, according to age, sex, and color, the deaf, dumb, and blind, insane, idiots, free and slave colored; number of persons drawing pensions from the United States, with their names and ages; also statistical tables of mines, agriculture, commerce, manueral States which may be included within factures, and schools. The returns made the Union according to their respective show the products of mines, manufactures, numbers, which may be determined by number of bushels of grain of every kind, adding to the whole number of free per- of potatoes, tons of hay and hemp, pounds sons, including those bound to service for of tobacco and cotton and sugar, the value a term of years, and excluding Indians of dairy products, etc. The census of not taxed, three-fifths of all other per- 1850 was placed under the charge of the sons." The first act of Congress for the newly created Department of the Interior. census taking was dated March 1, 1790; The first superintendent was Joseph

Territories, exclusive of Porto Rico and the made to the previous acts, such as the Philippines:

In the following table are given the establishment of a census office in the Decomparative rank of all the States and partment of the Interior. Additions were indebtedness of cities, counties, and in-

COMPARATIVE RANK OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

	Population					R	ank ee	ch Dece	ide.					
State.	nt First Census.	1790	1800	1810	1830	<u>8</u> .	38	38	<u>\$</u>	1870	989	981	8	Population 1900.
Alabama	127,901		•••	••	19	15	12	12	13	16	17	17	18	1,828,697
Alaska		••		••	••	٠٠.	•••	••					51	63,595
Arizona	9,658	••	••	•••	<u>::</u>	-:	ا :: ا	-:-	1 ::	46	44	48	49	122,93
Arkansas	14,273	••	٠٠ ا	••	26	28	25	26	25	26	25	24	25	1,311,564
California	92,597	••	•••	•••	•••	· · ·	•••	29	26	24	24	22	21	1,485,053
Colorado Connecticut	34,277	8	8	9	ii4	16	20	21	38 24	41 25	35 28	31 29	31 29	539,700
Delaware	237,946 59,096	16	17	19	22	24	26	30	32	35	38	42	46	908,420 184,738
District of Columbia	14.093		19	22	25	25	28	83	35	84	36	39	42	278,718
Florida	34,730	••	1.0			26	27	31	31	83	34	32	82	528,542
Georgia	82,548	is	12	lii	ii	10	9	9	11	12	13	12	11	2,216,33
Hawaii.	02,020				1			1				1	48	154.001
Idaho	14,999	1	::	1	1			1		44	46	45	47	161,772
Illinois	12,282			24	94	20	14	11	4	4	4	3	3	4,821,550
Indiana	5,641		21	21	18	13	10	7	6	6	6	8	8	2,516,462
Indian Territory						٠							39	392,060
Iowa	43,112	••					29	27	20	11	10	10	10	2,231,853
Kansas	107,206	••		١					33	29	20	19	22	1,470,496
Kentucky	73,677	14	9	7	6	6	6	8	9	8	8	11	12	2,147,174
Louisiana	76,556		1	18	17	19	19	18	17	21	22	25	23	1,381,620
Maine	96,540	11	14	14	12	12	18	16	22	23	27	80	30	694.466
Maryland	319,728	6	1 7	8	10	11	15	17	19	20	23	27	26	1.188,044
Massachusetts	378,787	4	5	5	7	8	8	6	7	7	7	6	7	2,805,346
Michigan	4,762	٠٠٠ ا		25	27	27	23	20	16	13	9	9	9	2,420,982
Minnesota	6,077	•••	l' :::		1 ::	1 ::	1 ::	36	30	28	26	20	19	1,751.394
Mississippi	8,850	••	20	20	21	22	17	15	14	18	18	21	20	1,551,270
Missouri	20,845	•••	•••	23	23	21	16	13	8	48	.5	5	44	3,106,666
Montana Nebraska	20,595	••		• • •		••			39	36	45 30	26	27	243,329
Nevada	28,841 6,857	•••	••	•••		1	••	• • •	41	40	43	49	52	1,066,300
New Hampshire	141.885	iö	lii	16	15	ii	22	22	27	31	31	33	36	411,588
New Jersey	184,139	9	10	12	13	14	18	19	21	17	19	18	16	1,883,669
New Mexico	61,547		1		1			32	34	37	41	43	45	195,310
New York	340,120	5	3	2	1	l i	i	ī	1	i	l ī	ĭ	1	7,268,012
North Carolina	393,751	3	4	4	4	5	1 7	10	12	14	15	16	15	1,893,810
North Dakota)	l '	-	-	l -	_	-	1	1	_			(41	41	819.146
South Dakota	4,837	•••	••	••		•••		٠٠.	42	45	40	37	37	401.570
Ohio	45,365		18	13	5	4	3	8	3	8	3	4	4	4.157.546
Oklahoma			١		١		۱	١		١		46	38	898,331
Oregon	13,294		·		1		١	34	36	38	37	38	35	413,536
Pennsylvania	434,373	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6,302,118
Rhode Island	68,825	15	16	17	20	23	24	28	29	32	83	35	34	428,556
South Carolina	249,073	7	6	6	8	9	11	14	18	22	21	28	24	1,340,316
Tennessee,	35,691	17	15	10	9	7	5	5	10	9	12	13	14	2,020,616
Texas	212,592					••		25	23	19	11	7	6	3,048,710
Utah	11,380	l ::	1 ::	1 ::	1 ::	1 ::	::	35	37	39	39	40	43	276,749
Vermont	85,425	12	13	15	16	17	21	23	28	30	32	86	40	343,641
Virginia	747,610	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	10	14	15	17	1,854,184
Washington	11,594	٠٠ ا	••	١ ٠٠		••		••	40	42	42	34	33	518.103
West Virginia	442,014	•••					66	1 66	1 16	27	29	28	28	958,800
Wisconsin	30,945	•••	••		١		30	24	15	15	16 47	47	13 50	2,069,042
Wyoming	9,118	••			• • •	• •	• •			24	**	91	DU	92,531

reports. The tenth census act directed the ed superintendent of the census April 1,

In the taking of the ninth census the act corporated villages; reports were proof 1850 was substantially followed, and Gen. vided for from railways, to ascertain their Francis A. Walker was the superintend-condition, business, etc.; also, similar inent. There were the volumes of statistics, formation was asked for in regard to of population, agriculture, and manufact- express and telegraph companies; experts ures, and, besides, a compendium was were employed in place of the enumerissued Nov. 1, 1872, in which were well- ators to collect social and manufacturing prepared summaries of the more important statistics. General Walker was appoint-

ceeded by Charles W. Seaton, who died from 1790 to 1900 will be found under before the work was completed. The office "Centre of Population." of superintendent of the census was abolished in 1885, and was re-established by tion, according to the census of 1900, by the act of March 1, 1889. Robert P. Por-States and Territories, with the totals of ter was appointed superintendent of the the census of 1890, and the increase:

1879; resigned Nov. 3, 1881; and was suc- A table showing the centre of population

The following table shows the popula-

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1890 AND 1900.

States and Territories.	Popu	l'opulation.				
	1900.	1890.	1890.			
Alabama	. 1,828,697	1,513,017	315,680			
Alaska		32,052	31,389			
Arizona	122,931	59,620	63,311			
Arkansas	1.311,584	1,128,179	183,385			
alifornia	1.485.053	1.208.130	276.923			
olorado		412.198	127,502			
Connecticut	908.355	746.258	162,097			
			16.242			
Delaware		168,493				
		230,392	48,326 137,120			
Clorida		391,422				
eorgia		1,837,353	378,978			
Iawaii		89,990	64,011			
daho	. 161,772	84,385	77,387			
llinois		3,826,351	995,199			
ndiana	. 2,516,462	2,192,404	324,058			
ndian Territory		180,182	211,778			
owa		1,911,896	319,957			
Kansas	1.470.495	1.427.096	43,399			
Kentucky	2.147.174	1.858.635	288,539			
Louisiana	1.381.625	1.118.587	263,038			
Maine	694,466	661,086	33,380			
Maryland	1.190.050	1.042.390	147,660			
Massachusetts		2,238,943	566,403			
dichigan		2.093.889	327,093			
finnesota	1.751,394	1,301,826	449.568			
Mississippi	1,101,004	1,289,600	261.670			
Missouri			427,481			
Montana		2,679,184				
Montana		132,159	111,170			
Nebraska	1,068,539	1,058,910	9,629			
Nevada	42,335	45,761	*3,426			
New Hampshire		376,530	35,058			
New Jersey	. 1,883,669	1,444,933	438,736			
New Mexico	195.310	153,593	41,717			
New York	7,268,012	5,997,853	1,270,159			
North Carolina	. 1,893,810	1,617,947	275,863			
North Dakota	319.146	182,719	136.427			
Ohlo	4,157,545	3,672,316	485,229			
Okiahoma	398.245	61,834	336.411			
Oregon		313,767	99,769			
Pennsylvania		5,258,014	1.044,101			
Rhode Island		345,506	83.050			
South Carolina		1,151,140	189,167			
South Dakota		328.808	72,762			
rennessee		1.767.518	253,098			
rexas			813.187			
Utah		2,235,523				
		207,905	68,844			
Vermont		332,422	11,219			
Virginia		1,655,980	198.204			
Washington		349,390	168.713			
West Virginia		762,794	196,006			
Wisconsin		1,686,880	382,162			
Wyoming	92,531	60,705	31,826			
Total	. 76,295,220	63,069,756	13,225,464			

• Decrease.

tenth census; served till 1893; and was succeeded by Carroll D. Wright. The tion of all cities having 25,000 and upeleventh census (1900) was taken under ward inhabitants in the census years the directorship of William R. Merriam. 1890 and 1900, together with their change.

The following table shows the popula-

CITIES WITH POPULATION EXCEEDING 25,000.

	POPU	INCREASE SINCE		
CITY,	1900.	1890.	1890.	
New York, N. Y	3,437,202 1,698,575 1,293,697	2,492,591	944,611 598,725 246,733	
Chicago, Ill	1,698,575	1,099,850 1,046,964	598,725 946,733	
St. Louis. Mo	575,238	451,770	1 193 468	
Boston, Mass	5 CO 200	448.477	112,415 74,518 120,415	
Baltimore, Md	508,957	434,439 261,353	74,518	
Ruffalo N Y	351,798 352 387	201,333	96,723	
San Francisco, Cal	342,782	255,664 298,997	43,785 28,994	
Cincinnati, O	508,957 508,957 381,768 352,387 342,782 325,902	1 236 308	28,994	
New Orleans La	321,616 287,104 285,704	238,617 242,039 205,876	82,999 45,065	
Detroit, Mich	285,704	205,876	78.828	
Milwaukee, Wis	285.315	204.468	80,847 48,326 64,240	
Washington, D. C	278,718 246,070	230,392 181,830 163,003	84.240	
Jersey City. N. J	206.433	163.003	43 430	
ouisville. Ky	206,433 204,731 202,718	1 161 129	43,602 37,980 43,451 63,728	
Minneapoils, Minn	202,718 175,5 97	164,738	37,980 43,451	
Indianapolis. Ind	169.164	105,436	63,728	
Kansas City, Mo	169,164 163,752	164,738 132,146 105,436 132,716	31.036	
St. Paul, Minn	163.065		29,909 28,712 27,146	
Denver. Col	162,608 133,859	133,896 106,713	27,146	
Toledo, O	131,822	81,434 105,287 88,150	50.388	
Allegheny, Pa	129,896	105,287	24,609 37,410	
Worcester Mass	125,560 118 421	84,655	33,766	
yracuse, N. Y	118,421 108,374	88,143 81,298	33,76 6 20,231	
New Haven, Conn	108.027	81,298	26,729 26,824	
Fall River Mass	105,171 104,863	78,347 74,398	30,465	
St. Joseph, Mo	102,979 102,535	74,398 52,324 140,452	50.655	
maha, Neb	102,535	140,452	•37,897	
Memphia Tenn	102,479 $102,320$	50,395 64,495	52,084 37,825	
Scranton, Pa	102,320 102,026 94,969	64,495 75,215 77,696		
lowell, Mass	94,969	77,696 94,923	26.811 17,273 772	
Cambridge, Mass	94,151 91,886	70,028	21.838	
Portland, Ore	90,426	46,385	44,041 24,339 27,287	
Atlanta, Ga	89,872 87,565	65,533 60,278	24,339	
Davton. O	85,333	61,220 81,388	24,113	
Richmond, Va	85.050	81,388	3,662	
Nashville, Tenn	80,865 80,671	76,168	4,697 37,834	
Hartford, Conn	79.850	42.837 53.230	26,620	
Reading, Pa	78,961	58.661	20,300	
Vilmington, Del	76,508 75,935	61,431 58 319	15,077 17,622	
Crenton, N. J.	73,307	61,431 58,313 57,458	10.849	
Bridgeport, Conn	70,996	48.866	22,130	
ynn, Mass	68,513 66,960	55.727 48,682	22,130 12,786 18,278 17,905	
Lawrence, Mass	62,559	44,654 40,733	17,905	
New Bedford, Mass	62,442	40,733	1 21./UNF	
Des Moines, Ia	62,139 $62,059$	50,093 44,179	12,046 17,880	
Somerville, Mass	61,643	40,152	21,491 *305	
Troy, N. Y	60,651	60,956		
doboken, N. J	59,364 59,007	43,648 50,756	15,716 8,251	
Manchester, N. H	56,987	44,126	12,861 12,376 15,076	
Utica, N. Y	56,383	44.007	12,376	
'eoria, ill'harleston S. C	56,100 55,807	41,024 54,955	15,076	
New 10rk N. I. Chicago, Ill. C	54,244	43.189	11.055	
Salt Lake City, Utah	53.531	44,843 37,673	8,688	
San Antonio, Tex	53.321	37,673 33,115	15,648 19,854	
Erie, Pa	52,969 52,733	40,634	12,099	
Elizabeth, N. J	52,130	37.764	14,366	
Vilkesbarre, Pa	51,721	37.718 38,316	14,003 13,102	
Harrisburg, Pa	51,418 50,167	39.385	10 799	
Erle, Pa. Elizabeth, N. J. Wilkesbarre, Pa. Kansas City, Kan. Harrisburg, Pa. Portland, Me. Yonkers, N. Y.	50,145	36,425	13,720	
Conkers, N. Y	47.931	32,033	15,898	

CITIES WITH POPULATION EXCEEDING 25,000.—Continued.

CITY.		ATION,	INCREASE SINCE
U144.	1900.	1890,	1890.
Norfolk, Va	46,624	34,871	11,753
Waterbury, Conn Holyoke, Mass. Fort Wayne, Ind. Youngstown, O. Houston, Tex. Covington, Ky. Akron, O.	45,859 45,712 45,115	28,646	17,213
Fort Wayne Ind	45,112	35.637 35.393	10.075 9,722
Koungstown, O	44.885	33.220	11,665
Houston, Tex	44,633 42,938 42,728	27.557	17,076
Covington, Ky	42,938	37.371 27.601	5,567
Dellas Tex	42,638	38,067	15.127 4,571
Saginaw, Mich	42,345	46 322	*3,977
Lancaster, Pa	41,459	32,011 55,154	9,448
Lincoln, Neb	40,169 40,063	55.15 4 27,29 4	*14,985 12,769
Binghamton, N. Y.	39,647	35,005	4.642
Augusta. Ga	39,411	33.300	6,141 11,598
Pawtucket, R. I	39,231 38,973	27,633	11,598
Covington, Ky Akron, O Dallas, Tex Saginaw, Mich Lancaster, Pa Lincoln, Neb Brockton, Mass Binghamton, N. Y Augusta, Ga Pawtucket, R. I Altoona, Pa Wheeling, W. Va Moblie, Ala Birmingham, Ala Little Rock, Ark Springfield, O Galveston, Tex Tacoma, Wash Haverhill, Mass Spokane, Wash Terre Haute, Ind Dubuque, Ia Quincy, Ill South Bend, Ind Salem, Mass Johnstown, Pa Elmira, N. Y Allentown, Pa Elmira, N. Y Allentown, Pa Elmira, N. Y Springfield, Ill Chelsea, Mass Chester, Pa Forek, Pa Forek, Pa Forek, Pa Madaden, Mass	38,878	30,337 34,522	8,636 4,356
Mobile, Ala	38.469	31,076	4.356 7,393 12,237
Birmingham, Ala	38,415 38,307	26,178	12,237
Little Rock, Ark	38,307	25,874 21,805	12,433 6,358
Galveston Tex	37,789	31,895 29,084	8.705
Tacoma, Wash	38,253 37,789 37,714	36,006	8,705 1,708
Haverbill, Mass	37,175 30,848 36,673	27,412	9.763
Spokane, Wash	36,848	19,922 30,217 30,311	16,926 6,456
Dubuone. Ia	36.297	30.311	5,986
Quincy, Ill	36,252	31,494	4.758
South Bend, Ind	35,999	21,819 30,801	14,180 5,155
Salem, Mass	35,95 6 35,936	21,805	14 131
Elmira, N. Y.	35,672	30,893 25,228	14,131 4,779 10,188
Allentown, Pa	35,416	25,228	10,188
Davenport, Ia	35,254 34,227	26,872 20,741	8,382
Rnringfield III	34,159	24.963	13,486 9,196 6,163
Chelsea, Mass	34,072	24,963 27,909	6,163
Chester, Pa	33.988	20,226 20,793	13,762
York, Pa	33,708 33,664 33,608	20,703 23,031	12,915 10,633
Toneka Kan	33.608	23,031 31,007	2,601
Newton, Mass	33.587	24,379 37,806	9,208
Sioux City, Ia	33,111	37,806 19,033	*4,695
Knovelle Tenn	32,722 32,637	99 535	13,689 10,102
Chattanooga. Tenn	32.490	29.100	3,390 11,780 9,494
Schenectady, N. Y	31,531	19,902 22,037 11,983	11,780
Fitchburg, Mass	31,682 31,091	22,037 11 083	19,108
Superior, Wis		23.584	7.467
Taunton, Mass	31,051 31,036	25,448 26,189	5,588 4,478
Canton, O	30.667	26,189	4.478
Butte, Mont	30,470 30,346	10,723 21,883	19,747 8,463
Anhurn N V	30,345	25.858	4,487
East St. Louis, Ill	29.655	15.169	14,486
Jollet. Ill	29,353	23,264 26,386	6,089
Sacramento, Cal	29,282 29,102	21,014	2,896 8,088
Le Crosse Wis	28.895	25 090	3.805
Williamsport, Pa	28.757	27.13 2	1,625
Jacksonville, Pa	28,429 28,339	27,132 17,201 11,600	11,228 16,739
Newcastle, 1'a	28,339 28,301	24.918	1 3.383
Oshkosh, Wis	28,284	22.836	5,448 7,374
Noonsocket, R. I	28 204	20,830	7,374
Pueblo, Col	28,157 27,838	24,558 13,055	3,599 14,783
Pagenic N J	27,777	13,028	14,749 *211
Bay City, Mich	27,628	27.839	*211
Fort Worth, Tex	26,688	23,076	3,612 4,802
Lexington, Ky	26,369 26,121	21,567 24,651	1.470
South Omaha Neh	26,001	8.062	1,470 17,939
New Britain, Conn	25,998	8,062 16,519	9.479
Springheid, III. Chelsea, Mass. Chester, Pa. York, Pa. Malden, Mass. Topeka, Kan. Newton, Mass. Sloux City, Ia. Rayonne, N. J. Knoxville, Tenn. Chattanooga, Tenn. Schenectady, N. Y. Fitchburg, Mass. Superior, Wis. Rockford, III. Taunton, Mass. Canton, O. Butte, Mont. Montgomery, Ala. Auburn, N. Y. East St. Louis, III. Joliet, III. Sacramento, Cal. Racine, Wis. La Crosse, Wis. Williamsport, Pa. Jacksonville, Pa. Newcastle, Pa. Newcastle, Pa. Newcastle, Pa. Newcastle, Pa. Newcastle, Pa. Newbort, Ky. Oshkosh, Wis. Noonsocket, R. I. Pueblo, Col. Atlantic City, N. J. Passaic, N. J. Rav City, Mich. Fort Worth, Tex. Lexington, Ky. Gloureester, Mass. South Omaha, Neb. New Britain, Conn. Council Bluffs, Ia. Cedar Rapida, Ia. Faston, Pa. Jackson, Mich.	25.802	21,474 18,020 14,481	4,328 7,636
Certar Rapida Ia	25,656 25,238	14.421	10,737
Featon De	25 738		4.382

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

cal existence of the North American Re- by sending the products of their induspublic. On June 1, 1872, Congress passed tries. There was a generous response, and of Finance. The members of this board States, were represented - namely, Arwere authorized to procure subscriptions gentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Bra-

Centennial Exhibition, the "World's invitations to all foreign nations having Fair," held in Philadelphia in 1876, com- diplomatic relations with the United memorating the centennial of the politi- States to participate in the exhibition an act providing for a Centennial Board thirty-three nations, besides the United to a capital stock not exceeding \$10,000. zil, Canada, Chili, China, Denmark, Egypt. 000, in shares of \$10 each. John Welsh, of France, Germany, Great Britain and Ire-



CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

Philadelphia, was chosen president of this board. William Sellers and John S. Barbour were appointed vice-presidents, and Frederick Fraley treasurer. An official seal was adopted, simple in design. The words UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION were placed in concentric circles around the edge of the seal. In the centre was a view of the old State-house in Philadelphia; and beneath the building were the words (cast on the State-house bell ten years before the Revolution), "Pro-CLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND, UNTO ALL THE INHARITANTS THEREOF." It was soon decided to make the affair international, instead of national-an exhibition of the products of all nations.

Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, an ideal site for the purpose, was chosen as the place to hold the great fair. Suitable buildings were erected, five in number - namely, Main Exhibition Building, Memorial Hall (or Art Gallery), Machinery Hall, Horticultural Hall, and Agricultural Hall. The aggregate cost of these buildings was about \$4,444,000. The space occupied by them was about 49 acres of ground, and their annexes covered 26 acres more, making a total of 75 acres. The main building alone covered over 21

land, India and British colonies, Hawaiian Islands, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia. Luxemburg Grand Duchy, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Orange Free State, Peru. Portugal, Russia, Santo Domingo, Spain and Spanish colonies, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, Turkey, and Venezuela. A "Woman's Executive Committee" was formed, composed of Philadelphians, who raised money sufficient among the women of the Union for the erection of a building for the exhibition exclusively of women's work-sculpture, painting, engraving, lithography, literature, telegraphy, needlework of all kinds, etc .at a cost of \$30,000. The building was called the "Women's Pavilion." In it were exhibited beautiful needlework from England and etchings from the hand of Queen Victoria.

The women of the republic also contributed to the general fund of the Centennial Commission more than \$100,000. great exhibition was opened May 10. opening ceremonies were grand and imposing. Representatives of many nations were present. The late Dom Pedro II., then Emperor of Brazil (with his empress), was the only crowned head present. The American Congress and the acres. The national government issued foreign diplomats were largely represent-

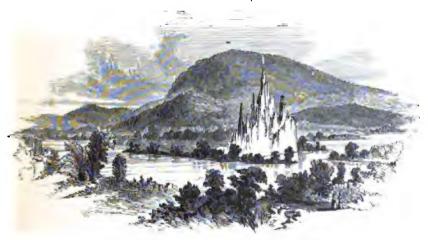
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION—CENTRAL AMERICA

Centennial March," composed by Richard 753,654. The number of free admissions poser, was performed by the orchestra of admissions 9,910,966. The largest number Theodore Thomas. son, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, tober, when it reached 2,663,911. uttered a prayer, and was followed by a largest number admitted in a single daythousand voices chanting an impressive "Pennsylvania Day"-was 274,919. The "Centennial Hymn," composed by John total amount of cash receipts was \$3,813,-Greenleaf Whittier, accompanied by a 725.50. The exhibition closed, with imgrand organ and the whole orchestra. posing ceremonies, on Nov. 10. When the chanting was ended the chair- all respects it was the grandest and most man of the Centennial Board of Fi- comprehensive international exposition nance formally presented the building to that had then been held. See COLUMBIAN the United States Centennial Commis- Exposition, World's. After a cantata, composed by Sidney Lanier, of Georgia, was sung, General ROBERT CHARLES. Hawley, president of the Commission, presented the exhibition to the President territory connecting North and South of the United States, after which the lat- America, and comprising in 1901 the reter made a brief response. The American publics of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, flag was then unfurled over the Main Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. The region Building, which gave notice to the multi- was discovered by Columbus, in his fourth tude that the Centennial Exhibition was voyage, in 1502. He found the bay of opened. The government of the United Honduras, where he landed; then proceed-

ed. The President of the United States structures 190. The exhibition was open (General Grant), in the presence of fully for pay admissions 159 days, the pay-gates 100,000 people, appeared upon the great being closed on Sundays. The total numplatform erected for the occasion, accom- ber of cash admissions at fifty cents each panied by his wife, when the "Grand was 7,250,620; and at twenty-five cents. Wagner, the great German musical com- was 1,906,692, making the grand total of Then Bishop Simp- of admissions in a full month was in Oc-

Centennial Oration. See WINTHROP,

Central America, a large expanse of



SANDSTONE ROCE, RIO ABAJO, TEGUCIGALPA, CENTRAL AMERICA.

States, separate States, foreign govern- ed along the main shore to Cape Gracias ments, different industries, corporations, a Dios; and thence to the Isthmus of and individuals erected buildings on the Darien, hoping, but in vain, to obtain grounds, making the whole number of a passage to the Pacific Ocean. At the

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CENTRE OF POPULATION—CERRO GORDO

isthmus he found a harbor, and, on account of its beauty and security, he called it Porto Bello. At another place in that country, on the Dureka River, he began a settlement with sixty-eight men; but they were driven off by a warlike tribe of Indever met with. But for this occurrence, honor of planting the first European colony on the continent of America. In 1509 Alonzo de Oieda, with 300 soldiers, began a settlement on the east side of the Gulf of Darien. At the same time Diego Nicuessa, with six vessels and 780 men, began another settlement on the west side. Both were broken up by the fierce natives; and thus the Spaniards, for the first time, were taught to dread the dusky first attempt of Europeans to make a permanent lodgment on the continent of his path. Scott arrived the next mornin recent years to bring about a federaof Central America was formed, and in battle. These directions followed, secured 1898, when, by treaty, Honduras, Salvador, and Nicaragua formed the United prophetic. On the 18th the attack com-States of Central America, Guatemala and Costa Rica declining to enter the compact. Local revolutions and mutual jealousies have so far prevented a permanent union.

Centre of Population, the centre of gravity of the population of a country, each individual being assumed to have the same weight. The centre of population in the United States has clung to the parallel of 39° lat. and has moved in a westward direction during the last 110 The following table shows the movement of the centre of population since 1790:

Cerro Gordo, BATTLE OF. Cerro Gordo is a difficult mountain pass, at the foot of the eastern slope of the Cordilleras, on the great national road from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. Santa Ana, by extraordinary efforts after the battle of ians—the first repulse the Spaniards had BUENA VISTA (q. v.), had gathered a force of about 12,000 men from among caused by the rapacity and cruelty of the the sierras of Orizaba, concentrated them Spaniards, Columbus might have had the upon the heights of Cerro Gordo, and strongly fortified the position. When the capture of VERA CRUZ (q. v.) was completed, General Scott prepared to march upon the Mexican capital, along the national road. He left General Worth as temporary governor of Vera Cruz, with a sufficient garrison for the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and moved forward (April 8, 1847) with about 8,000 men. the division of Gen. D. A. Twiggs in adpeople of the New World. This was the vance. Twiggs approached Cerro Gordo on the 13th, and found Santa Ana in America. Many attempts have been made ing and prepared to attack the stronghold. On the 17th he issued a remarkable tion of the five republics, the latest general order, directing, in detail, the in 1895, when the Greater Republic movements of the army in the coming a victory. That order appeared almost menced, and very severe was the struggle. It was fought in a wild place in the mountains. On one side was a deep, dark river; on the other was a frowning declivity of rock 1,000 feet in height, bristling with batteries; while above all arose the strong fortress of Cerro Gordo. The place had to be taken by storm; and the party chosen to do the work was composed of the regulars of Twiggs's division, led by Colonel Harney. Victory followed the efforts of skill and bravery, and strong Velasquez, the com-Cerro Gordo fell. mander of the fortress, was killed; and the Mexican standard was hauled down

Census Year.	North Latitude.	West Longitude.	Approximate Location by Important Town,
1790	390 15' 5"	760 11' 2"	Twenty three miles east of Baltimore, Md.
1800	390 16' 1"	76° 56′ 5″	Eighteen miles west of Baltimore, Md.
1810	390 11' 5"	770 37' 2"	Forty miles northwest by west of Washington, D. C.
1820	390 5' 7"	789 33' 0"	Sixteen miles north of Woodstock, Va.
1830	380 57' 9"	790 16' 9"	Nineteen miles west-southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.
1840	390 2' 0"	800 18' 0"	Sixteen miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va
1850	380 59' 0"	810 19' 0"	Twenty three miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.
1860	390 0' 4"	820 48/ 8"	Twenty miles south of Chillicothe, O.
1870	39° 12′ 0″	830 35' 7"	Forty-eight miles east by north of Cincinnati, O.
1880	390 4' 1"	840 39' 7"	Eight miles west by south of Cincinnati, O.
1890	39° 11′ 9″	850 32' 9"	Twenty miles east of Columbus, Ind.
1900	390 9' 36"	850 48' 54"	Six miles southeast of Columbus, Ind.

CERVERA Y TOPETO-CHAFFEE

by Serg. Thomas Henry, Santa Ana, with Almonte and other generals, and · 8,000 troops, escaped; the remainder were made prisoners. Santa Ana attempted to fly with his carriage, which contained a large amount of specie; but it was overturned, when, mounting a mule taken from the carriage harness, he fled to the mountains, leaving behind him his wooden leg-a substitute for the real one which was amputated after a wound received in the defence of Vera Cruz in 1837. In the vehicle were found his papers, clothing, and a pair of woman's satin slippers. The victory of the Americans was complete and decisive. The trophies were 3,000 prisoners (who were paroled), fortythree pieces of bronze artillery (cast in Seville, Spain), 5,000 stand of arms (which were destroyed), and a large quantity of munitions of war. The fugitives were pursued towards Jalapa with vigor. In that battle the Americans lost 431 men. The loss of the Mexicans was about 1,200 killed and wounded.

Cervera y Topeto, PASCUAL DE, CONDE DE JEREZ, MARQUIS DE SANTA ANA, naval officer; born in the province of Jerez, Spain, in 1833; was graduated at the San Fernando Naval Academy in 1851. He participated in the expeditions to Morocco



ADMIRAL CERVERA.

in 1859 and Cochin-China in 1862, and in county, the blockade of Cuba against filibusters miles sou in 1870; and later became secretary of the navy. He was promoted admiral in 11, 1777. 1888. In the war with the United States Chaffe

in 1898 he was given command of the fleet sent to operate in Cuban waters. After Hobson and his companions, who sunk the collier at the entrance of Santiago Harbor, were captured by the Spaniards, they were handsomely treated by Admiral Cervera till regularly exchanged. When the admiral received orders to attempt an escape from the harbor of Santiago he saw and reported the hopelessness of such an undertaking, yet when peremptory orders were received he did not hesitate to act upon them. The result was one of the most thrilling naval encounters in history, ending in the destruction of all his ships, on July 3. After his surrender his dignified bearing and high qualities as a naval officer, together with the remembrance of his kind treatment of Hobson and his companions, prompted marks of exceptional consideration from the United States authorities between the time of his surrender and his departure for See CUBA; SANTIAGO DE CUBA; Spain. SAMPSON, WILLIAM THOMAS; SCHLEY, WINFIELD SCOTT.

Cesnola, LUIGI PALMA DI, archæologist; born near Turin, Italy, July 29, 1832; attended the Royal Military Academy; came to the United States in 1860; and entered the army as colonel of the 4th New York Cavalry; was wounded and captured in the battle of Aldie, in June, 1862. Later he was appointed United States consul at Cyprus, and while there made extensive archæological explorations, and secured a large collection of antiquities which were placed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City in 1873. He became director of the museum in 1878.

Chabert, Joseph Bernard, Marquis de, naval officer; born in Toulon, France, Feb. 28, 1724; joined the navy in 1741; came to America, and fought with the French in the Revolutionary War, winning much distinction. Later he planned and finished maps of the shores of North America. He was author of Voyages sur les cotés de l'Amerique septentrionale. He died in Paris, Dec. 1, 1805.

Chadd's Ford, a town in Delaware county, Pa.; on Brandywine Creek; 30 miles southwest of Philadelphia. The battle of Brandywine was fought here, Sept. 11 1777

Chaffee, ADNA ROMANZA, military offi-

CHAFFEE-CHAMBERLAIN

cer; born in Orwell, O., April 14, 1842; entered the regular army as a private in the 6th Cavalry, July 22, 1861; soon afterwards was made first sergeant of his troop; March 13, 1863, was promoted to second lieutenant; Feb. 22, 1865, to first lieutenant, and Oct. 12, 1867, to cap-



ADNA ROMANZA CHAFFER.

tain. For several years his regiment was employed in almost continuous service against the Indians in the Southwest. where he proved himself a brave and stubborn fighter. For his gallantry in various actions he was, in March, 1868, brevetted major, and Feb. 27, 1890, lieutenant-colonel. Meanwhile, on July 7, 1888, he had been promoted to major, and assigned to the 9th Cavalry, one of the two regiments of regular cavalry composed of Major Chaffee was incolored men. structor in cavalry tactics at the Fort Leavenworth school for officers in 1894-96. On June 1, 1897, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the 3d Cavalry, and made commandant of the Cavalry School of Instruction at Fort Riley, which post he held at the opening of the war with Spain, in 1898. He was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers, May 4, 1898; promoted to major-general, July 8, following; honorably discharged from the volunteer service and reappointed a brigadier-general, April 13, 1899. From December, 1898, he served as chief-of-staff to the governor-general of Cuba. He had London; and was mayor of Birmingham

command of the troops which captured El Caney, and practically closed the Santiago campaign. On May 8, 1899, he was promoted to colonel of the 8th Cavalry, and July 19, 1900, was assigned to command the American troops with the allied armies in China, with the rank of major-general of volunteers. He took an active part in the advance on Peking and in the establishment of order after the capture of the city. After the looting of the ancient Imperial Observatory, in Peking, General Chaffee addressed a strong protest against this and similar depredations to Count von Waldersee, the commander-in-chief of the allied troops. On the reorganization of the regular army, in February, 1901, he was appointed majorgeneral. On June 19, 1901, the President appointed him commander of the military division of the Philippines and military governor.

Chain, THE GREAT, across the Hudson. See MONTGOMERY, FORT.

Chalmers, George, historian; born in Fochabers, Scotland, in 1742; educated at King's College, Aberdeen; studied law; came to America in 1763, and practised in Baltimore. Being opposed to the Revolutionary War he returned to Eng-His publications relating to the United States include Political Annals of the Present United Colonies: Opinions on Interesting Subjects of Public Laws and Commercial Policy, arising from American Independence; and Life of Thomas Paine. He died in London, May 21, 1825.

Chalmette Plantation, La., a few miles below New Orleans on the Mississippi River, where General Jackson repulsed an advance of the British, Dec. 28, 1814. See Jackson, Andrew; New Orleans.

Chamberlain, DANIEL HENRY, lawyer; born in West Brookfield, Mass., June 23, 1835; graduated at Yale College in 1862, and at Harvard Law School in 1864; entered the Union army as an officer in the 5th Massachusetts Colored Cavalry; after the war settled in South Carolina, of which he was (Republican) governor in 1874-76.

Chamberlain, Joseph, statesman; born in London, England, in 1836: educated at the University College School, in

CHAMBERLAIN—CHAMPE

ist in 1875, and has since held his seat; was president of the Board of Trade in



JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

1880-85: president of the Local Government Board in 1886; one of the British commissioners to settle the North American fisheries dispute in 1887, and lord rector of Glasgow University. In 1895 he became Secretary of State for the Colonies, and has since held the post. During 1898, and especially when the international troubles concerning China were thickening, he made several notable speeches, voicing a widespread sentiment in Great Britain that there should be a closer understanding between the United States and Great Britain touching their various commercial interests. In 1888 he married Mary, daughter of William C. Endicott, Secretary of War in President Cleveland's first administration.

Chamberlain, Joshua Lawrence, military officer and educator; born in Bangor. Me., Sept. 8, 1828; graduated at Bow-doin College in 1852. He attended a military academy in his boyhood. He was a professor in his alma mater from 1855 to See St. John, Siege of. 1862, when he was appointed lieutenantbrigadier-general of volunteers in the sum-

in 1870-75. He was elected to Parliament and efficient officer, and was in twentyfrom Birmingham as a Liberal Union- four pitched battles. He was six times wounded-three times severely. He was designated to receive the formal surrender of the weapons and colors of Lee's army, and was brevetted major-general in 1865. He resumed his professional duties in the college in 1865; was governor of Maine in 1866-71; president of Bowdoin College in 1871-83; and afterwards engaged in writing and lecturing.

Chambers, WILLIAM, author; born in Peebles, Scotland, in 1800; was author of Things as they are in America; and Slavery and Color in America; and compiler of a Hand-book of American Literature. He died in Edinburgh, May 20, 1883.

Chambersburg. See PENNSYLVANIA. Chambly, FORT, CAPTURE OF. In 1775 it was supposed by General Carleton that the fort at Chambly, 12 miles below St. John, at the rapids of the Sorel, the outlet of Lake Champlain, could not be reached by the republicans so long as the British held the post above and kept only a feeble garrison there. Informed of this by Canadian scouts, Montgomery, besieging St. John, sent Colonel Bedel, of New Hampshire, with troops to capture the post. He was assisted by Majors Brown and Livingston. The attack was planned by Canadians familiar with the place. Artillery was placed in bateaux, and, during a dark night, was conveyed past the fort at St. John to the head of Chambly Rapids, where the guns were mounted and taken to the place of attack. The garrison surrendered after making slight resistance. The spoils were a large quantity of provisions and military stores; also the colors of the 7th Regiment of British regulars, which were sent to the Continental Congress, and were the first trophies of war received by that body. This disaster hastened the downfall of St. John.

Champe, John, patriot; born in Loucolonel of a Maine regiment, and rose to don county, Va., in 1752; sent to New York as a spy after the treason of Armer of 1864. He was severely wounded nold, at the request of Washington. As in the siege of Petersburg, and again at it was also rumored that another Ameri-Quaker Road in March, 1865. In the final can officer (supposed to be General Gates) operations ending in Lee's surrender he was a traitor, Champ was instructed to commanded a division of the 5th Corps. discover the second traitor, and, if possi-General Chamberlain was a most active ble, to take Arnold. He left the Ameri-

CHAMPION HILLS

ington. He learned also that Arnold was batteries of artillery. Blair moved tow-

can camp at Tappan at night, in the concentration of his forces at Edwards's character of a deserter, was pursued, but Station, 2 miles from the railway bridge reached Paulus Hook, where the British over the Big Black River. While Sherman vessels were anchored. After he had been tarried in Jackson long enough to destroy examined by Sir Henry Clinton, he was the railways, military factories, arsenal, sent to Arnold, who appointed him a ser- bridges, cotton factories, stores, and other geant-major in a force which he was re-public property, the remainder of the army He found evidence which turned their faces towards Vicksburg. proved that the suspected general was in- Pemberton was at or near Edwards's Stanocent, and forwarded the same to Wash- tion, with about 25,000 troops and ten



FORT CHAMBLY.

With a comrade he was to seize and gag him, and convey him as a drunken soldier to a boat in waiting, which would immediately cross to the New Jersey shore, where a number of horsemen were to be in waiting. Unfortunately, on the night set, Arnold changed his quarters, and the command of which Champe was a member was ordered to Virginia. Later he escaped and joined the army of Greene in North Carolina. He died in Kentucky, about 1798.

Champion Hills, BATTLE OF. Grant. at JACKSON (q. v.), hearing of the arrival of Johnston and his order for Pemberton to strike his rear, perceived the reason for the sudden evacuation of their post by the troops at the capital. No doubt they had been sent to join Pemberton that the latter might crush Grant by the weight

accustomed to walk in his garden every ards the station, followed by McClernand night, and conceived a plan for his capt- and Osterhaus; while McPherson, on another road, kept up communication with McClernand. Pemberton had advanced to Champion Hills, when a note from Johnston caused him to send his trains back to the Big Black River; and he was about to follow with his troops, when Grant, close upon him, compelled him to remain and fight (May 16, 1863). Gencral Hovev's division now held the advance directly in front of Pemberton. At eleven o'clock a battle began. Hovey's division bearing the brunt, and, after a severe contest of an hour and a half, his infantry were compelled to fall back half a mile to the position of his artillery. Reinforced, he renewed the battle with great Finally Pemberton's left began energy. to bend under Logan's severe pressure, and, at five o'clock, gave way. The rest of his army became so confused and disof superior numbers. The latter com- heartened that they began to fiv. Seeing prehended his peril, and instantly took this. Pemberton ordered his whole army measures to meet Pemberton before such to retreat towards the Big Black River; junction could take place. He ordered a when Grant ordered the fresh brigades

CHAMPLAIN

of Osterhaus and Carr to follow with all when that officer conducted back to that speed, and cross the river, if possible country the troops who had served in In the retreat Pemberton lost many of France. In 1599 he commanded a vessel his troops, made prisoners. This battle of the Spanish fleet that sailed to Mexico, was fought mainly by Hovey's division of and he drew up a faithful account of the McClernand's corps and Logan's and Quin- voyage. On his return he received a penby's divisions (the latter commanded by sion from Henry IV. of France; and he Crocker) of McPherson's corps. The Na- was induced by M. de Chastes, governor killed. The loss of the Confederates was estimated to have been quite equal to that of the Nationals in killed and wounded, besides almost 2,000 prisoners, eighteen guns, and a large quantity of small-Among the killed was General Henry the year before.

gator; born in Brouage, France, in 1567. ed near the site of Quebec, from which His family had many fishermen and mar- place Pont-Grevé and five men ascended



SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN.

a navigator. In early life he was in the explore the New England coast. He went

tional loss was 2,457, of whom 426 were of Dieppe, to explore and prepare the way for a French colony in America. Chastes had received a charter from the King to found settlements in New France, and the monarch commissioned Champlain lieutenant-general of Canada. With this authority, he sailed from Honfleur on March 5, Tilghman, who was captured at Fort 1603, with a single vessel, commanded by Pont-Grevé, a skilful navigator. In May Champlain, SAMUEL DE, French navi- they ascended the St. Lawrence and land-

> the river in a canoe to Lachine Rapids, above Montreal. The Indians at Stadacona yet remembered Cartier's perfidy (see CARTIER. JACQUES), but were placable.

> Champlain, on his return to France in the autumn, found Chastes dead and his concestransferred by the King to Pierre de Gast, the Sieur de Monts, a wealthy Huguenot, who had received the commission vicerov of New The France. latter made a new arrangement with Champlain, and in March, 1604, he sailed with the navigator from France with four vessels. They landed in Nova Scotia, and remained there some time planting a settlement and exploring the regions: neighboring and when de Monts re-

iners, and he was carefully educated for turned to France, he left Champlain to cavalry of Brittany, and was with his as far south as Cape Cod, and in 1607 re-uncle, pilot-general of the fleets of Spain. turned to France. Having suggested to De

CHAMPLAIN, SAMUEL DE

would be a more eligible site for the seat roy. of the projected new empire, Champlain Champlain, who had made the Montafriends, marched with them against their enemies, the Iroquois. They were joined an arrow in a fight with the Iroquois.

Monts that a point on the St. Lawrence sons, the successor to De Monts, as vice-

In 1815 he started on his famous expewas sent to the river in 1608 with Pont- dition to the Onondaga Indians. He fol-Grevé, and, at Stadacona, founded Quebec, lowed Father Le Caron and his party to the Indian name for "the narrows," and Lake Huron, to which he gave the name pronounced Kebec. There the colonists built of Mer Douce. Returning across the great cubins and prepared to plant. In 1609 forests, he sailed with several hundred canoes down a stream into the Bay of gnais Indians on the St. Lawrence his Quinte, and entered the broad Lake Ontario, which he named Lac St. Louis. With a considerable war party, chiefly by a party of Hurons and Algonquins, and Hurons, he crossed the lake into the ascended the Sorel to the Chambly Rap- country of the Iroquois, in (present) New ids, whence Champlain proceeded in a ca- York. Hiding their canoes in the forest, noe and discovered a great lake, and gave they pressed onward to the Indian post on it his own name. On its borders he fought the shore of Onondaga Lake. It was at and defeated the Iroquois, who fled in the time of the maize harvest, and the terror before the fire of his arquebuses. Iroquois were attacked in the fields. They He returned to France, but went back in retired to their town, which was fortified 1610, and the same year was wounded by with four rows of palisades. On the inside of these were galleries furnished with Again returning to France, he, at the age stones and other missiles, and a supply of



CHAMPLAIN'S FORTIFIED RESIDENCE AT QUEBEC.

of forty-four years, married a girl of water to extinguish a fire if kindled betwelve; and in 1612 he went back to neath these wooden walls. The Hurons Canada, with the title and powers of were rather insubordinate, and the attack lieutenant - governor, under the Prince was ineffectual. Champlain had constructof Condé, who had succeeded De Sois- ed a wooden tower, which was dragged



CHAMPLAIN

near the palisades, and from the top of ada. He died in Quebec, Dec. 25, 1635. which his marksmen swept the galleries In 1870 a complete collection of his works. filled with naked Iroquois. But he could including his voyage to Mexico, with facnot control the great body of the Hurons. and, in their furious and tumultuous assault upon the palisades, they were thrown back in confusion, and could not be induced to repeat the onset, but resolved to retreat. Champlain, wounded in the leg, was compelled to acquiesce, and he made his way back to Quebec (1616), after a year's absence. The same year he went to France and organized a fur-trading company.

On his return to Canada he took with him some Recollet priests to minister to it was important that the Americans the colonists and the pagans. The colony languished until 1620, when a more energetic viceroy gave it a start. Champlain structed at Crown Point, and Benedict got permission to fortify it, and he return. Arnold was placed in command of them as ed with the title and power of governor, commodore. A schooner called the Royal taking with him his child-wife. Jesuit Savage was his flag-ship. Carleton, meanpriests were sent to Canada as mission- while, had used great diligence in fitting aries, and Champlain worked energeti- out an armed flotilla at St. John for the cally for the cause of religion and the ex-recovery of Crown Point and Ticonderoga. pansion of French dominion. In 1628 Sir Towards the close of August, Arnold went David Kertk appeared with an English down the lake with his fleet and watched fleet before Quebec and demanded its sur- the foe until early in October, when he Kertk retire, but on his way down the his flotilla for action without skill. Carle-St. Lawrence he captured the French supply-ships. This produced great distress in Quebec; and in July of next year 11, gained an advantageous position near Champlain was compelled to surrender Arnold's vessels. A very severe battle ento Kertk's brothers, and was carried to sued, in which the Royal Savage was first England. By a treaty in 1632, Canada crippled and afterwards destroyed. Arwas restored to the French. Champlain nold behaved with the greatest bravery was reinstated as governor, and sailed for during a fight of four or five hours, until the St. Lawrence in 1633. He did not long survive, but worked energetically and the darkness Arnold escaped with his vesfaithfully until the last. His wife survived him. She was a Protestant when up the lake, but was overtaken on the she was married, but died an Ursuline 13th. One of the vessels, the Washington, nun. Champlain's zeal for the propaga- was run on shore and burned, while Artion of Christianity was intense. A col- nold, in the schooner Congress, with four lege was established at Quebec, in which gondolas, kept up a running fight for five the children of the savages were taught hours. suffering great loss. When the and trained in the habits of civilization. Congress was almost a wreck, Arnold ran In 1603 Champlain published an account the vessels into a creek about 10 miles of his first voyage, and, in 1613 and 1619, from Crown Point, on the eastern shore, a continuation of his narrative. In 1632 and burned them. Then he and his little they were included in a work of his then force made their way through the woods published, which comprised a history of to a place opposite Crown Point, just New France from the time of Verrazani's avoiding an Indian ambush, and escaped discoveries to 1631, entitled Les Voyages to the port whence he started in safety. à la Nouvelle France Occidentale et Can- At Crown Point he found two schooners,

similes of his maps, was published in Quebec, edited by Abbes Laverdière and Casgrain.

Champlain, Lake, Operations on. After the Americans left Canada in sad plight in June, 1776, Carleton, the governor of Canada and general of the forces there, appeared at the foot of Lake Champlain with a well-appointed force of 13,000 men. Only on the bosom of the lake could they advance, for there was no road on either shore. To prevent this invasion, should hold command of its waters. A flotilla of small armed vessels was con-Champlain's bold refusal made fell back to Valcour Island and formed ton advanced, with Edward Pringle as commodore, and, on the morning of Oct. it was closed by the falling of night. In sels from surrounding dangers and pushed

CHAMPLAIN, LAKE, OPERATIONS ON

session of Crown Point on Oct. 14, but were masters of Lake Champlain.

or armed galleys, on the Richelieu, or Sorel, River, the outlet of Lake Champlain. Some small vessels were hastily fitted up and armed, and Lieut. Thomas McDonough was sent to the lake to superintend the construction of some naval vessels there. In the spring of 1813 he put two vessels afloatthe sloops-of-war Growler and Eagle. Early in June, 1813, some small American vessels were attacked near Rouse's Point by British gunboats. McDonough sent the Growler and Eagle, manned by 112 men, under Lieut. Joseph Smith, to look after the matter. They went down the Sorel, chased three British gunboats some distance down the river, and were in turn pur-

opened upon the flying sloops with long 24 - pounders. At the same time a the river, poured volleys of musketry upon the American vessels, which were answered by grape and canister. For four hours a running fight was kept up, when a heavy shot tore off a plank from the Eagle below water, and she sank immediately. The Growler was disabled and run ashore, and the people of both vessels were made prisoners. The loss of the Americans in killed and wounded was twenty; that of the British almost in the dexter corner.

two galleys, one sloop, and one gondela- 100. The captured sloops were refitted, all that remained of his proud little fleet. and named, respectively, Finch and Chubb, In the two actions the Americans lost They were engaged in the battle off Plattsabout nincty men; the British not half burg the next year, when McDonough that number. General Carleton took pos- recaptured them. For a while the British abandoned it in twenty days and returned loss stimulated McDonough to greater exertions. By Aug. 6 he had fitted out When the War of 1812-15 was declared, and armed three sloops and six gunboats. the whole American naval force on Lake At the close of July a British armament, Champlain consisted of only two boats under Col. J. Murray, attacked defenceless that lay in a harbor on the Vermont shore. Plattsburg. It was composed of soldiers, The British had two or three gunboats, sailors, and marines, conveyed in two



THE ROYAL SAVAGE.

sued by three armed row-galleys, which sloops-of-war, three gunboats, and fortyseven long-boats. They landed on Saturday afternoon, and continued a work of land force, sent out on each side of destruction until ten o'clock the next day. General Hampton, who was then at Bur-

> * This engraving was made from a drawing in water-colors, of the Royal Sarage, found by the late Benson J. Lossing among the papers of General Schuyler, and gave the first positive information as to the design and appearance of the "Union Flag" $(q.\ v.)$, displayed by the Americans at Cambridge on Jan. 1, 1776. The drawing exhibited, in proper colors, the thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, with the British union (the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew) on a blue field

CHAMPLIN—CHANCELLORSVILLE

lington, only 20 miles distant, with 4,000 in April, 1863, Hooker, in command of the troops, made no attempt to oppose the in- Army of the Potomac, became impatient, vaders. The block-house, arsenal, armory, and resolved to put it in motion towards and hospital at Plattsburg were destroy- Richmond, notwithstanding his ranks



SCENE OF ARNOLD'S NAVAL BATTLE.*

and of private merchandise, furniture, etc., Rappahannock, with orders to halt and several thousand dollars. Many then went intrench at Chancellorsville, between the on a plundering raid, destroying transport Confederate army near Fredericksburg vessels and property on shore. Such was and Richmond. This movement was so the condition of naval affairs on Lake masked by a demonstration on Lee's Champlain at the close of the summer of front by Hooker's left wing, under 1813.

Champlin, Stephen, naval officer; born in South Kingston, R. I., Nov. 17, 1789; went to sea when sixteen years old, and commanded a ship at twenty-two. May, 1812, he was appointed sailing-master in the navy, and was first in command of a gunboat under Perry, at Newport, R. I., and was in service on Lake Ontario in the attacks on Little York (Toronto) and Fort George, in 1813. He joined Perry on Lake Erie, and commanded the sloop-of-war Scorpion in the battle on Sept. 10, 1813, firing the first and last gun in that action. He was the last surviving officer of that engagement. In the following spring, while blockading Mackinaw with the Tigress, he was attacked in the night by an overwhelming force, severely wounded, and made prisoner. His wound troubled him until his death, and he was disabled for any active service forever afterwards. He died in Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1870,

Chancellorsville, BATTLE OF. Early

 This scene is between Port Kent and Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain, western shore. On the left is seen a point of the mainland: on the right a part of Valcour Between these Arnold formed his little fleet for action.

were not full. Cavalrv under Stoneman were sent to destroy railways in Lee's rear, but were foiled by the high water in the streams. After pause. Hooker termined to attempt to turn Lee's flank, and, for that purpose, sent 10,000 mounted men to raid in his

ed; also private store-houses. The value rear. Then he moved 36,000 of the of public property wasted was \$25,000, troops of his right wing across the General Sedgwick, that the right was well advanced before Lee was aware of his peril. These troops reached Chancellorsville, in a region known as "The Wilderness," on the evening of April 30, 1863, when Hooker expected to see Lee, conscious of danger, fly towards Richmond. He did no such thing, but proceeded to strike the National army a heavy blow, for the twofold purpose of seizing the communications between the two parts of that army and compelling its commander to fight at a disadvantage, with only a part of his troops in hand. Hooker had made his headquarters in the spacious brick house of Mr. Chancellor, and sent out Pleasonton's cavalry to reconnoitre. A part of these encountered the Confederate cavalry, under Stuart, and were defeated.

> Lee had called "Stonewall" Jackson's large force to come up when he perceived Sedgwick's movements. Lee left General Early with 9,000 men and thirty cannon to hold his fortified position at Fredericksburg against Sedgwick, and, at a little past midnight (May 1, 1863), he put Jackson's column in motion towards Chancellorsville. It joined another force under General Anderson at eight o'clock in the morning, and he, in person, led the Con-

CHANCELLORSVILLE, BATTLE OF

federates to attack the Nationals. Hook- the line to the left of McLaws. Such was er had also disposed the latter in battle order. Aware of the peril of fighting with the Wilderness at his back, he had so disposed his army as to fight in the open country, with a communication open with the Rappahannock towards Fredericksburg. At eleven o'clock the divisions of Griffin and Humphreys, of Meade's corps, pushed out to the left, in the direction of Banks's Ford, while Sykes's division of the same corps, supported by Hancock's division, and forming the centre column, moved along a turnpike. Slocum's entire corps, with Howard's, and its batteries, massed the movement was early discovered; the in its rear, comprising the right column, Nationals, however, believing it to be a marched along a plank road. The battle retreat of the Confederates towards Richwas begun about a mile in advance of the mond. Sickles pushed forward Birney's National works at Chancellorsville, by the division to reconnoitre, followed by two van of the centre column and Confederate brigades of Howard's corps. Birney column, with artillery, and, after a severe captured a Georgia regiment, 500 strong, struggle with McLaws, he gained an ad- but was checked by Confederate artillery. vantageous position, at noon, on one of the Nationals now held the road over ridges back of Fredericksburg. Banks's which Jackson was moving. Disposition Ford, which Lee had strenuously sought was made to pursue the supposed fugitives, to cover, was now virtually in possession when Jackson made a quick and startling of the Nationals, and the distance between movement towards Chancellorsville. conthe army at Chancellorsville was short- in the evening, suddenly burst forth from ened at least 12 miles.

Meanwhile, Slocum and Jackson had met and struggled fiercely on the plank road. Perceiving Jackson endeavoring to flank Slocum, and his strong column overlapping Sykes's flank, Hooker, fearing his could successfully resist the furious onthe Confederates following close in the rear of the retreating troops. So ended the movements of the day. Hooker's position was a strong one. The National Chancellorsville. Meade's Couch's, formed his left; Slocum's, and a occupied the bridge on the east of the Big These disasters on the right were partial-Meadow Swamp, and Anderson's continued ly relieved by Hooker, who sent forward

the general disposition of the opposing armies on the morning of May 2.

Lee was unwilling to risk a direct attack on Hooker, and Jackson advised a secret flank movement with his entire corps, so as to fall on Hooker's rear. Lee hesitated, but so much did he lean on Jackson as adviser and executor that he consented. With 25,000 men Jackson made the perilous movement, marching swiftly and steadily through the thick woods, with Stuart's cavalry between his forces and those of the Nationals. But cavalry. Sykes brought up his entire charged upon the passing column, and Sedgwick, opposite Fredericksburg, and cealed by the thick woods, at six o'clock the thickets with his whole force, like an unexpected and terrible tornado, and fell with full force upon Howard's corps (the 11th), with tremendous yells, just as they were preparing for supper and repose. Devens's division, on the extreme right, rearmy might be beaten in detail before he ceived the first blow, and almost instantly the surprised troops, panic-stricken, slaught of Jackson, ordered its withdraw- fled to the rear, communicating their al behind his works at Chancellorsville, alarm to the other divisions of the corps. The Confederates captured men and guns and a commanding position, while the fugitives, in evident confusion, rushed towards Chancellorsville, upon the position line extended from the Rappahannock to of General Schurz, whose division had althe Wilderness church, 2 miles west of ready retreated. The tide of affrighted corps, with men rolled back upon General Steinwehr.

While the divisions of Devens and division of Sickles's, his centre, and How- Schurz were reforming, Steinwehr quickard's his right, with Pleasonton's cavalry ly changed front, threw his men behind near. Lee's forces had the Virginia some works, rallied some of Schurz's men, cavalry of Owen and Wickham on the and checked the pursuit for a brief space. right, and Stuart's and a part of Fitz- But the overwhelming number of the Conhugh Lee's on the left. McLaws's forces federates speedily captured the works.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, BATTLE OF

troops at the double-quick, under Generals Berry and French, and also a courier to apprise Sickles, who had pushed some distance beyond the National lines, of the disaster to the 11th Corps and his own peril. He was directed to fall back and attack Jackson's left flank. He was in a critical situation, but Pleasonton saved him by a quick and skilful movement, greatly assisting in checking the pursuit. This was done long enough for Pleasonton to bring his own horse-artillery and more than twenty of Sickles's guns to bear upon the Confederates, and to pour into their ranks a destructive storm of grape and canister shot. Generals Warren and Sickles soon came to Pleasonton's assistfor the possession of cannon. Meanwhile Lee was making a strong artillery

some lost ground, and brought back some abandoned guns and caissons. During the night a new line of intrenchments was thrown up by the Nationals; but Hooker's forces were in a very perilous position on Sunday morning, May 3. When he heard of the movement of Jackson on Saturday morning, he had called from Sedgwick Reynolds's corps, 20,000 strong, and it arrived the same evening. Hooker's force was now 60,000 strong, and Lee's 40,000. former ordered Sedgwick to cross the river and seize and hold Fredericksburg and the heights behind it, and then, pushing along the roads leading to Chancellorsville, crush every impediment and join the main army. Each army made disposition for a battle ance, when there was a severe struggle on Sunday morning. Stuart advanced to the attack with Lee's left wing, and when he came in sight of the Nationals he shouted,



RUINS OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

attack upon Hooker's left and centre. Soon a great misfortune befell the Confederate commander, in the loss of "Stonewall" Jackson, the strong right arm of his power. Jackson had sent for Hill, and was anxious to follow up the advantage he had gained by extending his lines to the left and cutting off Hooker's communication with the United States Ford. While waiting for Hill, he pushed forward with his staff, on a personal reconnoissance, and, when returning, in the gloom of evening, his men, mistaking them for National cavalry, fired upon them and mortally wounded the great leader.

of the field. Birney's division drove back ing recovered, resumed chief command. the Confederates at midnight, recovered

"Charge, and remember Jackson!" With thirty pieces of artillery presently in position on an elevation, his men made a desperate charge under cover of their fire, and were soon struggling with Sickles's corps and four other divisions. These were pushed back, and a flerce battle ensued, the tide of success ebbing and flowing for more than an hour. During this struggle Hooker had been prostrated, and Couch took command of the army. Almost the whole National army became engaged in the battle, at different points. excepting the troops under Meade and Couch fell back towards the Reynolds. No more fighting occurred in that part Rappahannock, and, at noon, Hooker, hav-

Lee's army was now united, but Hook-

CHANCELLORSVILLE—CHANDLER

er's was divided. Sedgwick had seriously made Lee extremely cautious. Sedgwick. leaving Gibbon in command at Fredericks-Lee was compelled to divide his army to He sent McLaws meet this new peril. with four brigades to meet Sedgwick. At Hooker, at the same time, seemed paralyzed in his new position, for his army apfollowing morning, perceiving that Hooker's army had been much strengthened, Lee thought it necessary to drive Sedgwick across the Rappahannock before Early again attacking the main body. was sent to retake the Heights of Fredericksburg, and he cut Sedgwick off from Epping, N. H., in 1760. His business the city. Early was reinforced by Anderson, by which Sedgwick was enclosed on three sides. At six o'clock in the evening the Confederates attacked him. His forces gave way and retreated to Banks's Ford, and before morning the remains of Sedgwick's corps had crossed the Rappahannock over pontoon bridges. Gibbon also withdrew from Fredericksburg to Falmouth that night, and, on Tuesday, Lee had only Hooker to contend with. He concentrated his forces to strike Hooker a crushing blow before night, but a heavy rain-storm prevented. Hooker prepared to retreat, and did so on the night of May 5 and morning of the 6th, crossing the Rappahannock and returning to the old quarters of the army opposite Fredericksburg. The losses of each army had been very heavy. That of the Confederates was reported at 12,277, including 2,000 prisoners, and that of the Nationals was 17.197, including about 5,000 prison-The latter also lost thirteen heavy guns, about 20,000 small-arms, seventeen colors, and a large amount of ammunition. were killed.

Chancery Jurisdiction. In all the menaced Lee's flank, but had not joined crown colonies, excepting New Hampshire, After a hard conflict and the the chancery court had been introduced, loss of 1,000 men, Sedgwick had captured in spite of the colonists, who dreaded its the Confederate works on the heights back prolix proceedings and heavy fees. Wherof Fredericksburg, and sent Early, their ever it had been introduced, it was retaindefender, flying southward with his shat- ed in the State governments after the tered columns. Intelligence of these events Revolution. In New Jersey and South Carolina the governor was made chancellor, as in colonial times. In New York burg, marched for Chancellorsville, when and Maryland a separate officer was appointed with that title. In Virginia there were several distinct chancellors. In North Carolina and Georgia the administration Salem church they had a sanguinary con- both of law and equity was intrusted to flict. The Confederates won, and the losses the same tribunals. In Pennsylvania a of Sedgwick, added to those sustained in limited chancery power was conferred the morning, amounted to about 5,000 men. upon the Supreme Court. In Connecticut the Assembly vested the judicial courts with chancery powers in smaller cases. peared being beaten in detail. On the reserving to itself the decision in matters of more importance. In New England there was such a strong prejudice against chancery practice that for many years there was a restriction to the system of common-law remedies.

was that of blacksmith, and he became wealthy. With much native talent, he rose to the places of councillor and Senator (1803-5); member of Congress (1805-8); and, in July, 1812, was commissioned a brigadier-general. Wounded and made prisoner in the battle at Stony Creek, in Canada, he was soon afterwards exchanged. From 1820 to 1829 he was United States Senator fom Maine, one of the first appointed from that new State. From 1829 to 1837 he was collector of the port of Portland. He became a majorgeneral of militia, and held several civil local offices. He died in Augusta, Me., Sept. 25, 1841.

Chandler, WILLIAM EATON; born in Concord, N. H., Dec. 28, 1835; graduated at the Harvard Law School, and admitted to the bar in 1855; appointed reporter of the New Hampshire Supreme Court in 1859; was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1862-1864, being twice elected speaker. In 1865 President Lincoln appointed him judge-advocate-general of the navy, and The Union Generals Berry and Whipple soon afterwards he was made Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He resigned



CHANDLER—CHANTILLY

Hampshire. During the Presidential ill-health. In 1822 he sought physicampaigns of 1868, 1872, and 1876 he rendered effective work for the Republican party as secretary of the National Republican Committee. After the campaign of 1876 he was active in the investigation of the electoral counting in Florida and South Carolina; and in 1878-79 was an important witness in the cipher despatch investigation. He was appointed solicitor-general of the United States, March 23, 1881, but his nomination was rejected by the Senate; and in 1882-85 was Secretary of the Navy. In 1887 he was elected United States Senator to fill a vacancy; in 1889 and 1895 was re-elected; and in 1900 was defeated.

Chandler, ZACHARIAH, legislator; born in Bedford, N. H., Dec. 10, 1813; settled in Detroit, Mich., in 1833. In 1857 he was elected United States Senator, and held the seat until 1874, when he was appointed Secretary of the Interior; and in W. I., for the same purpose. With a col-1879 was again elected to the Senate. He was active in the organization of the Republican party; and sent a famous letter to not, in my estimation, be worth a rush." He died in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 1, 1879.

Channing, Edward, historian; born in 2, 1842. Dorchester, Mass., June 15, 1856; was W. Higginson).

health in 1802, studied theology, and be-vent an immediate engagement.

in 1867, and began practising law in New his laborious life he suffered from cal improvement by a voyage to Europe, and in 1830 he went to St. Croix.



WILLIAM BLLERY CHANNING

league he occasionally officiated in the pulpit until 1840, when he resigned. In August, 1842, he delivered his last public Governor Blair, of Michigan, on Feb. 11, address at Lenox, Mass., in commemora-1861, in which he used the words, "With- tion of the abolition of slavery in the out a little blood-letting this Union will West Indies. Mr. Channing contributed much towards stimulating anti-slavery feeling. He died in Bennington, Vt., Oct.

Chantilly, BATTLE OF. On the morngraduated at Harvard College in 1878; ing after the second battle at Bull Run and became Professor of History there. Pope was joined at Centreville by the His publications include *The United* corps of Franklin and Sumner. The next States, 1765-1865; A Student's History of day (Sept. 1, 1862), Lee, not disposed the United States; Town and County to make a direct attack upon the Nation-Government in the English Colonies of als, sent Jackson on another flanking North America; Narraganset Planters; movement, the latter taking with him Companions of Columbus, in Justin Win- his own and Ewell's division. With insor's Narrative and Critical History of structions to assail and turn Pope's right, America: Guide to Study of American he crossed Bull Run at Sudley Ford, and, History (with Albert B. Hart); and Eng- after a while, turning to the right, turnlish History for Americans (with Thomas ed down the Little River pike, and marched towards Fairfax Court - house. Pope Channing, WILLIAM ELLERY, clergy- had prepared to meet this movement. man; born in Newport, R. I., April 7, Heintzelman and Hooker were ordered to 1780: graduated at Harvard in 1798 different points, and just before sunset with highest honors; was a teacher in a Reno met Jackson's advance (Ewell and private family in Richmond. Va., for a Hill) near Chantilly. A cold and drenchyear afterwards; and, returning in feeble ing rain was falling, but it did not precame pastor of the Federal Street Church soon McDowell. Hooker, and Kearny came in Boston, June 1, 1803. All through to Reno's assistance. A very severe battle

CHAPELLE—CHAPULTEPEC

raged for some time, when Gen. Isaac J. authorities in establishing civil govern-Stevens, leading Reno's second division in person, was shot dead. His command fell back in disorder. Seeing this, Gen. performed divine service in a chapel, for a Philip Kearny advanced with his division and renewed the action, sending Birney's brigade to the front. A furious thunderstorm was then raging, which made the use of ammunition very difficult. Unheeding this, Kearny brought forward a battery and planted it in position him-Then, perceiving a gap caused by the retirement of Stevens's men, he pushed forward to reconnoitre, and was shot dead a little within the Confederate lines. just at sunset, and the command of his division devolved on Birney, who instantly made a bayonet charge with his own brigade of New York troops, led by Colonel Eagan. The Confederates were pushed back some distance. Birney held the field that night, and the broken and demoralized army was withdrawn within the lines at Washington the next day. See KEARNY. PHILIP.

After the battle at Chantilly, the Army of Virginia was merged into the Army of the Potomac, and General Pope returned to service in the West. The loss of Pope's army, from Cedar Mountain to Chantilly, in killed, wounded, prisoners, and missing, was estimated at 30,000. Lee's losses during the same time amounted to about 15,000. He claimed to have taken 7,000 prisoners, with 2,000 sick and wounded, thirty pieces of artillery, and 20,000 small-arms. Of the 91,000 veteran troops from the Peninsula, lying near, Pope reported that only 20,500 men had joined him in confronting Lee.

Chapelle, PLACIDE LOUIS, clergyman; born in Mende, France, Aug. 28, 1842. He came to the United States in 1859; and was graduated at St. Mary's College, and ordained a Roman Catholic priest in 1865. For five years he was a missionary, and from 1870 to 1891 held pastorates in Baltimore and Washington. He was made coadjutor archbishop of Santa Fé in 1891;

ments.

Chaplain, originally a clergyman who prince or nobleman. In the United States one who holds divine service in the army or navy or for any public body.

Chapultepec, BATTLE OF. The city of Mexico stands on a slight swell of ground. near the centre of an irregular basin, and encircled by a broad and deep navigable canal. The approaches to the city are over elevated causeways, flanked by ditches. From these the capital is entered by arched gateways; and these, when the victorious Americans approached the city (August, 1847), were strongly fortified. When El Molino del Rey and Casa de Mata had been captured (Sept. 8, 1847), the castle of Chapultepec alone remained as a defence for the city—this and its outworks. The hill, steep and rocky, rises 150 feet above the surrounding country. The castle was built of heavy stone masonry. The whole fortress was 900 feet in length, and the terreplein and main buildings 600 feet. The castle was about 10 feet in height, and presented a splendid specimen of military architecture. A dome, rising about 20 feet above the walls, gave it a grand appearance. Two strongly built walls surrounded the whole structure, 10 feet apart and 12 or 15 feet high. The works were thoroughly armed, and the garrison, among whom were some expert French gunners, was commanded by General Bravo. The whole hill was spotted with forts and outworks.

To carry this strong post with the least loss of men, Scott determined to batter it with heavy cannon. ingly, on the night of Sept. 11, four batteries of heavy cannon were erected on a hill between Tucabaya and Chapultepec, commanded respectively by Captains Drew, Haynes, and Brooks, and Lieutenant Stone. They were placed in position by the engineer officers Huger and Lee (the latter afterwards commander-in-chief archbishop in 1894; and archbishop of of the Confederate army). On the morn-New Orleans in 1897. The following years ing of the 12th these batteries opened he was appointed by the Pope Apostolic fire, every ball crashing through the cas-Delegate to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the tle, and every shell tearing up the ram-Philippines, and after a brief service in parts. The fire of the Mexicans was not Cuba he went to the Philippines, where less severe, and this duel of great guns in 1901 he greatly aided the American was kept up all day. The next morning

CHAPULTEPEC-CHARLES I

at their weakest point, in two columns, furled over the ramparts amid prolonged one led by General Pillow and the other cheers. by General Quitman. Pillow marched to

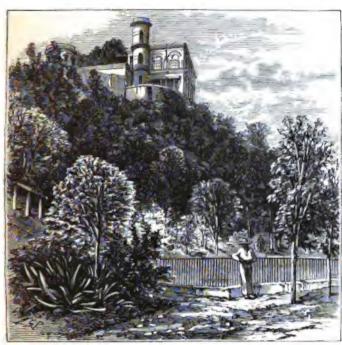
(13th) troops moved to assail the works, was soon taken and the American flag un-

Meanwhile Quitman's column had moved

along a causeway, captured two batteries, and joined Pillow's column in time to share in the work of accomplishing a final victory. Together they took the strong castle of Chapultepec, and scattered its defenders in every direction. It was literally torn in pieces; and within, a crowd of prisoners of all grades were seized, among them fifty general officers. There were also 100 cadets of the Military College, the latter "pretty little boys," wrote an American officer. "from ten to sixteen years of age." Several of their little com-

panions had been

Charles I., King of England; second batteries kept up a continuous fire over son of James 1.; was born at Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 19, 1600. The death of his elder brother, Henry, in 1612, made low's column bore the brunt of the battle. him heir-apparent to the throne, which he It first carried a redoubt, and drove the ascended as King in 1625. He sought the Mexicans from shelter to shelter. At hand of the infanta of Spain, but finally length the ditch and the wall of the main married (1625) Henrietta Maria, daughwork were reached; the scaling-ladders ter of Henry IV. of France. She was a and fascines were brought up and planted Roman Catholic, and had been procured by the storming parties; and the work for Charles by the infamous Duke of



CASTLE OF CHAPULTEPEC.

assail the works on the west side, while killed, "fighting like demons." The fugi-Quitman made a demonstration on the tives fled to the city, along an aqueduct, easterly part. Both columns were pre- pursued by General Quitman to the very ceded by a strong party-that of Pillow gates engaged all the way in a running by 250 of Worth's division, commanded fight, which was sometimes severe. See by Captain McKenzie; and that of Quit- LEE, ROBERT EDWARD; MEXICO, WAR WITH; man by the same number, commanded by PILLOW, GIDEON JOHNSON; QUITMAN, Captain Carey. Each storming party was JOHN ANTHONY: WORTH, WILLIAM JENfurnished with scaling-ladders. While the troops were advancing the American their heads upon the works to prevent reinforcements reaching the Mexicans. Pil-

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CHARLES II

young King was disastrous to England and to the monarch himself.

Charles was naturally a good man, but his education, especially concerning the doctrine of the divine right of kings and the sanctity of the royal prerogative, led to an outbreak in England which cost him his life. Civil war began in 1641, and ended with his execution at the beginning of 1649. His reign was at first succeeded by the rule of the "Long Parliament," and then by Cromwell—a half-monarch, called the "Protector." After various vicissitudes during the civil war, Charles was captured, and imprisoned in Carisbrooke Castle, in the Isle of Wight, from whence he was taken to London at the close of 1648. He was brought to trial before a special high court in Westminster Hall on Jan. 20, 1649, on the 27th was condemned to death, and on the 30th was beheaded on a scaffold in front of the banqueting-house at Whitehall.

Charles had eight children by his queen, Henrietta, six of whom survived him. His family was driven into exile; but a little more than eleven years after his death his eldest son, Charles, ascended the throne as King of Great Britain. The son held much more intimate relations, as monarch, with the English-American colonies than the father.

Charles II., King of England; son and successor of Charles I.; born in London, May 29, 1630. His mother was Henrietta



CHARLES II.

Maria, daughter of Henry IV. of France,

Buckingham, whose influence over the where the son joined her; and, at the Hague, he heard of the death of his parent by the axe, when he assumed the title of King, and was proclaimed such at Edinburgh, Feb. 3, 1649. He was crowned at Scone, Scotland, Jan. 1, 1651. After an unsuccessful warfare with Cromwell for the throne, he fled to Paris; and finally he became a resident of Breda, in Belgium, whence he was called to England by a vote of Parliament, and restored to the

> throne, May 8, 1660. He was a very profligate monarch-indolent, amiable, and unscrupulous. He misgoverned England twenty-five years in an arbitrary manner, and disgraced the nation. He became a Roman Catholic, although professing to be a Protestant; and, when dying from a stroke of apoplexy, Feb. 6, 1685, he confessed to a Roman Catholic priest, and received extreme unction. The throne descended to his brother James, an avowed Roman Catholic. See JAMES II.

In March, 1663, Charles II. granted to several of his courtiers the vast domain of They were the Carolinas in America. men, most of them past middle life in years, and possessed of the "easy virtues" which distinguished the reign of that profligate monarch. They begged the domain under pretence of a "pious zeal for the propagation of the Gospel among the heathen," while their real object was to rob the "heathen" of these valuable lands, and to accumulate riches and honors for themselves. It is said that when these petitioners appeared before Charles in the gardens at Hampton Court, and presented their memorial so full of pious pretensions, the monarch, after looking each man in the face for a moment, with a merry twinkle in his eyes, burst into loud laughter, in which his audience joined involuntarily. Then taking up a little shaggy and sister of the then reigning King of spaniel, with large meek eyes, and holding that realm. As the fortunes of his father it at arm's-length before them, he said, waned, his mother returned to France, "Good friends, here is a model of piety

and sincerity which it might be wholesome landed at different points. Then the comfor you to copy." Then, tossing the little mander made a peremptory demand for pet to Clarendon, he said, "There, Hyde, the surrender of the city, threatening to is a worthy prelate: make him archbishop take it by storm in case of refusal. Govof the domain I shall give you," With ernor Moore, apprised of the expedition, grim satire, Charles introduced into the was prepared for it. When the flag arpreamble of their charter that the peti- rived with the demand for a surrender, tioners, "excited with a laudable and pi- he had so disposed the provincial militia ous zeal for the propagation of the Gospel, and a host of Indian warriors that it gave have begged a certain country in the parts an exaggerated idea of the strength of the of America not yet cultivated and planted, Carolinians. and only inhabited by some barbarous peo- made any extended observations he was ple who have no knowledge of God." See dismissed with the defiant reply that the NORTH CAROLINA; SOUTH CAROLINA.

same year, of the Secession movement; the iards became circumspect. first act of hostility to the national government occurred here (see SUMTER, FORT; spring of 1776 a considerable fleet, un-BEAUREGARD, PIERRE GUSTAVE TOUTANT); der Admiral Sir Peter Parker, sailed last two years of the war; and was evacu- Cornwallis, to operate against the coasts ated by the Confederates on Feb. 17, 1865. of the Southern provinces. This arma-On Aug. 31, 1886, a large part of the city ment joined that of Sir Henry Clinton many lives were lost.

the foreign trade of the port was: Im- make a combined attack by land and water ports, \$1,124,671; exports, \$7,151,720. In upon Fort Sullivan, on Sullivan's Island, property was \$17,293,458. The population The Southern patriots had cheerfully rein 1890 was 54,955; in 1900, 55,807.

Augustine by the South Carolinians in 1706, about 6,000 armed men were in the vicinthe Spaniards fitted out an expedition to ity when the enemy appeared. The city retaliate. It consisted of five vessels of and eligible points near had been fortiwar, under the command of the French Ad-fied. Fort Sullivan was composed of palmiral Le Feboure, bearing a large body of metto logs and earth, armed with twentytroops from Havana. It was proposed to six cannon, and garrisoned by about 500 conquer the province of South Carolina men, chiefly militia, under Col. William and attach it to Spanish territory in Flor- Moultrie. It commanded the channel leadida. The squadron crossed Charleston Bar ing to the town. Gen. Charles Lee, who

Before the messenger had people were ready to meet the promised Charleston, city, port of entry, and attack. That night was passed in quiet: commercial metropolis of South Carolina; but at dawn a strong party of Carolinians on a peninsula between the Cooper and on the shore, led by the governor and Ashley rivers, which unite in forming an Colonel Rhett, made a furious assault admirable harbor; 82 miles northeast of upon the invaders; killed many, captured Savannah, Ga. The city was founded in more, and drove the remnant back to their 1680 by an English colony; was occupied ships. Meanwhile the little provincial by the British in 1780-82; and was the navy, lying in the harbor, prepared to at-State capital till 1790. It has been the tack the invading squadron, when the scene of many stirring and historical French admiral, amazed by this display of The celebrated Democratic Na- valor, hoisted his anchors and fled to sea. tional Convention of 1860 was opened A French war-ship, uninformed of these here, and after the split among the dele- events, soon afterwards sailed into the gates an adjourned session was held in harbor with troops, and was captured. It was the birthplace, the The victory was complete, and the Span-

In the Revolutionary War .- In the was besieged and bombarded during the from England with troops, under Earl was destroyed by an earthquake, in which at Cape Fear. After some marauding operations in that region, the united In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, forces proceeded to Charleston Harbor, to 1899 the assessed valuation of all taxable and then to seize the city and province. sponded to the call of Governor Rutledge History.-Provoked by the attack on St. to come to the defence of Charleston, and (May. 1706), and about 800 troops were had been ordered by Washington to watch

the movements of Clinton, had made his less than 2,000 effective troops, under way southward, and arrived at Charleston General Lincoln, who cast up intrenchon June 4, but was of no service whatever. ments across Charleston Neck. Commo-Late in the month Clinton had landed dore Whipple had sunk some of his armed troops on Long Island, which was sepa- vessels in the channels of the harbor, after rated from Sullivan's Island by a shallow creek. There he erected batteries to confront those on Sullivan's Island, and awaited the signal for attack by Parker. It was given on the morning of June 28, and a terrible storm of shot and shell was poured upon the fort, with very little effect, for the spongy palmetto logs would not fracture, and the balls were embedded in them. The conflict raged for almost ten hours between the fort and the fleet, and the latter was terribly shat-

Meanwhile Clinton had endeavored to pass over to Sullivan's Island with 2,000 nien, but was kept back by the determined troops under Colonel Thompson with two cannon and deadly rifles. The fire from the fleet slackened at sunset, and ceased at nine o'clock. The admiral's flag-ship, Bristol, and another were nearly a wreck. The flag-ship was pierced by not less than seventy balls. All but two of the vessels (which were destroyed) withdrew. The British lost in the engagement 225 men killed and wounded, while the Americans lost but two killed and twenty-one wounded. Three days afterwards the British all departed for New York; and the fort, so gallantly defended, was called Fort Moultrie in honor of its commander.

Sir Henry Clinton sailed from New York on Christmas Day, 1779, for the purpose of invading South Carolina. He took with him the main body of his army, leaving General Knyphausen in command in New York. The troops were borne by a British fleet, commanded by Admiral Arbuthnot, who had 2,000 marines. They encountered heavy storms off Cape Hatteras, which scattered the fleet. One vessel, laden bottom. Another, bearing Hessian troops, was driven across the Atlantic, and dashed on the shore of England. The troops landed on islands below Charleston, and it was

transferring the cannon and seamen to the land fortifications. Fort Moultrie was well garrisoned. The invading troops appeared before the defences of Charleston March 29, and the fleet entered the harbor, unmolested, April 9.

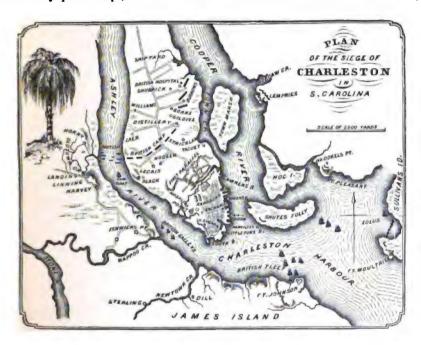
On the following day Clinton and Arbuthnot demanded the surrender of the city, which was promptly refused, and a siege began. On the 13th Lincoln and a council of officers considered the propriety of evacuating the city to save it from destruction, for the American troops were too few to hope for a successful defence. It was then too late, for cavalry, sent out to keep open communications with the country, had been dispersed by the British troopers. The arrival of Cornwallis (April 19) with 3,000 fresh troops rendered an evacuation impossible. The siege continued about a month. Fort Moultrie surrendered on May 6, when a third demand for the surrender of the city was made and refused. Late on the succeeding evening a severe cannonade was opened upon it from land and water. All night long the thunder of 200 heavy guns shook the city, and fiery bombshells were rained upon it, setting the town on fire in different places.

At two o'clock on the morning of the 12th Lincoln proposed to yield, and on that day the city and garrison were surrendered, and the latter, as well as the adult citizens, became prisoners of war. The latter were paroled; and by this extraordinary proceeding Clinton could boast of over 5,000 captives. The city was given up to pillage by the British and Hessian troops. When the whole amount of plunder was appraised for distribution, with heavy battery-cannon, went to the it aggregated in value \$1,500,000. Clinton and his major-generals each received about \$20,000. Houses were rifled of plate, and slaves were seized, driven on board the ships, and sent to the West late in February before the scattered Brit- Indies to be sold, so as to swell the moneyish forces appeared on St. John's Island, gains of the conquerors. Over 2,000 men in sight of the wealthy city, containing a and women, without regard to the separapopulation of 15,000 inhabitants, white tion of families, were sent at one embarkaand black. The city was then defended by tion; and only upon the promise of un-

conditional loyalty to the crown was British protection offered to citizens. In utter violation of the terms of surrender, a large number of the leading men of Charleston were taken from their beds (August) by armed men, and thrust on board filthy prison-ships, under the false

thousands of voices exclaimed, "God bless Welcome! welcome!" you, gentlemen! Before night the British squadron (about 300 vessels) crossed the bar, and the last sail was seen like a white speck just as the sun went down.

The Democratic Convention .- On April



accusation of being concerned in a con- 23, 1860, about 600 representatives of spiracy to burn the town and murder the the Democratic party assembled in conloval inhabitants.

on Dec. 14, 1782. GEN. ALEXANDER LES- CALEB CUSHING (q. v.), of Massachu-Johnson, on St. John's Island, near covered omens of an impending temby, on the morning of the 13th. The pest, which might topple from its foun-American army slowly approached the dations their political organization. Mr. house-tops.

vention in the hall of the South Caro-The evacuation of the city took place lina Institute in Charleston, and chose LIE (q. v.) had levelled the fortifications setts, their chairman. From the first around the city, and demolished Fort hour of the session knowing ones discity that day, and at dawn the next Cushing's opening address to the convenmorning the British marched to Gads- tion pleased them. In it he declared it den's wharf and embarked. An Amer- to be the mission of the Democratic party ican detachment took formal possession "to reconcile popular freedom with conof the town. At 3 P.M. General Greene stituted order," and to maintain "the escorted Governor Mathews and other sacred reserved rights of the sovereign civil officers to the town-hall, the troops States." He charged the Republicans with greeted on their way by cheers from "laboring to overthrow the Constitution." windows and balconies, and even from He declared that the Republicans were Handkerchiefs waved, and aiming to produce "a perpetual sectional

conspiracy," which would "hurry the interfere with slavery anywhere, or to country on to civil war." and that it was impair or destroy the right of property "the high and noble part of the Demo- in slaves by any legislation. This was cratic party of the Union to withstand a demand for the Democratic party to banded enemies of the Constitution."

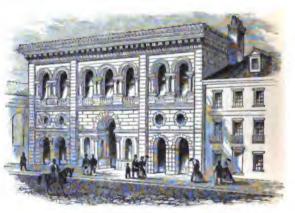
demand from the convention a candidate and an avowal of principles which should promise a guarantee for the speedy recognition by the national government and the people, in a political way, of the system of slavery as a national institution.

The most prominent candidate for the Presidency in the convention was Stephen A. Douglas, who was committed to an opposite policy concerning slavery, and whose friends would never vote for the demands of the extreme pro-slavery men. This the latter well knew. They also knew that the rejection of Mr.

held the dissevering wedge in their own (only two of them free-labor States) a vote was taken. against fifteen. This was the entering The minority report, in favor of popu-of the dissevering wedge. The majority lar sovereignty, was adopted by a decided any other legislative body had a right to tion. The movement was preconcerted.

-to strike down and conquer-these recognize slavery as a sacred, permanent, and national institution.

This speech was applauded by all but The minority, composed wholly of delethe extreme pro-slavery wing of the con- gates from the free-labor States, resolved vention, who, it is said, desired rather to that the limit of concession to the de-"strike down" the Democratic party, to mands of the Southern politicians was obtain more important advantages for reached, and they would yield no further. themselves. They had come instructed to They represented a majority of the Presi-



THE SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE

Douglas by the representatives of the slave- dential electors—172 against 127. They holders would split the Democratic party, offered to adopt a resolution expressive and they resolved to act, it is said, in of their willingness to abide by any deaccordance with their convictions. They cision of the Supreme Court of the United States. To this concession Butler obhands, and they determined to use it with jected, and three reports from the comeffect. A committee of one delegate from mittee went into the convention-a maeach State was appointed to prepare a jority and a minority report, and one platform of principles for the action of from Mr. Butler. A warm debate enthe convention. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER sued, and Avery, from North Carolina, (q. v.) of Massachusetts, proposed in that declared that the doctrine of popular sovcommittee to adopt the doctrine of the ereignty-the authority of the people conright of the people in any State or Terri- cerning slavery-was as dangerous as tory to decide whether slavery should or that of congressional interference with should not exist within its borders. the institution. The debate continued This was rejected by seventeen States until the 29th, and the next morning

now offered to accept that doctrine, with majority, when Walker, of Alabama, an additional resolution declaring that, in afterwards the Confederate Secretary of the spirit of Judge Taney's opinion (see War, announced that the delegates from DRED SCOTT CASE), neither Congress nor his State would secede from the conven-

This delegation was followed by those of of war at the beginning of 1863, its other slave-labor States, and the seceders possession was coveted by the national assembled in St. Andrew's Hall, to pre- government because of the salutary moral pare for an independent political organ-effect which such a conquest would



CHARLESTON DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

South standing side by side with us."

MORE.

ton had become a comparatively un- any attack from Fort Wagner.

The disruption of the Demo- produce. A strong effort to accomplish cratic party, as represented in the con- that end was made in the spring of vention, was now complete. When D. C. 1863. On April 6 Admiral Dupont cross-Glenn, of Mississippi, announced the se- ed Charleston Bar with nine "moncession of the delegation from his State, itors," or turreted iron vessels, leaving he said: "I tell Southern members, and five gunboats outside as a reserve, and for them I tell the North, that in less proceeded to attack FORT SUMTER (q. v.) than sixty days you will find a united -the most formidable object in the way to the city. At the same time, a land There was great rejoicing in Charles- force near at hand, 4,000 strong, unton that night because of this secession, der Gen. Truman Seymour, took a masked for the politicians were aware that the position on Folly Island, ready to coscheme for disunion was ripe for execu- operate, if necessary. The military works The seceders organized a "Con- that defended Charleston were numerous stitutional Convention," with James A. and formidable. Between Forts Sumter Bayard, of Delaware, as chairman. They and Moultrie the sea was strewn with called the body they had left the "Rump torpedoes, and there were other formi-Convention." On May 3 they adjourned, dable obstructions. On Morris Island, to meet in Richmond, Va., in June. The abreast of Fort Sumter, was a strong regular convention also adjourned, to work, called Fort Wagner. Dupont's meet in Baltimore June 18. See BALTI- squadron lay quietly within the bar until noon of April 7, when it advanced direct-In the Civil War .- Although Charles- ly upon Sumter, intending not to reply to important point in the grand theatre Weehawken led. Dupont was ignorant

these soon explained the ominous silence of Sumter and Fort Wagner as he ad-Suddenly, when the Weehawken had become entangled in a net-work of cables, the barbette guns of Sumter opened upon her with plunging shot. Then the other "monsters of the deep" commanded by Dupont came forward and delivered tremendous discharges of heavy metal on Sumter, and at the same time that fortress, Fort Wagner, and other batteries, with an aggregate of nearly 300 guns, poured heavy shot and shell upon the squadron-then within the focus of their concentric fire-at the rate of 160 a minute. A greater portion of these missiles glanced off harmlessly from the mailed "monitors." The weaker Keokuk was nearly destroyed; all of the other vessels were more or less injured. The flag-ship was in peril, and Fort Sumter was but slightly hurt, when Dupont, after a terrible fight of forty minutes, signalled the squadron to withdraw. In that time it was estimated that the Confederates fired 3,500 shells and shots. The attack was a failure, but not a disaster. Dupont lost but a few men, and only one vessel.

Second Attack on Fort Sumter.- It was now seen that a land force on Morris Island to keep Fort Wagner employed was necessary to secure a successful attack on Sumter. After this attack by Dahlgren's guns.

Dupont watched the Confederates on Morris Island, and did not allow them to erect any more works on it. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore was assigned to the command of the Department of the South June 2, 1863. The government determined to renew the attack on Fort Sumter by a land and naval force. Gillmore was at the head of 18,000 men, with a generous supply of great guns, smallarms, and ordnance stores. He determined to seize Morris Island preliminary to

an attack on Sumter and Charleston. That island and the military works in pulsed Confederate assailants at Seces-

of the torpedoes, but the discovery of of the navy, and lay Charleston in ashes by firing shells, if it should not be surrendered.

> As Dupont did not approve this plan, Admiral Dahlgren took his place in July. Gillmore had batteries constructed, under the direction of General Vogdes, on the northern end of Folly Island. This work was completely masked by a pine forest. When all was in readiness, Gen. Alfred H. Terry was sent, with nearly 4,000 troops, up the Stono River, to make a demonstration against James Island to mask Gillmore's real intentions, and Col. T. W. Higginson, with some negro troops, went up the Edisto to cut the railway communication between Charleston and Savannah.

> Thirty hours after Terry's departure Gen. George C. Strong silently embarked 2.000 men in small boats and crossed over to Morris Island before dawn (July 13), unsuspected by the Confederates. At that hour Vogdes's masked batteries opened a tremendous cannonade, and Dahlgren's four "monitors," at the same time, opened a cross-fire upon the Confederates, who saw the amazing apparition of a strong National force ready to attack them. After a sharp battle, Strong gained possession of the powerful Confederate works on the southern end of Morris Island, with eleven guns. The occupants were driven away, and took shelter in Fort Wagner, the garrison of which had been kept quiet



BOMB AND SPLINTER PROOF, FORT WAGNER.

Meanwhile, Terry had fought and rehis possession, he might batter down Fort sionville, on James Island, in which he Sumter from Fort Wagner, with the aid lost about 100 men, and his adversary 200.

He then hastened to Morris Island to join James islands, which might hurl shell in the attack on Fort Wagner. Five bat- upon the city, or, at least, upon the shipteries were speedily erected across the ping and wharves of Charleston. island to confront Wagner, and at noon gun was named "The Swamp Angel." It (July 13) Gillmore opened a bombardment of that fort. Dahlgren, at the same time, moved his "monitors" nearer to it. and poured a continuous stream of shells upon it. From noon until sunset 100 guns were continually assailing the fort, which replied with only two guns at long intervals.

When night fell, a tremendous thunderstorm swept over the harbor and the islands, when General Strong, with a heavy assaulting party, moved upon the fort. It was composed of a Massachusetts regiment of colored troops, under Col. R. G. Shaw, and one regiment each from Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, and Pennsylvania. The storming party advanced against a shower of shot and shell from Wagner, Sumter, and Battery Gregg.

When at the fort they were met by a furious tempest of musketry, while howitzers swept the ditch where the assailants were crossing. Hand-grenades were also thrown upon the Unionists. Colonel Shaw was shot dead, and fell among the slain of his dusky followers. General Strong, and also Colonel Chatfield, of the Connecticut regiment, were mortally wounded. The Nationals were repulsed, when another brigade pushed forward to the assault, led by Col. H. L. Putnam. It was composed of Ohio and New York troops. Some of Putnam's men actually got into the fort, but were expelled. Finally their leader was killed, and the second storming party was repulsed. The loss on the part of the Nationals was fearful. The Confederates said they buried 600 of them in front of the fort. Among the bodies of the slain so buried was that of Colonel Shaw, who was cast into a trench, and upon it were piled those of his slain colfederates because he commanded negro troops.

Siege of Fort Sumter.—Gillmore now abandoned the idea of assaults, and began a regular siege. He planted batteries of heavy siege and breaching guns at different points, and mounted a 200-pounder Parrott gun upon a battery constructed of timber in a marsh between Morris and

was about 5 miles from Charleston. On the morning of Aug. 17 Gillmore, having completed his arrangements for attack, opened the guns from twelve batteries and from Dahlgren's naval force on Forts Sumter and Wagner and Battery Gregg. Fort Sumter, 2 miles distant, was the chief object of attack-to make it powerless as an assistant of Fort Wagner. This was continued until the 24th, when Gillmore telegraphed to Washington, "Fort Sumter is to-day a shapeless and harmless mass of ruins." "The Swamp Angel" sent some 150-tb. shells that fell in Charleston-one penetrating St. Michael's Church and greatly alarmed the people.

On the fall of Sumter, the attack centred on Fort Wagner; and at two o'clock on the morning of Sept. 7 General Terry, with 3,000 troops, in three columns, was about to advance to assail that strong fortification, when it was found that the Confederates had evacuated it and Battery Gregg before midnight. During forty hours no less than 120,000 pounds of iron had been rained upon the fort. Dahlgren, believing the channel to be strewn with torpedoes, did not venture to pass the silent forts with his vessels and appear before Charleston.

Indeed, Sumter was not dead, but slumbering. On the night of Sept. 8 a portion of the men of the squadron went in thirty row-boats to take possession of Sumter. They scaled the ruins, where, as they supposed, the decimated garrison were sleeping, but were met by determined men, and repulsed. They were assailed not only by the garrison, but by neighboring batteries, a gunboat, and a "ram," and lost 200 men, four boats, and three colors.

Finally, on Oct. 26, perceiving the garored troops. He was hated by the Con- rison mounting cannon on the southeast face of Sumter, to command Fort Wagner, Gillmore opened heavy rifled cannon on the former, which soon reduced it to an utterly untenable ruin. From that time until near the close of the year Gillmore kept up an irregular fire on Charleston, when, seeing no prospect of the fleet entering the harbor, he kept silent.

When Hardee, in command of the Con-

CHARLESTOWN-CHARTER OAK

federate troops at Charleston, heard of that stood upon the northern slope of the the fall of COLUMBIA (q. v.), he perceived Wyllys Hill, in Hartford, a beautiful elethe necessity for his immediate flight, by vation on the south side of Charter Oak the only railway then left open for his Street, a few rods east from Main Street. use, and of endeavoring to join Beaure The trunk was 25 feet in circumference gard, with the remnant of Hood's army, near the roots. A large cavity, about 2 then making their way into North Caro- feet from the ground, was the place of conlina, where Johnston was gathering all of cealment of the original charter of Conhis available forces in Sherman's path. necticut from the summer of 1687 until Hardee at once fired every building, ware- the spring of 1689, when it was brought house, or shed in Charleston stored with forth, and under it Connecticut resumed cotton, and destroyed as much other property that might be useful to the Nationals as possible. The few remaining inhabitants in the city were filled with consternation, for the flames spread through the town. An explosion of gunpowder shook the city to its foundations and killed fully 200 persons. Four whole squares of buildings were consumed.

That night (Feb. 17, 1865), the last of Hardee's troops left Charleston. On the following morning Major Hennessy, sent from Morris Island, raised the National flag over ruined Fort Sumter. The mayor surrendered the city, and some National troops, with negroes in Charleston, soon extinguished the flames that threatened gale on Aug. 21, 1856. The Wyllys Hill to devour the whole town. On that day (Feb. 18, 1865), the city of Charleston was "repossessed" by the national government, with over 450 pieces of artillery, a large amount of gunpowder, and eight locomotives and other rolling-stock of a railway. General Gillmore took possession of the city, and appointed Lieut.-Col. Stewart L. Woodford military governor.

Charlestown, a town in West Virginia, where on Dec. 2, 1859, John Brown was hung, and on the 16th, Green, Copeland, Cook, and Coppoc, and on March 16, 1860, Stephens and Hazlett. See Brown, John.

Charlevoix, PIERRE FRANÇOIS XAVIER DE, traveller; born in Saint-Quentin, France, Oct. 29, 1682. He was sent as a Jesuit missionary to Quebec in 1705; later returned to France; and in 1720 again went to Canada. On his second visit he JESUIT MISSIONS.

Charter Oak, THE, a famous oak-tree where the famous tree stood.

its charter government.

In 1800 a daughter of Secretary Wyllys, writing to Dr. Holmes, the annalist, said of this tree: "The first inhabitant of that name [Wyllys] found it standing in the height of its glory. Age seems to have curtailed its branches, yet it is not exceeded in the height of its coloring or the richness of its foliage. The cavity which was the asylum of our charter was near the roots, and large enough to admit a child. Within the space of eight years that cavity has closed, as if it had fulfilled the divine purpose for which it had been reared."

This tree was blown down by a heavy



THE CHARTER OAK.

ascended the St. Lawrence River; travelled has been graded to a terrace, called through Illinois; and sailed down the Mis- Charter Oak Place, fronting on old sissippi to New Orleans; and returned to Charter Oak Street, running east from France in 1722. His publications include Main Street, and now called Charter Oak Histoire de la nouvelle France. He died Avenue. On the terrace, a few feet from in La Fleche, France, Feb. 1, 1761. See the entrance to Charter Oak Place, a white-marble slab marks the exact spot .

CHARTERS-CHASE

protect their manufactures by Henry I. in 1132; modified by Charles II. in 1683; the ancient charters restored in 1698. Alterations were made by the Municipal Reform act in 1835. Ancient Anglo-Saxon charters are printed in Kemble's Codex Diplomaticus, 1829. For colonial charters in the United States, see different State articles.

Chase, Ann, patriot; born in Ireland, in 1809; came to the United States in 1818; settled in New Orleans in 1832, and in Tampico, Mexico, in 1833, where she married Franklin Chase, United States consul, in 1836. During the war with Mexico she held possession of the consulate, in the absence of her husband, to protect the American records. A mob attempted to remove the American flag which floated over the consulate, but she protected it with drawn revolver, exclaiming that her flag would not be touched except over her dead body. through her efforts, the city of Tampico was captured without the loss of life or treasure. She died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1874.

Chase, SALMON PORTLAND, statesman; born in Cornish, N. H., Jan. 13, 1808. When twelve years of age he was placed of the Ohio legislature elected him (1849) in charge of his uncle, Bishop Chase, to a seat in the United States Senate, in Ohio, who superintended his tuition. where he opposed the Fugitive Slave Bill He entered Cincinnati College; and after and other compromise measures, and, on a year there returned to New Hamp- the nomination of Mr. Pierce for the shire and entered Dartmouth College, Presidency, he separated from the Demowhere he graduated in 1826. He taught cratic party. He opposed the KANSASschool and studied law in Washing- NEBRASKA BILL (q. v.), and in 1855 was ton, D. C., and was admitted to the elected governor of Ohio. bar there in 1829. The next year he went to Cincinnati to practise, where he be-publican party in 1856, and was governor came eminent. He prepared an edition of until 1859. In 1861 he became Secretary the Statutes of Ohio, with copious notes, of the Treasury of the United States, unwhich soon superseded all others. In 1834 der President Lincoln, and managed the he became solicitor of the Bank of the finances of the nation with great ability United States in Cincinnati. Acting as until October, 1864, when he was appointcounsel for a colored woman who was ed Chief-Justice of the United States in claimed as a slave (1837), he controvert- place of Judge Taney, deceased. In that ed the authority of Congress to impose capacity he presided at the trial of Presiany duties or confer any powers, in fugi- dent Johnson in the spring of 1868. Betive-slave cases, on State magistrates. ing dissatisfied with the action of the Re-The same year, in his defence of J. G. publican majority in Congress, Mr. Chase BIRNEY (q. v.), prosecuted under a State was proposed, in 1868, as the Democratic law for harboring a fugitive slave, Mr. nominee for President. He was willing

Charters, granted to corporate towns to for existence, and that the alleged slave, being in Ohio, where slavery did not exist, was free. From that time he was regarded as the great legal champion of the principles of the anti-slavery party.

He entered the political field in 1841, on organizing the LIBERTY PARTY (q. v.) in



SALMON PORTLAND CHASE.

Ohio, and was ever afterwards active in its conventions, as well as in the ranks of the opposers of slavery. The Democrats

He was one of the founders of the Re-Chase asserted the doctrine that slavery to accept the nomination, but received only was local, and dependent upon State law four out of 663 votes in the convention.

CHASE—CHATTAHOOCHEE

but in 1872 he opposed the re-election of General Grant to the Presidency. He died in New York City, May 7, 1873.

Chase, SAMUEL, jurist; born in Somerset county, Md., April 17, 1741; admitted to the bar in 1761; entered on practice at Annapolis, and soon rose to distinction. He was twenty years a member of the colonial legislature; was a strong opposer of the Stamp Act: a member of the Committee of Correspondence; and a delegate to the Continental Congress (1774-79). In 1776 he was a fellow-commissioner of Franklin and Carsentiments of Maryland in favor of independence, so as to authorize him and his colleagues to vote for the Declaration, which he signed. In 1783 Mr. Chase was sent to England, as agent for Maryland, to redeem a large sum of money intrusted to the Bank of England, \$650,000 of which was finally recovered. From 1791 to 1796 he was chief-justice of his State, and was a warm supporter of the administrations of Washington and Adams.

In the session of Congress in the early part of 1804, it was determined by the leaders of the dominant, or Democratic, Archipelago, in the Pacific Ocean, 600 miles party to impeach Judge Chase, then associate-justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was an ardent Federalist, and warmly attached to the principles of Washington's administration. At the instance of John Randolph, of Virginia. Democratic leader of the House of Representatives, he was impeached for his conduct during the trial of Callender and Fries, solely on political grounds. Eight articles of impeachment were agreed to, the morning of July 3, 1864, General Johnmost of them by a strict party vote. One was founded on his conduct at the trial of Fries (see Fries), five on the trial of Callender (see Callender, J. T.), and two stream, closely followed by Sherman with

He then withdrew from the political field, cial character, all pleaded in his favor. and not in vain, for he was acquitted.

The Senate—the tribunal before which he was tried-was presided over by Aaron Burr, Vice-President of the United States, who had returned from his flight southward after his duel with Hamilton. He had taken a seat in the Senate, notwithstanding his reputation was permanently blasted and an indictment for murder was impending over him. Judge Chase's trial served to check the overbearing demeanor of the judges on the bench which prevailed in his time. He died June 19, 1811.

Chastellux, François Jean, Chevalier roll to seek an alliance with the Cana- DE, historian; born in Paris, France, in dians, and was efficient in changing the 1734; served in the American Revolution under Rochambeau as a major-general. His amiability gained him the friendship of Washington. He was the author of Voyage dans l'Amérique septentrionale dans les années 1780-82; Discours sur les avantages et les déssavantages qui résultent pour l'Europe de la découverte de l'Amérique, etc. He also translated into French Humphrey's Address to the Army of the United States. He died in Paris, Oct. 28, 1788.

> Chatham, EARL OF. See PITT, WILLIAM. Chatham Island, one of the Galapagos west of Ecuador, to which it belongs. It is of volcanic origin, the fifth in size of the Galapagos, and abounds in turtles and a small species of cat. Chatham Island has been the subject of negotiation between the United States and Ecuador, the former desiring it as a coaling station. It would possess strategic importance in the event of the opening of an isthmian canal.

Chattahoochee, Passage of the. ston's Confederate army passed in haste through Marietta, Ga., and on towards the Chattahoochee River, a deep and rapid on a late charge to a Maryland grand jury. the National army, who hoped to strike Having been summoned by the Senate to his antagonist a heavy blow while he was appear for trial, he did so (Jan. 2, 1805), crossing that stream. By quick and skiland asked for a delay until the next ses- ful movements, Johnston passed the Chatsion. The boon was refused, and he was tahoochee without much molestation and given a month to prepare for trial. His made a stand behind intrenchments on its case excited much sympathy and indigna- left bank. Again Sherman made a suction, even among the better members of cessful flanking movement. Howard laid the administration party. His age, his a pontoon bridge 2 miles above the ferry Revolutionary services, and his pure judi- where the Confederates crossed. Demon-

CHATTANOOGA—CHAUNCEY

to another that covered Atlanta. The left MAUGA NATIONAL PARK. of the Confederates rested on the Chattahoochee, and their right on Peach-tree Creek. There the two armies rested some time. On July 10, or sixty-five days after Sherman put his army in motion southward, he was master of the country north and west of the river on the banks of which he was reposing—nearly one-half of Georgia-and had accomplished the chief object of his campaign, namely, the advancement of the National lines from the Tennessee to the Chattahoochee.

Chattanooga, ABANDONMENT OF. 1863 the Army of the Cumberland, under Rosecrans, after crossing the Cumberland Mountains in pursuit of the Confederates under Bragg, was stretched along the Tennessee River from a point above Chattanooga 100 miles westward. Rosecrans determined to cross that stream at different points, and, closing around Chattanear Harrison's, above Chattanooga (Aug. 20). He had made slow marches, displaying camp-fires at different points, and causing the fifteen regiments of his command to appear like the advance of an immense army.

On the morning of Aug. 21 National artillery under Wilder, planted on the mountain-side across the river, opposite Chattanooga, sent screaming shells over that town and among Bragg's troops. The latter was startled by a sense of immediate danger; and when, soon afterwards, Generals Thomas and McCook crossed the Tennessee with their corps and took possession of the passes of Lookout Mountain on Bragg's flank, and Crittenden took post at Wauhatchie, in Lookout Valley, nearer the river, the Confederates abandoned Chattanooga, passed through the gaps of Missionary Ridge, and encamped on Chickamauga Creek, near Lafayette in northern Georgia, there to meet expected National forces when pressing through the gaps of Lookout Mountain and threatening their communications with Dalton and Resaca. From the lofty summit of Lookout Mountain Crittenden had seen the retreat of Bragg. He immediately led his forces into the Chattanooga Valley and encamped at Ross's Gap, in Mission-

strations by the rest of the Nationals made ary Ridge, within 3 miles of the town. Johnston abandon his position and retreat See CHICKAMAUGA, BATTLE OF; CHICKA-

Chauncey, ISAAC, naval officer; born



ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

nooga, attempts to crush or starve the Con- in Black Rock, Conn., Feb. 20, 1772; in federate army there. General Hazen was early life was in the merchant service,



CHAUNCRY'S MONUMENT.

CHAUTAUQUA SYSTEM OF EDUCATION—CHEROKEE INDIANS

scribed.

Chautauqua System of Education, an enterprise established in 1878 at Chau- Nashville, Sept. 4, 1886. tauqua, N. Y., in connection with the Chautauqua Assembly, which had been or- RICKSFORD, BATTLE OF. ganized in 1874, by the joint efforts of courses of instruction in languages, sci-July and August annually. The aim of town, Mass., in 1666. the Chautauqua System is to continue the for study include specified works approved He died in Starkey, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1878. by the counsellors; a membership book,

and commanded a ship at the age of itary officer; born in Nashville, Tenn., nineteen years. He made several voyages Oct. 20, 1820. He entered the Mexican to the East Indies in the ships of John War as captain in the 1st Tennessee Regi-Jacob Astor. In 1798 he was made a lieu-ment; distinguished himself in the battles tenant of the navy, and was acting cap- of Monterey, Medelin, and Cerro Gordo, tain of the Chesapeake in 1802. He be- and became colonel of the 3d Tennessee came master in May, 1804, and captain in Regiment. At the conclusion of the war 1806. During the War of 1812-15 he was he was appointed major-general of the in command of the American naval force Tennessee militia. When the Civil War on Lake Ontario, where he performed broke out he organized the whole supply efficient service. After that war he com- department for the Western Army of the manded the Mediterranean squadron, and, Confederacy—a work in which he was emwith Consul Shaler, negotiated a treaty ployed when he was appointed brigadierwith Algiers. In 1820 he was naval com- general (September, 1861). He particimissioner in Washington, D. C., and pated in the battles of Belmont and Shiloh again from 1833 until his death, in that and accompanied Bragg on his expedition city, Jan. 27, 1840. Commodore Chaun- into Kentucky in September, 1862. Later cey's remains were interred in the Con- he was promoted to major-general, and gressional Cemetery in Washington, and was engaged at Chickamauga, Chattaat the head of his grave stands a fine nooga, Nashville, and other places. After white-marble monument, suitably in the war he applied himself chiefly to agriculture. In October, 1885, he was made postmaster of Nashville. He died in

Cheat River, BATTLE OF. See CAR-

Cheeshahteaumuck, CALEB, Indian; Lewis Miller and the Rev. John H. Vin- born in Massachusetts in 1646; gradcent, for the purpose of holding annual uated at Harvard College in 1665, being the only Indian who received a degree ence, literature, etc., at Chautauqua, in from that institution. He died in Charles-

Cheney, THESEUS APOLEON, historian; work of the assembly throughout the year born in Leon, N. Y., March 16, 1830; in all parts of the country. Since 1878 educated at Oberlin. When the Repubmore than 250,000 students have enrolled lican party was forming he suggested its their names for the various courses. The name in an address at Conewango, N. Y., purpose of the Chautaugua Circles is to Aug. 20, 1854. His publications include promote habits of reading and study in Report on the Ancient Monuments of literature, history, art, and science, with Western New York; Historical Sketch of out interfering with the regular routine Chemung Valley; Historical Sketch of of life. The complete course covers four Eighteen Counties of Central and Southyears, and aims to give "the college out- ern New York; Relations of Government look" on life and the world. The books to Science; and Antiquarian Researches.

Cherokee Indians, a nation formerly with review outlines; a monthly maga- inhabiting the hilly regions of Georgia, zine, with additional readings and notes; western Carolina, and northern Aluand other aids. Local circles can be form- bama, and called the Mountaineers of the ed with three or four members. One hour South. They were among high hills and each day for nine months is the time an- fertile valleys, and have ever been more nually required. All who complete the susceptible of civilization than any of the course receive certificates, and in case Indian tribes within the domain of the any have pursued collateral and advanced United States. They were the determined reading seals are affixed to the certificate. foes of the Shawnees, and, after many Cheatham, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, mil- conflicts, drove those fugitives back to the

CHEROKEE INDIANS

and Catawbas against the Tuscaroras in In April, 1730, Sir Alexander met the 1711, but joined the great Indian league chief warriors of all the Cherokee towns against the Carolinians in 1715.

olson arrived in South Carolina, he tried an acknowledgment of King George as

They united with the Carolinians could then put 6,000 warriors in the field. in council; informed them by whose au-When, early in 1721, Gov. Francis Nich- thority he was sent; demanded from them



CHEROKEE INDIANS.

different cantons of Cherokees. He gave them presents, smoked with them the pipe of peace, marked the boundaries of the lands between them and the English settlers, regulated weights and measures, and appointed an agent to superintend their affairs. He then concluded a treaty of commerce and peace with the Creeks.

About 1730 the projects of the French for uniting Canada and Louisiana by a cordon of posts through the Ohio and Miscounteract this scheme, the British wished to convert the Indians on the frontiers into allies or subjects, and, to this end, to make with them treaties of union

to cultivate the good-will of the Spaniards their sovereign, and a promise of their and Indians in Florida. He also held a obedience to his authority. The chiefs, conference with the chiefs of thirty-seven falling on their knees, promised fidelity and obedience. By their consent, Sir Alexander nominated Moytoy, one of their best leaders, commander-in-chief of the Cherokee nation. They brought a rude crown, five eagles' tails, and four scalps of their enemies to Sir Alexander, and desired him to lay them at the feet of the King when he should return to England. Six of the chiefs went to England with Sir Alexander, and, standing before his Majesty, they promised, in the name of sissippi valleys began to be developed. To their nation, eternal fidelity to the English. A treaty was drawn up and signed by the Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations on one side, to which the marks and tokens and alliance. The British government of the chiefs were affixed. The chiefs were accordingly sent out Sir Alexander Cum- amazed at the magnificence of the British ming to conclude such a treaty with the Court and nation. They said: "We came Cherokees. It was estimated that they hither naked and poor as the worms of

CHEROKEE INDIANS

with a commission as governor.

the English effected a reconciliation between them about 1750, when the Cherokees became the allies of the British against the French, and allowed the former to build forts on their domain. About that time they were at the height of their power, and inhabited sixty-four villages along the streams; but soon afterwards nearly one-half the population were swept off by the small-pox. The Cherokees assisted in the capture of Fort Duquesne in 1758.

While the Cherokees who accompanied the expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1758 were returning home along the mountains on the western borders of Virginia and the Carolinas, they quarrelled with the settlers, and several white men and Indians were killed. Some Cherokee chiefs were sent to Charleston to arrange the dispute, when they were treated almost with contempt by the governor of South Carolina. This was soon followed by an invasion of the Cherokee country by Governor Littleton (October, 1759) with 1,500 men, contributed by Virginia and the Carolinas, who demanded the surrender of the murderers of the English. He found the Cherokees ready for war, and was glad to make the insubordination of his soldiers and the prevalence of smallpox among them an excuse for leaving the country. He accepted twenty-two Indian hostages as security for peace and the future delivery of the murderers, and retired in haste and confusion (June, These hostages, which included several chiefs and warriors, were placed in Fort St. George, at the head of the Savannah River. The Cherokees attempted their rescue as soon as Littleton and his army had gone. A soldier was wounded, when his companions, in fiery anger, put all the hostages to death.

The Cherokee nation was aroused by the Assembly of South Carolina voted 1,000 hatchet should be buried," and that the

the earth; but you have everything; and men and offered £25 for every Indian we that have nothing must love you, and scalp. North Carolina voted a similar will never break the chain of friendship provision, and authorized the holding of which is between us." They returned to Indian captives as slaves. General Am-Carolina with Robert Johnson, who came herst, petitioned for assistance, detached 1,200 men, chiefly Scotch Highlanders, for For a long time the Cherokees and the the purpose, under Colonel Montgomery. Five Nations had bloody contests; but with orders to chastise the Cherokees, but to return in time for the next campaign against Canada. Montgomery left Charleston early in April, with regular and provincial troops, and laid waste a portion of the Cherokee country. They were not subdued. The next year Colonel Grant led a stronger force against them, burned their towns, desolated their fields, and killed many of their warriors. Then the Indians humbly sued for peace (June, 1761).

In 1776 the Cherokees seriously threatened the frontier of South Carolina. these Indians had become the dread of the frontier settlers of Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia, these three States joined in the defence of South Carolina. Col. Andrew Williamson led an expedition into the Cherokee country, destroyed all their settlements eastward of the Appalachian Mountains, and effectually brought the natives to submission. This conquest was effected between July 15 and Oct. 11, 1776. A military work named Fort Rutledge was erected in the Cherokee country and garrisoned by two independent companies.

In 1781 the Cherokees having made a hostile incursion into the Ninety-six District, in South Carolina, murdered some families, and burned several houses, Gen. Andrew Pickens, at the head of about 400 mounted militia, penetrated into their country, and, in fourteen days, burned thirteen towns and villages, killed more than forty Indians, and took a number of prisoners, without losing a man.

By a treaty concluded at Hopewell, on the Keowee, between the United States commissioners and the head men and warriors of all the Cherokees, the latter, for themselves and their respective tribes and towns, acknowledged all the Cherokees to be under the protection of the United States. The boundaries of their huntinggrounds were settled; several mutual and outrage. They beleaguered the fort, and pacific conditions were agreed upon; and war-parties scourged the frontiers. The a solemn pledge was made that "the

CHEROKEE INDIANS-CHERRY VALLEY

sal."

These Indians were friends of the United States in the War of 1812, and helped to subjugate the Creeks. Civilization took root among them and produced contention, a portion of them wishing to adhere to their former mode of living, while others wished to engage in the industries of civilized life. They were so absolutely divided in sentiment that in 1818 a portion of the nation emigrated to wild land assigned to them west of the Mississippi. The Cherokees, in turn, had ceded large portions of their lands, and their domain was mostly confined to northern Georgia. They were then making rapid progress in civilization; but the Georgians coveted their The Cherokees were yet powerful in numbers, and were then considerably advanced in the arts and customs of civilization. They had churches and schools and a printing-press, issuing a newspaper; and they were disposed to defend their rights against the encroachments of their white neighbors.

President Jackson favored the Georgians, and the white people then proceeded to take possession of the lands of the Chero-Trouble ensued, and the southern portion of the republic was menaced with civil war for a while. The United States troops had been withdrawn from Géorgia. and the national government offered no obstacle to the forcible seizure of the Indian territory by the Georgians. Some missionaries laboring among the Cherokees were arrested and imprisoned for residing in their country contrary to the laws of the State, and for refusing to take an oath of allegiance to Georgia. The Cherokees then numbered between 14,000 and 15,000 east of the Mississippi. The matter in dispute was adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the United States, and on March 30, 1832, that tribunal decided against the Philadelphia for a while. claims of the Georgians. The Georgians, An amicable settlement was decision. finally reached; and, in 1838, under the mild coercion of Maj.-Gen. W. Scott and several thousand troops, the Cherokees

peace re-established should "be univer- they yet remain, with Choctaws, Creeks, and others for their neighbors.

> In 1861, John Ross, the renowned principal chief of the Cherokees, who had led them wisely for almost forty years, took a decided stand against the Confederates. He issued a proclamation (May 17), in which he reminded his people of their treaty obligations with the United States, and urged them to be faithful to them, and to take no part in the stirring events of the day. But he and his loval associates among the Cherokees and Creeks were overborne by the tide of secession and insurrection, and were swept on, powerless, by the current. The betrayal of the United States troops by General Twiggs into the hands of the Texas authorities left their territory on the side of that State open to invasion. False rumors continually disturbed them. Their neighbors, and the wild tribes on their borders, were rallying to the standard of the Confeder-The National troops in Missouri ates. could not check the rising insurrection The chief men of the Cherokees there. held a mass-meeting at Tahlequah in August, when, with great unanimity, they declared their allegiance to the "Confederate States." Ross still held out, but was finally compelled to yield. At a council held on Aug. 20, he recommended the severance of the connection with the national government. Ross's wife, a young and well-educated woman, still held out; and when an attempt was made to raise a Confederate flag over the council-house, she opposed the act with so much spirit that the Confederates desisted.

> During the Civil War the Cherokees suffered much. The Confederates would not trust Ross, for his Union feelings were very apparent. When, in 1862, they were about to arrest him, he and his family escaped to the North, and resided in

In 1899 there were 32,161 Cherokees at still favored by the President, resented this the Union agency, Indian Territory, and 1,351 at the Eastern Cherokee agency. North Carolina.

Cherry Valley, MASSACRE AT. During a heavy storm of sleet on Nov. 11, 1778, left their beautiful country in Georgia a band of Indians and Tories-the former with sorrow, and went to wild lands as- led by Brant, and the latter by Walter signed them, well towards the eastern N. Butler, son of Col. John Butlerslopes of the Rocky Mountains, where fell upon Cherry Valley, Otsego co., N. Y.,

CHESAPEAKE

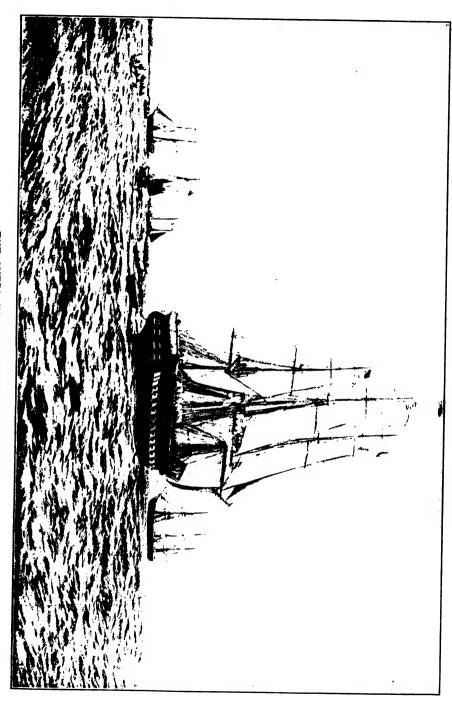
and murdered thirty-two of the inhabi- the vice-admiral's commands must be resting-place but the wet ground.

French frigates blockaded at Annapolis. British service. Three of the crew of one of the British made a formal demand for their surrenmatter into his own hands. The Chesathe British frigate Leopard, whose commander, hailing, informed the commodore litely received by Barron, in his cabin, when the former presented a demand from the captain of the Leopard to allow the bearer to muster the crew of the Chesapeake, that he might select and carry from Vice-Admiral Berkeley, at Halifax.

tants, mostly women and children, with obeyed." This insolent announcement was sixteen soldiers of a little garrison there. repeated. The Chesapeake moved on and Nearly forty men, women, and children the Leopard sent two shots athwart her were carried away captive. Butler was bow. These were followed by the remainthe arch-flend on this occasion, and would der of the broadside, poured into the hull listen to no appeals from Brant for mercy of the Chesapeake. Though Barron, suson the innocent and helpless. The cap- pecting mischief, had hastily tried to pretives were led away in the darkness and pare his ship for action, he was unable a cold storm; and when they rested they to return the shots, for his guns had no were huddled together, half naked, with priming-powder. After being severely inno shelter but the leasless trees, and no jured by repeated broadsides, the Chesapeake struck her colors. The vice-ad-Chesapeake, the name of a famous miral's command was obeyed. The crew United States frigate that will always of the Chesapeake were mustered by Britbe memorable because of her interest-ab- ish officers, and the deserters were carried sorbing career. In the spring of 1807 a away; one of them, who was a British small British squadron lay (as they had subject, was hanged at Halifax, and the lately) in American waters, near the lives of the Americans were spared only mouth of Chesapeake Bay, watching some on condition that they should re-enter the

This outrage caused flery indignation vessels, Melampus, and one of another, throughout the United States. The Presi-Halifax, had deserted, and enlisted on dent issued a proclamation, at the beginboard the Chesapeake, lying at the Wash- ning of July, ordering all British armed ington navy-yard. The British minister vessels to leave the waters of the United States, and forbidding any to enter until der. The United States government re- ample satisfaction should be given. A fused compliance, because it was ascer- British envoy extraordinary was sent to tained that two of them (colored) were Washington to settle the difficulty. Innatives of the United States, and there structed to do nothing until the Presiwas strong presumptive evidence that dent's proclamation should be withdrawn, the third one was, likewise. The com- the matter was left open more than four modore of the British squadron took the years. In 1811 the British government disavowed the act. Barron, found guilty peake, going to sea on the morning of of neglect of duty in not being prepared June 22, 1807, bearing the pennant of for the attack, was suspended from the Commodore Barron, was intercepted by service for five years, without pay or emolument.

While the Hornet, Captain Lawrence, that he had a despatch for him. A Brit- was on her homeward-bound voyage with ish boat bearing a lieutenant came along- her large number of prisoners, the Chesaside the Chesapeake. The officer was po- peake was out on a long cruise to the Cape de Verde Islands, and the coast of South America. She accomplished nothing except the capture of four British merchant vessels; and as she entered Boston Harbor, in the spring of 1813, in a away the alleged deserters. The demand gale, her topmast was carried away, and was authorized by instructions received with it several men who were aloft, three of whom were drowned. Among the su-Barron refused compliance, the lieuten- perstitious sailors she acquired the charant withdrew, and the Chesapeake moved acter of an "unlucky" ship, and they on. The Leopard followed, and her com- were loath to embark in her. Evans was mander called out through his trumpet, compelled to leave her on account of the "Commodore Barron must be aware that loss of the sight of one of his eyes; and



CHESAPEAKE

Lawrence, who had been promoted to cap- of the Chesapeake that she became unmantain for his bravery, was put in com- ageable. This misfortune occurred at the mand of her, with the Hornet, Captain moment when the latter was about to Biddle, as her consort.

Shannon, thirty-eight guns, Capt. Philip rake her, and probably secure a victory.

take the wind out of the sails of her an-At the close of May the British frigate tagonist, shoot ahead, lay across her bow,



THE SHANNON AND CHESAPKAKE ENTERING THE HARBOR OF HALIFAX.

She then carried fifty two guns. wrote to Lawrence, requesting the Chesapcake to meet the Shannon, "ship to ship, to try the fortunes of their respective flags." He assured Lawrence that the Chesapeake could not leave Boston without the risk of being "crushed by the superior force of the British squadron," then abroad, and proposed that they should meet in single combat, without the interference of other vessels.

Lawrence accepted the challenge, and, with Lieut. Augustus Ludlow as second in command, he sailed out of Boston Harbor to meet the Shannon, at mid-day, June 1, 1813. The same evening, between five and Shannon so injured the spars and rigging mortally wounded by a sabre cut. After

Bowes Vere Broke, appeared off Boston Her mizzen rigging was entangled in the Harbor, in the attitude of a challenger. fore-chains of the Shannon, in which posi-He tion the decks of the Chesapeake were swept with terrible effect by the balls of her antagonist. Lawrence ordered his boarders to be called up. There was some delay, when a musket-ball mortally wounded the gallant young commander, and he was carried below. As he left the deck he said, "Tell the men to fire faster, and not to give up the ship; fight her till she sinks." These words of the dying hero slightly paraphrased to "Don't give up the ship," became the battle-cry of the Americans, and the formula of an encouraging maxim in morals for those who are struggling in life's contests.

Broke's boarders now swarmed upon the six o'clock, they engaged in a close con- deck of the Chesapeake, and Lieutenant flict. After fighting twelve minutes, the Ludlow, the second in command, was

CHESAPEAKE-CHESTNUT

immediately for Halifax with his prize, from Portsmouth. and the day before his arrival there the flag of the Chesapeake.

-not even of Wellington in Spain, nor those of Nelson—call forth such expressions of joy on the part of the British"; a proof that our naval character had risen in their estimation. Lawrence fought under great disadvantages. He had been days, and was unacquainted with the abilialmost mutinous because of disputes concerning prize-money, and many of them had only recently enlisted; besides, the "unlucky" ship was disheartening.

The remains of Lawrence and Ludlow funeral honors were paid to them on Aug. 23. Early in September they were (Sept. 16) in Trinity church - yard. The built for the Pacific mail service. corporation of the city of New York erected a marble monument to Lawrence, which becoming dilapidated, the vestry of Trinity Church erected a handsome mausoleum of brown freestone (1847), near the southeast corner of Trinity Church, close by Broadway, in commemoration of both Lawrence and Ludlow, and eight trophy cannon were placed around Captain Lawrence's coat, chapeau, and sword are now in possession of the in London, England, May 28, 1882. New Jersey Historical Society.

for a very small sum, who broke her up general in 1864.

a severe struggle, in which the Americans and sold her timbers for building purposes, lost, in killed and wounded, 146 men, vic- much of it for making houses in Portstory remained with the Shannon. The mouth, and a considerable portion for the British lost eighty-four men. Broke sailed erection of a mill at Wickham, 9 miles

Chesapeake Bay. At the mouth of (June 7) Lawrence expired, wrapped in this bay a contest took place between the British Admiral Graves and the French England rang with shouts of exulta- Admiral de Grasse, aiding the American tion because of this victory. An American colonies against Great Britain; the forwriter remarked: "Never did any victory mer was obliged to retire, Sept. 5, 1781. The Chesapeake and Delaware were blockaded by the British fleet in the War of 1812, and the bay was, at that period, the scene of hostilities, with various results. See MARYLAND; VIRGINIA.

Chesney, CHARLES CORNWALLIS, miliin command of the ship only about ten tary writer; born in England, Sept. 29. 1826; entered the British army, and was ties of her officers and men; some of the professor at Sandhurst Military College. former were sick or absent. His crew were His publications relating to the United States include Military View of Recent Campaigns in Virginia (1863-65), and Military Biographies (1873), in which is feeling among the sailors that she was an included several American military officers. He died in England, March 19, 1876. Chester, the first town settled in Pennwere conveyed to Salem, Mass., where sylvania. The Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works established here in 1872 by John Roach. Here the conveyed to New York, and were deposited City of Pekin and City of Tokio were

Chester, Joseph Lemuel (pen name JULIAN CRAMOR), antiquarian; born in Norwich, Conn., April 30, 1821; removed to London, England, in 1858, and devoted himself to the history and genealogy of the early settlers in New England. His publications include Educational Laws of Virginia; The Personal Narrative of Mrs. Margaret Douglas; John Rogers (with a genealogy of the family), etc. He died

Chestnut, JAMES, JR., Senator; born The freedom of the city of London and near Camden, S. C., in 1815; gradua sword were given to Captain Broke by ated at Princeton College in 1835; elected the corporation; the Prince Regent knight- United States Senator from South Caroed him; and the inhabitants of his native lina, Jan. 5, 1859. When it became evicounty (Suffolk) presented him with a dent that his State would secede he regorgeous piece of silver as a testimonial signed his seat, but his resignation was of their sense of his eminent services. not accepted, and on July 11, 1861, he was The Chesapeake was taken to England and expelled. He was a member of the Consold to the government for about \$66,000, federate Provisional Congress; entered the and in 1814 was put in commission. In Confederate army; became aide to Jeffer-1820 she was sold to a private gentleman son Davis; and was promoted brigadier-

CHEVALIER-CHEYENNE INDIANS

1806; educated in a polytechnic school; was left to surround the house, while the came to the United States to examine main American force pushed on. This its canals and railroads. His publications incident gave the British time to preinclude Lettres sur l'Amérique du Nord; pare for the American attack. Introduction aux rapports du jury inter- 1790 to 1806, when the High Court national; Histoire et description des voies of Errors and Appeals was abandoned, de communication aux États-Unis et he was president of that court. He des travaux qui en dépendent; Cours died Jan. 20, 1810. See GERMANTOWN, d'économie; L'Isthme de Panama; La liberté aux États-Unis; L'expédition du Mexique; Le Mexique ancien et moderne, westerly tribes of the Algonquian nation. etc. He died Nov. 28, 1879.

in Abbeville District, S. C., Sept. 17, 1776. Driven by the Sioux, they retreated be-Admitted to the bar in 1800, he soon youd the Missouri. Near the close of became eminent as a lawyer and as a leader in the State legislature, which he to or near the Black Hills (now in the entered in 1808. He was attorney-general of the State, and was a member of Congress from 1811 to 1816, zealously supporting all war measures introduced. When, in 1814, Henry Clay was sent to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain, he succeeded the Kentuckian as speaker of the House, which place he held for a year, his casting vote defeating a bill for the rechartering of the United States Bank. The bank was rechartered in 1816; and when in trouble in 1819 Cheves was appointed president of its directors, and by his great energy and keen judgment it was saved from dissolution. He became chief commissioner under the treaty of Ghent for settling some of its provisions. He was a public advocate of disunion as early as the year 1830, but opposed NULLIFICATION (q. v.). He died in Columbia, S. C., June 25, 1857.

Chew, BENJAMIN, jurist; born in West River, Md., Nov. 29, 1722; settled in Philadelphia in 1745; was recorder in 1755-72; and became chief-justice of Pennsylvania in 1774. During the Revolutionary War he sided with the royalist party, and in 1777 he was imprisoned in Fredericksburg, Va., because he had refused to give a parole. On Oct. 4, 1777, during the battle of Germantown, a British outpost took refuge in his large stone mansion, and the Americans, in order to drive them out, fired on the building with muskets and The building, however, was too

Chevalier, Michel, political econo- 3 and 6 pounder field-pieces of that mist; born in Limoges, France, Jan. 13, time. A brigade commanded by Maxwell BATTLE OF.

Cheyenne Indians, one of the most They were seated on the Cheyenne, a Cheves, Langdon, statesman; born branch of the Red River of the North. the eighteenth century they were driven Dakotas and Wyoming), where Lewis and Clarke found them in 1804, when they possessed horses and made plundering raids as far as New Mexico. See CLARKE, GEORGE ROGERS; LEWIS, MERI-WETHER.

About 1825, when they were at peace with the Sioux, and making war upon the Pawnees, Kansas, and other tribes, a feud occurred in the family. A part of them remained with the Sioux, and the others went south to the Arkansas River and joined the Arapahoes. Many treaties were made with them by agents of the United States, but broken; and, finally, losing all confidence in the honor of the white race, they began hostilities in 1861. This was the first time that the Cheyennes were at war with the white people. While negotiations for peace and friendship were on foot, Colonel Chivington, of Colorado, fell upon a Cheyenne village (Nov. 29, 1864) and massacred about 100 men, women, and children. The whole tribe was fired with a desire for revenge, and a fierce war ensued, in which the United States lost many gallant soldiers and spent between \$30,000,000 and \$40,-000,000.

The ill-feeling of the Indians towards the white people remained unabated. Some treaties were made and imperfectly carried out; and, after General Hancock burned one of their villages in 1867, they again made war, and slew 300 United States soldiers and settlers. General Cusstrongly built to be demolished by the ter defeated them on the Washita, killing

CHICAGO

The Cheyennes now are scatsulted. tered.

In 1899 there were 2,069 Cheyennes at the Chevenne and Arapahoe agency, Oklahoma: 56 at the Pine Ridge agency, South Dakota: and 1.349 at the Tongue River agency, Montana.

Chicago, city, port of entry, commercial metropolis of Illinois, and second city in the United States in point of popula-

their chief, thirty-seven warriors, and that region. Of the skin of the polecat the two-thirds of their women and children. Indians made tobacco-pouches. The spot The northern band of the Cheyennes re- was first visited by Marquette, a French mained peaceable, refusing to join the Jesuit missionary, in 1673, who encamped Sioux against the white people, in 1865, there in the winter of 1674-75. The notwithstanding they were grossly in- French built a fort there, which is marked on a map, in 1683, "Fort Checagou." When Canada was ceded to Great Britain this fort was abandoned. The United States government built a fort there in 1804, and named it Dearborn, in honor of the Secretary of War. It was on the south side of the Chicago River, near its mouth.

In the War of 1812-15.—This fort was evacuated by its garrison in 1812, when the tion according to the census of 1900. It troops and other white inhabitants there is not only the largest city on the Great were fallen upon by hostile Indians and Lakes, but is also the largest interior many people murdered-Aug. 15. The gar-



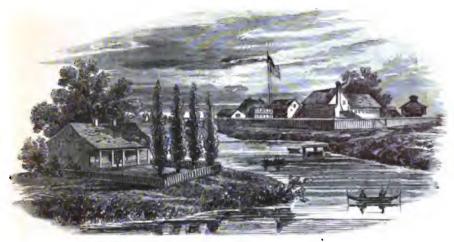
CHICAGO ART INSTITUTE

estimated area of 1901/2 square miles. The equalized valuation of all taxable property in 1899 was \$345,196,419, and the net debt was \$14,529,042. The city owned real estate and buildings valued at \$67,230,742, including a waterworks plant that cost \$28,216,399. In the calendar year 1900, the foreign trade of the city was: Imports, \$15,272,178; exports, \$8,843,603. The population in 1890 was 1,099,850; in 1900 it had reached 1,698,575.

Early History .-- The site of Chicago was

city in the country. In 1900 it had an rison of the fort was commanded by Capt. N. Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Helm. The young wives of both officers were in the fort. The garrison and the family of Mr. Kinzie, living near by, were on friendly terms with the surrounding Indians, until the spring of 1812, when the hostile feelings created by British emissaries first became slightly manifest. A scalping party of Winnebagoes made a raid on a settlement near Chicago in April, and during the early part of the ensuing summer the inhabitants saw, with alarm, the continual gathering of Indians. On Aug. 7, a a favorite rendezvous for several tribes friendly Pottawatomie chief arrived with of Indians in summer. Its name signifies, a letter from General Hull, notifying in the Pottawatomie tongue, wild onion, Heald of the declaration of war and fall or a polecat, both of which abounded in of Mackinaw, and advising him, if expe-

CHICAGO



KINZIE MANSION AND FORT DEARBORN.

dient, to evacuate the fort and distribute Black Partridge, a friendly chief, unable all the United States property there to control his warriors, came quietly to among the neighboring Indians. Heald the commander, and said, "Father, I come was advised by this chief and by Kinzie to to deliver to you the medal I wear. It leave the fort and let the Indians dis-tribute the property themselves. "While have long worn it in token of our mutual they are doing this," they said, "you and friendship. But our young men are reto come and receive the property, and ac- warning was strangely unheeded. cepted their offer to escort the white peo-

the white people may reach Fort Wayne solved to imbrue their hands in the blood in safety." Heald, soldier-like, resolved to of the white people. I cannot restrain them, obey his orders. He called them to a and I will not wear a token of peace while council the next day (Aug. 12), told them I am compelled to act as an enemy." This

Massacre at Fort Dearborn.-The less ple through the wilderness to Fort Wayne. honorable Indians promised good con-It was a fatal mistake, soon perceived. duct, but there were unmistakable signs



MEDAL GIVEN TO BLACK PARTRIDGE BY THE AMERICANS. 119

CHICAGO

of treachery, and when the morning ar- nist by another Indian, who bore her to rived for the departure of the white the shore of the lake and plunged her in, people (Aug. 15), it was clearly seen that at the same time saving her from drownthe hostiles intended to murder them. ing. It was a friendly hand that held her white settlers went out of the gate of the who would have saved the white people if fort in procession, like a funeral march. he could. He gave Captain Heald such The band struck up the "Dead March in warning as he dared. On the night be-Saul." The wives of Heald and Helm rode fore the evacuation of the fort he had on horseback by the side of their husbands; the former, a good shot, was armed with a rifle. They had not the march you are going to take." gone far when their savage escort, 500 strong, fell upon them, and a sharp and urbs of the great city of Chicago, other bloody conflict ensued. Rebecca Heald women performed acts of heroism. Meanbehaved bravely. She received several while, Captain Heald had made terms for wounds, but, though bleeding and faint, surrender, and the massacre was stayed.

With that conviction, the garrison and —the Pottawatomie chief Black Partridge, said to him, "Linden birds have been singing in my ears to-day; be careful on

On that bloody field, now in the subshe kept her saddle; and when a flerce The prisoners were distributed among the



THE LAST VESTIGE OF FORT DEARBORN.

savage raised his tomahawk to slay her, captors, and were finally reunited or reshe said, in a sweet voice, in his own lan- stored to their friends and families. In guage, and with half a smile, "Surely this affair, twelve children, who were in you'll not kill a squaw!" The appeal a wagon, all the masculine civilians exsaved her life, and she lived until 1860. cepting Mr. Kinzie and his sons, three A young savage attempted to tomahawk officers, and twenty-six private soldiers Mrs. Helm. She sprang to one side, re- were murdered. On the following day the ceiving the blow on her shoulder, and at fort was burned by the Indians. Among the same instant seized the Indian around the slain was Captain Wells, Mrs. Heald's his neck and endeavored to get hold of uncle, who came from Fort Wayne with his scalping-knife. While thus strug- some mounted Miamis who were friendly. gling, she was dragged from her antago- He knew the danger, and had hastened to

CHICKAHOMINY—CHICKAMAUGA

for the fort was abandoned when he ar- was commanded by General Polk, and the rived. His cowardly Miamis fled at the left by General Hood until Longstreet first onset of the Pottawatomies, and he was crushed by overwhelming numbers.

The fort was re-established in 1816, and was occupied until 1837. The last vestige of it—a block-house—was demolished in 1856. A town was laid out near the fort in 1830, which embraced threeeighths of a square mile. In 1831 it comprised twelve families, besides the little The town garrison of Fort Dearborn. was organized in 1833, with five trustees, when it contained 550 inhabitants. Ιt was incorporated a city March 4, 1837, when it contained a population of 4,170. Its growth has since been marvellous.

A great fire occurred Oct. 9 and 10, 1871, by which the city was almost destroyed. More than \$200,000,000 worth of property was consumed, and 100,000 people were made homeless. This, however, seemed not in the least to check its wonderful progress. See COLUMBIAN EX-

Chickahominy, BATTLES ON THE. See PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

Chickamauga, BATTLE of. Rosecrans, erroneously supposing Bragg had begun a retreat towards Rome when he abandoned Chattanooga (q. v.) and marched southward through the gaps of Missionary Ridge, pushed his forces through the mountain passes, and was surprised to find his antagonist, instead of retreating, concentrating his forces to attack the attenuated line of the Nationals, the extremities of which were then 50 miles apart. Rosecrans proceeded at once to concentrate his own forces; and very soon the two armies were confronting each other in battle array on each side of Chickamauga Creek, in the vicinity of Crawfish Spring, each line extending towards the slope of Missionary Ridge. Rosecrans did not know that Lee had sent troops from Virginia, under Longstreet, to rein- the Confederates, at short range, as they force Bragg, who was then making his dashed into the road in pursuit of the way up from Atlanta to swell the Confederate forces to the number of fully order, and thereby the day was saved on 70,000. Johnston, in Mississippi, also the left. Night closed the combat. sent thousands of prisoners, paroled at ther reinforce Bragg.

attempt to divert it. He was too late, (Sept. 19, 1863), the Confederate right should arrive. During the previous night nearly two-thirds of the Confederates had crossed to the west side of the creek, and held the fords from Lee and Gordon's mills far towards Missionary Ridge. Rosecrans's concentrated army did not then number more than 55,000 men.

Gen. George H. Thomas, who was on the extreme left of the National line, on the slopes of Missionary Ridge, by a movement to capture an isolated Confederate brigade, brought on a battle (Sept. 19) at ten o'clock, which raged with great fierceness until dark, when the Nationals seemed to have the advantage. It had been begun by Croxton's brigade of Brannan's division, which struggled sharply with Forrest's cavalry. Thomas Baird's division to assist Croxton, when other Confederates became engaged, making the odds against the Nationals, when the latter, having driven the Confederates, were in turn pushed back. The pursuers dashed through the lines of United States regulars and captured a Michigan battery and about 500 men. In the charge all of the horses and most of the men of the batteries were killed.

At that moment a heavy force of Nationals came up and joined in the battle. They now outnumbered and outflanked the Confederates, and, attacking them furiously, drove them back in disorder for a mile and a half on their reserves. The lost battery was recovered, and Brannan and Baird were enabled to reform their shattered columns. There was a lull, but at five o'clock the Confederates renewed the battle, and were pressing the National line heavily, when Hazen, who was in charge of a park of artillery-twenty guns-hastened to put them in position, with such infantry supports as he could gather, and brought them to bear upon Nationals. The pursuers recoiled in dis-

There had been some lively artillery Vicksburg and Port Hudson, to still fur work on the National right during the day; and at three o'clock in the after-In battle order on Chickamauga Creek noon Hood threw two of his divisions

CHICKAMAUGA, BATTLE OF

upon General Davis's division of Mc-struggle ensued, with varying fortunes Cook's corps, pushing it back and capt- for the combatants. The carnage on both uring a battery. Davis fought with sides was frightful. Attempts to turn the great pertinacity until near sunset, when National flank were not successful, for a brigade of Sheridan's division came to Thomas and his veterans stood like a wall his aid. Then a successful countercharge in the way. The conflict for a while was



back, the battery was retaken, and a number of Confederates were made prisoners. That night General Hindman came to the Confederates with his division, and Longstreet arrived with two brigades of Mc-Laws's veterans from Virginia, and took command of the left of Bragg's army.

Preparations were made for a renewal of the struggle in the morning. It was begun (Sept. 20), after a dense fog had risen from the earth, between eight and nine o'clock. The conflict was to have been opened by Polk at daylight on the National left, but he failed. Meanwhile, under cover of the fog, Thomas received reinforcements, until nearly one-half of the der his command, and had erected breast-

was made; the Confederates were driven equally severe at the centre; and the blunder of an incompetent staff officer, sent with orders to General Wood, produced disaster on the National right. A gap was left in the National line, when Hood, with Stewart, charged furiously, while Buckner advanced to their support. The charge, in which Davis and Brannan and Sheridan were struck simultaneously, isolated five brigades, which lost forty per cent. of their number. By this charge the National right wing was so shattered that it began crumbling, and was soon seen flying in disorder towards Chattanooga, leaving thousands behind, killed, wounded, or prisoners.

The tide carried with it the troops led Army of the Cumberland present were un- by Rosecrans, Crittenden, and McCook; and the commanding general, unable to works of logs, rails, and earth. The battle join Thomas, and believing the whole army was begun by an attack by Breckinridge. would speedily be hurrying pell-mell to The intention was to interpose an over- Chattanooga, hastened to that place to whelming force between Rosecrans and provide for rallying them there. Thomas, Chattanooga, which Thomas had prevented meanwhile, ignorant of the disaster on the the previous day. An exceedingly fierce right, was maintaining his position firmly.

CHICKAMAUGA-CHICKASAW BAYOU

Sheridan and Davis, who had been driven driven back, with a loss of 200 men made over to the Dry Valley road, rallying their prisoners. So ended the battle of Chickashattered columns, reformed them by the mauga. way, and, with McCook, halted and changed front at Rossville, with a de- 326, of whom 1,687 were killed. The total ards against the pursuers. Thomas finally entire Union loss, including the missing. their troops properly, when they were furiously attacked, the Confederates Bragg claimed to have captured over 8,000 throwing in fresh troops continually. prisoners (including the wounded), fifty-General Granger, commanding reserves at Rossville, hastened to the assistance of Thomas with Steedman's division. his assailants, drove them down the southern slope of the ridge with great slaughter. They returned to the attack with an overwhelming force, determined to drive the the whole of Missionary Ridge. Nationals from the ridge, and pressed Thomas most severely.

Finally, when they were moving along a ridge and in a gorge, to assail his right flank and rear, Granger formed two brigades (Whittaker's and Mitchell's) into a Chickamauga and of the scenes which occharging party, and hurled them against curred around Chattanooga. Both Tenthe Confederates led by Hindman. Steed-nessee and Georgia ceded to the United man led the charging party, with a regi- States jurisdiction over the historic fields mental flag in his hand, and soon won a as well as the approaching roads. victory. In the space of twenty minutes roads, buildings, and conditions existing the Confederates disappeared, and the at the time of the battles are gradually

federate army were swarming around the Missionary Ridge where occurred some of foot of the ridge, on which stood Thomas the heaviest actions. The headquarters with the remnant of seven divisions of the of the general officers and the positions of Army of the Cumberland. The Confeder- participating ates were led by Longstreet. seemed no hope for the Nationals. But armies, are marked with inscribed tablets. Thomas stood like a rock, and his men The erection of monuments to commemorepulsed assault after assault until the rate the smaller organizations has been sun went down, when he began the with- left to the States and veterans' societies. drawal of his troops to Rossville, for his The park is designed to create a "comammunition was almost exhausted. Gen- prehensive and extended military objecteral Garfield, Rosecrans's chief of staff, had lesson." arrived with orders for Thomas to take the command of all the forces, and, with Gen. W. T. Sherman came down from McCook and Crittenden, to take a strong Memphis to engage in the siege of Vicksposition at Rossville. It was then that burg, late in 1862, with about 20,000 men Thomas had the first reliable information and some heavy siege guns, he was joined of disaster on the right. Confederates by troops from Helena, Ark., and was met

The National loss was reported at 16,termination to defend the pass at all haz- loss of officers was 974. It is probable the withdrew from his breastworks and con- was 19,000. The Confederate loss was recentrated his troops, and formed his line ported at 20,500, of whom 2,673 were on a slope of Missionary Ridge. Wood killed. Rosecrans took 2,003 prisoners, and Brannan had barely time to dispose thirty-six guns, twenty caissons, and 8,450 small-arms, and lost, as prisoners, 7,500. one guns, and 15,000 small-arms.

The Confederates were victors on the The field, but their triumph was not decisive. latter fought his way to the crest of a On the evening of the 20th the whole Nahill, and then turning his artillery upon tional army withdrew in good order to a position in front of Chattanooga, and on the following day Bragg advanced and took possession of Lookout Mountain and

Chickamauga National Park, a public park established by Congress Aug. 19, 1890, in the southeastern part of Tennessee and northwestern part of Georgia; embraces the famous battle-fields of Nationals held both the ridge and gorge. being restored. A road 20 miles in extent
Very soon a greater portion of the Conhas been constructed along the crest of organizations, batteries. There regiments and detached forces of both

Chickasaw Bayou, BATTLE of. When seeking to obstruct the movement were by a gunboat fleet, under Admiral Porter,

CHICKASAW BAYOU-CHICKASAW INDIANS

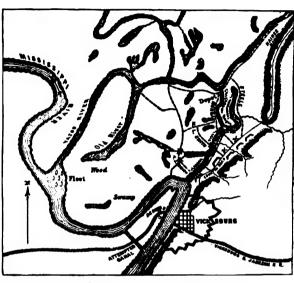
at the mouth of the Yazoo River, just above the city (Dec. 25). The two commanders arranged a plan for attacking Vicksburg in the rear. They went up the Yazoo to capture some batteries at Chickasaw Bayou and other points. The Yazoo Tennessee to the lands of the Cherokees

sweeps round in a great bend within a few miles of Vicksburg. The range of hills on which Vicksburg stands extends to the Yazoo, about 12 miles above the city, where they terminate in Haines's Bluff.

There is a deep natural ditch extending from the Yazoo below Haines's Bluff to the Mississippi, called Chickasaw Bayou, passing near the bluffs, which were fortified, and along their bases were rifle-pits for sharp-shooters. This bayou lay in the path of Sherman's march up the bluffs. which must be carried to gain the rear of Vicksburg. His troops moved in four columns, commanded respectively bv Generals Morgan, A. J. Smith, Morgan L. Smith, and F. Steele.

They moved on Dec. 27, bivouacked with- and Shawnees. They were warlike, and out fire that night, and proceeded to the attack the next morning. The Nationals drove the Confederate pickets across the bayou, and everywhere the ground was so soft that causeways of logs had to be built for the passage of troops and artillery. The Nationals were seriously enfiladed by the Confederate batteries and sharp-shooters. The right of the Union troops was commanded by Gen. F. P. Blair, who led the way across the bayou over a bridge his men had built, captured two lines of rifle-pits, and fought desperately to gain the crest of the hill before him. Others followed, and a severe battle ensued. Pemberton, the Confederate chief, had arrived, and so active were the Confederates on the bluffs that the Nationals were repulsed with heavy loss. Blair lost one-third of his brigade. Darkness closed the struggle, when Sherman had lost about 2,000 men, and his antagonists only 207.

Chickasaw Indians, a tribe of the Creek confederacy that formerly inhabited the country along the Mississippi from the borders of the Choctaw domain to the Ohio River, and eastward beyond the



BATTLE OF CHICKASAW BAYOU.

were the early friends of the English and the inveterate foes of the French, who twice (1736 and 1740) invaded their country under Bienville and De Noailles. The Chickasaws said they came from west of the Mississippi, under the guardianship of a great dog, with a pole for a guide. At night they stuck the pole in the ground. and went the way it leaned every morning. Their dog was drowned in crossing the Mississippi, and after a while their pole, in the interior of Alabama, remained upright, and there they settled. De Soto passed a winter among them (1540-41), when they numbered 10,000 warriors. These were reduced to 450 when the French seated themselves in Louisiana.

Wars with the new-comers and surrounding tribes occurred until the middle of the eighteenth century. They favored the English in the Revolution, when they had about 1,000 warriors. They joined the white people against the Creeks in

CHICKERING-CHILE

the pale faces; and, in 1818, they had in Paris, addressed a memoir to the Soceded all their lands north of the State of ciété pour l'abolition d'esclavage. He also Mississippi. Some of the tribe had al- forwarded a pamphlet on the same subject ready emigrated to Arkansas. In 1834 to the Eclectic Review in London. they ceded all their lands to the United 1843-44 he edited (with his wife) the States, amounting to over 6,400,000 acres, Anti-Slavery Standard in New York. He for which they received \$3,646,000. Then died in Wayland, Mass., Sept. 18, 1874. they joined the Choctaws, who spoke the same language, and became a part of that Medford, Mass., Feb. 11, 1802; small-pox destroyed a large number of literary career in 1819; and was noted their tribe.

They did not advance in civilization as rapidly as the Choctaws, and had no schools until 1851. They were politically separated from the Choctaws in 1855, and nurse. This offer he declined, but requesthave since been recognized as a distinct ed her to aid his family, which she did. Southern men, they joined the Confeder- buked her in a letter, and another epistle ates, and lost nearly one-fourth of their from Senator Mason's wife threatened her slaves. They gave up 7,000,000 acres of with her replies were subsequently publand for 41/2 cents an acre, and the money lished and reached a circulation of 300,was to go to the freedmen, unless within 000. In 1840-43 she was editor of the two years they allowed the negroes to become a part of the tribe. The latter publications include The Rebels; The First alternative was adopted, Jan. 10, 1873. Settlers of New England; Freedman's In 1899 there were 8,730 still bearing their Book; Appeal for that Class of Americans old name at the Union agency, Indian Territory. See CHOCTAW INDIANS.

Chickering, Jesse, political economist: born in Dover, N. H., Aug. 31, 1797; graduated at Harvard College in 1818; later studied medicine and practised in Boston, Mass. His publications include Statistical View of the Population of Massachusetts from 1765-1840; Emigration into the United States; Reports on the Census of Boston; and a Letter Addressed to the President of the United States on Slavery, considered in Relation to the Principles of Constitutional Govcrnment in Great Britain and in the United States. He died in West Roxbury. Mass., May 29, 1855.

afterwards he issued a tract on the subject in the course of the war almost the enentitled Naboth's Vineyard. In 1836 he tire Chilean navy deserted the cause of the

1795, and always remained the friends of slavery, and in the following year, while

Child, Lydia Maria, author; born in During their emigration the cated in the common schools; began her as a supporter of the abolition movement. In 1859 she sent a letter of sympathy to John Brown, who was then imprisoned at Harper's Ferry, offering to become his Led by their agents, who were Governor Wise, of Virginia, politely repopulation, much stock, and all their with eternal punishment. These letters National Anti-Slavery Standard. called Africans; Miria, a Romance of the Republic, etc. She died in Wayland, Mass., Oct. 20, 1880.

Children, DEPENDENT. See DEPENDENT CHILDREN, CARE OF.

Children's Day, or FLORAL SUNDAY, a Sunday set apart annually in June, by most of the Protestant evangelical churches in the United States, when the Sunday-school children are given charge of one or both church services. The day is significant for its floral decorations and for more or less elaborate programmes, consisting of vocal music, recitations, and other exercises by the chil-

Chile. Towards the close of 1890, a Child, DAVID LEE, abolitionist; born in revolution occurred in Chile, South Amer-West Boylston, Mass., July 8, 1794; ica. It was the result of certain abuses graduated at Harvard College in 1817: of power on the part of the President of was later admitted to the bar. In 1830 that republic, and the conflict was carried he was editor of the Massachusetts Jour- on with great bitterness between his adnal, and while holding a seat in the legis- herents and the revolutionary party with lature opposed the annexation of Texas; the Chilean Congress at its head. Early published ten articles on the subject of President and espoused that of the revolutionists. Among the vessels employed by the latter was the Itata, originally a merchant ship, but then armed and refitted as a cruiser. In the spring of 1891 this vessel put in at the harbor of San Diego, Cal., for the purpose of securing a cargo of arms and ammunition for the revolutionists. The secret, however, was not well kept, and when it came to the knowledge of the United States authorities, steps were at once taken to prevent her from accomplishing the object of her mission. Officers acting under the neutrality laws seized the vessel and placed a United States deputy marshal on board.

Soon afterwards, on the night of May 6, the Itata, disregarding this action of the United States, sailed away from San Diego with the American officer on board. The latter, however, was landed a few miles south of San Diego. The Itata then took on board, from the American schooner Robert and Minnie, a cargo of arms and ammunition which had arrived from the Eastern States, and immediately sailed for Chile. On May 9 the United States warship Charleston was ordered in pursuit, with instructions to take her at all hazards. The chase lasted twenty-five days. The Charleston reached the bay of Iquique first, and there learned that the revolutionists, fearing to provoke the hostility of the United States, had resolved to surrender the Itata to the authorities of that country. A few days later that vessel, upon arriving at Iquique, was promptly given over to the United States officers. She was manned with an American crew, and sent back to the harbor of San Diego, where it was intended she should remain until the settlement of the question at issue concerning her cargo and her responsibility to the United States.

The Chilean war, however, was brought to a close in the autumn by the complete success of the revolutionary forces, and the case against the Itata was allowed to drop. neighbors.

About the same time another complication arose between Chile and the United States. While the United States cruiser Baltimore was in the harbor of Valparaiso, a party of her sailors became involved in a riot with the Chileans, Oct. 16, 1891. In the course of the mêlée several sailors were wounded, of whom two died; thirtysix were arrested by the authorities. When the news of the affair reached the United States it created considerable excitement. On Oct. 23 President Harrison despatched a message to United States Minister Egan at Santiago, demanding reparation, and two war-ships were sent to the country. On Dec. 11, the Chilean minister of foreign affairs, Matta, sent a communication, which became known as the "Matta Note." The Chilean request for Mr Egan's recall, and the phraseology of the "Matta Note," gave offence at Washington, and in January, 1892, the President despatched a protest to the Chilean government, and on Jan. 25 sent a message to Congress. Meantime at Valparaiso an inquiry was held on the riot, and three Chileans were sentenced to penal servitude. Montt, who had now been inducted into office, directed the minister of foreign affairs to withdraw the "Matta Note" and also the request for Minister Egan's recall, and Chile paid an indemnity of \$75,000.

The affair was variously interpreted in the United States: by enemies of the administration as the bullying of a weaker power; by the administration's friends as an instance of a vigorous national policy. During 1893 and 1894 Chile was shaken by several domestic revolutions, during which much American property was destroyed. In November, 1895, Señor Barros, a liberal, formed a cabinet and paid to the United States \$250,000 for damage done during the revolutions. In 1896 Chile concluded peace treaties with all her

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China. From time to time, during the stationed in the northern provinces of latter part of 1899 and the early part of China, of the rapid spread and threaten-1900, came disturbing reports, from mis- ing attitude of the Boxers, a secret orsionaries and the representatives of the ganization having for its purpose the ex-United States and the European powers termination of all foreigners and the

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abolition of all foreign influence from Chinese territory. The native name of this society is I-ho-ch'uan, "Combination of Righteous Harmony Fists"; it had for its leader Prince Tuan, the father of the heir-presumptive to the Chinese throne; and had its origin in the intense antiforeign sentiment excited by the occupation by the European powers of Chinese territory under various cessions in the years immediately following the Chino-Japanese War (1895), the superstitions of the ignorant classes, and the hatred, in certain districts, of the missionaries, who, in their zeal for converts, had entered under treaty rights into every part of the empire.

Conditions grew more critical and the threatening of the missionaries increased in extent and intensity until, on May 19, 1900, the Christian village of Lai-Shun, 70 miles from Peking, was destroyed, and seventy-three native converts massacred. The representatives of the foreign powers, on May 21, addressed a joint note to the Tsung-li-Yamen, the foreign office of the Chinese government, calling for the suppression of the Boxers, and the restoration of order. This and all further attempts on the part of the ministers met with little or no response, the Court itself openly encouraging the anti-foreign sentiment, and the young Emperor, Kwang-Su, being entirely under the influence of the Empress Dowager, notorious for her hatred of and opposition to the reformation policy. Upon the report of United States MINISTER EDWIN H. CONGER (q. v.), that the Boxers were operating within a few miles of Peking, and of the great danger to the property and lives of the Americans in that part of the world, the United States government ordered REAR-Admiral Louis Kempff (q. v.) to proceed at once with the flag-ship Newark to Taku, at the mouth of the Peiho River, the harbor for Tientsin and Peking. Here gathered, within a few days, the available war-ships of Great Britain. Russia. France, Germany, and Italy. Captain McCalla, with 100 men from the Newark, landed and proceeded to Tientsin, and on May 31, a small international force, including seven officers and fifty-six men of and were admitted to the city.

On June 2, Mr. H. V. Norman, an English missionary, was murdered by the Boxers at Yung Ching, a few miles from Peking, and during the following days the rioting and destruction of property seemed to break out on every side with renewed violence. The imperial decrees against the rioters were only half-hearted. and it was responsibly reported that, in spite of the representations of the Chinese government of heavy engagements in their efforts to put down the uprising, a large number of the imperial forces were fighting with the Boxers. Fifty miles of the Luban Railway had been destroyed by the anti-foreign mob, with many stores and supplies for the new lines then under construction. Chapels and mission settlements in Shantung and Pechili provinces were looted and burned and hundreds of native Christians massacred. Finally the railway from Tientsin to Peking was cut.

On June 10, the British Admiral Seymour, with 2,000 men, drawn from the international forces in Tientsin, set out to repair the railway, and found it so badly damaged that in two days he had advanced only 35 miles. Then came the news that he had been surrounded by countless hordes of Chinese, imperial soldiers and Boxers, and that all communication with Tientsin and Peking was closed. Not until June 26 was he able, after receiving reinforcements, to cut his way back into Tientsin. He had lost 374 men, and had not been able to get within 25 miles of Peking, his whole command barely escaping annihila-In this unfortunate advance and tion. retreat, Captain McCalla, who was the leader of the American contingent, was highly commended for his bravery and resourcefulness.

ADMIRAL LOUIS KEMPFF (q. v.) to proceed at once with the flag-ship Newark to Taku, at the mouth of the Peiho River, the harbor for Tientsin and Peking. Here gathered, within a few days, the available war-ships of Great Britain, Russia, fortifications were finally captured at the France, Germany, and Italy. Captain McCalla, with 100 men from the Newark, landed and proceeded to Tientsin, and on May 31, a small international force, including seven officers and fifty-six men of the American marine corps, were despatched to Teking, as a guard for the legations, and were admitted to the city.

On June 17, the Chinese forts at Taku opened fire upon the warships of the allied forces, and those of Germany, Russia, Great Britain, France, and Japan immediately returned the bombardment. The point of the bayonet by soldiers landed at mounted in this engagement; the Chinese loss was estimated at 700. The American Admiral Kempff did not participate in the attack, taking the ground that the United States was not at war with China, and

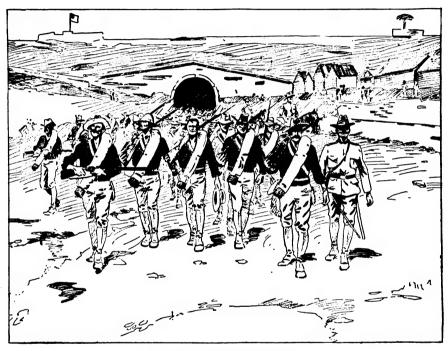
CHINA

to unite the Chinese against the foreign-

On June 18, the United States government ordered the battle-ship Oregon and the gunboats Yorktown, Nashville, and Monocacy, and the 9th Regiment, 1,400 men, under Col. Emerson H. Liscum, from Manila to Taku, and other United States forces were held in readiness for service in China. While on the way, June 28, way, by the aid of fire from the fleet, into

that such hostile action would merely serve infantry and cavalry, intended for the I'hilippines, proceeded to China, and the United States government announced that it would, if necessary, increase the American army of occupation to 16,000. On July 4, Secretary of State John Hay, in a note to the European powers, declared the attitude of the United States towards the Chinese troubles.

On June 21-23 the allies had forced their the Oregon ran aground in the Gulf of the foreign quarter at Tientsin, and had



AMERICAN TROOPS ENTERING PEKING.

Pechili, in a fog. One week later she was united with the Europeans there besieged floated, without having suffered serious by the Chinese Boxers and imperial soldamage, and through the courtesy of the diers; for many days hard fighting was Japanese government sent to the national carried on against this enemy, sheltered docks at Kure for repairs. On June 24, in the native portion of the city and on REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE C. REMEY (q. v.) the walls. On July 2, the women and proceeded with the flag-ship Brooklyn children, at great risk, were sent down the from Manila to succeed Admiral Kempff Peiho to Taku, and for the following ten in the command of the American fleet. days the Chinese bombarded the foreign On June 26, GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE (q. v.) city. On June 9, 11, and 13, attempts were was appointed to the command of the made by the allies to capture the native American army in China, and 6,300 troops, city. On the 13th Colonel Liscum was

killed while leading his men. On July 14, Chinese troops were surrounded in the Americans

The temporary success of the Chinese at gathering for their relief.

But for the most part the reports were of the authorities. the most fearful character. The stohorror.

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the forts were captured, and the Chinese inner city. Fighting in the streets condriven out with great loss. The casualties tinued till Aug. 28, when the allied troops of the allies were 875, of whom 215 were marched in force through the Forbidden City.

The relief of the besieged foreigners Tientsin, the siege of the legations in was most timely. For forty-five days, Peking, and the murder, June 12, of the 3,000 souls, including 2,200 native con-Japanese chancellor of legation, and, verts, had been shut up in the compound June 20, of Baron von Ketteler, the Ger- of the British Legation, where all had man minister, seemed to inspire them with gathered for mutual defence, after the new fury, and the Boxer craze spread with other legations had been destroyed, subfearful rapidity over all the northern dis-jected to the artillery and rifle fire of tricts, while in the south much uneasi- 50,000 troops under Prince Tuan. In the ness was shown. On July 15, a Chinese general attack, June 20-25, the Chinese force invaded Russia, and the latter gov- were driven back with great loss; but ernment immediately declared the Amur with the exception of a truce of twelve district in a state of war. July 23, Presi- days after the fall of Tientsin, July 17, dent McKinley, in answer to the request the bombardment scarcely ceased day or of the Chinese Emperor for the good of night. Provisions and ammunition were fices of the United States in bringing about very short, and the exposure and constant peace, demanded that the imperial gov- labor were telling severely on the beernment should first make known to the sieged. Many efforts were made on the world whether the representatives of the part of the Chinese to induce the besieged foreign powers in Peking were alive; and to proceed to Tientsin under promise of that it co-operate with the allied army safe escort, but were promptly refused. The missionaries were in many cases less The fate of the foreign ministers and fortunate. A few made their way into their families and attaches, the legation Peking, one party escaped across the Gobi guards, and the missionaries and their Desert and reached the friendly borders native converts, who had flocked to them of Russia, and some succeeded in making for protection, was unknown. On July their way to the more tolerant southern 20. a message, purporting to have been provinces; but in the inland cities many sent by Minister Conger about July 18, perished at their posts, often subjected to was received through Minister Wu at the most brutal assault and mutilation. Washington, and was accepted as authen- At Pao-ting-fu, 80 miles southwest of Petic by the United States government, and king, fourteen persons, including women subsequently by the European powers. and children, were butchered by order of

Military operations ceased with the ocries of massacres and outrages committed cupation of Peking, with the exception of upon the besieged filled the world with punitive expeditions sent to Pao-ting-fu and the more disturbed districts. By the latter part of July the inter- Aug. 10, Count von Waldersee, field-marnational force numbered 30,000 men, and shal of the German army, was unaniwas deemed sufficiently large to begin the mously approved as commander of the advance upon Peking. On Aug. 4, a relief allied forces. He arrived in Shanghai column 16,000 strong left Tientsin and Sept. 21. On Oct. 3, the withdrawal of met its first determined resistance at Pei- the United States troops was begun. Oct. tsang, Aug. 5, which it captured after a 1, Li Hung Chang reached Peking, and hard fight, with a loss of about 200 killed the Chinese Peace Commission, consisting and wounded. With a considerable loss, of Li Hung Chang, Yung Lu. Hsu Tung, langtsun, Aug. 7, and Tung Chow, Aug. and Prince Ching, was announced. Nego-12. were occupied, and on Aug. 14, the re-tiations were begun at once, and on Dec. lief forces entered Peking. The Emperor 22 the allied powers having come to an and the Empress Dowager had fled and the agreement as to the demands upon China,

the following note was addressed to the ting the rank of the deceased, bearing an inimperial government:

"During the months of May, June, July, and August of the current year serious disturbances broke out in the Northern prov-inces of China, in which atroclous crimes unparalleled in history and outrages against the law of nations, against the laws of hu-manity, and against civilization were committed under particularly odious circumstances. The principal of these crimes were the following:

"First—On June 20 his Excellency Baron won Ketteler, while on his way to the Tsungli-Yamen, in the performance of his official functions, was murdered by soldiers of the regular army, acting under orders of their

chiefs.

" Second-On the same day the foreign legations were attacked and besieged. The attacks continued without intermission until Aug. 14, on which date the arrival of the foreign forces put an end to them. These attacks were made by the regular troops, who joined the Boxers, and who obeyed the orders of the Court emanating from the imperial palace. At the same time the Chinese government officially declared, by its representatives abroad, that it guaranteed the security

of the legations.

"Third—On June 11 Mr. Sujyama, chancellor of the legation of Japan, while in the discharge of an official mission, was killed by regulars at the gates of the city. In Peking and in several provinces foreigners were murdered, tortured, or attacked by the Boxers and the regular troops, and such as escaped death owed their salvation solely to their own de-Their establishments termined resistance.

were looted and destroyed.

"Fourth-Foreign cemeteries, at Peking especially, were desecrated, the graves opened,

and the remains scattered abroad.

"These occurrences necessarily led the foreign powers to despatch their troops to China to the end of protecting the lives of their representatives and nationals and restoring During their march to Peking the allied forces met with resistance from the Chinese army and had to overcome it by force.

"Inasmuch as China has recognized her responsibility, expressed great regret, and evinced a desire to see an end put to the situation created by the aforesaid disturbances, the powers have determined to accede to her request upon the irrevocable conditions enumerated below, which they deem indisconditions pensable to explate the crimes committed and

to prevent their recurrence:

"A. The despatch to Berlin of an extraordinary mission headed by an imperial prince, in order to express the regrets of his Majesty the Emperor of China and of the Chinese government for the assassination of his Excellency the late Baron von Ketteler, minister of Germany.

"B. The erection on the spot of the assassination of a commemorative monument befit- anti-foreign society.

scription in the Latin, German, and Chinese languages, expressing the regrets of the Emperor of China for the murder.

II.

"A. The severest punishment of the persons designated in the imperial decree of Sept. 25, 1900, and for those who the representatives of the powers shall subsequently designate.

"B. The suspension for five years of all official examinations in all the cities where foreigners have been massacred or have been

subjected to cruel treatment.

"Honorable reparation to be made by the Chinese government to the Japanese government for the murder of Mr. Sujyama.

"An explatory monument to be erected by the imperial Chinese government in every foreign or international cemetery which has been desecrated or in which the graves have been destroyed.

"The maintenance under conditions to be determined by the powers, of the interdiction against the importation of arms as well as of materials employed exclusively for the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

"Equitable indemnities for the governments, societies, companies, and individuals, as well as for Chinese who during the late occurrences have suffered in person or in property in consequence of their being in the service of foreigners. China to adopt financial measures acceptable to the powers for the purpose of guaranteeing the payment of the said indemnities and the interest and amortization of the loans.

"The right for each power to maintain a permanent guard for its legation, and to put the diplomatic quarter in a defensible condition, the Chinese having no right to reside in that quarter.

"The destruction of the forts which might obstruct free communication between Peking and the sea.

"The right to the military occupation of certain points, to be determined by an understanding among the powers, in order to maintain open communication between the capital and the sea.

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"The Chinese government to cause to be published during two years in all the sub-prefectures an imperial decree—

"A. Embodying a perpetual prohibition under penalty of death of membership in any

"B. Enumerating the punishments that shall have been inflicted on the guilty, together with the suspension of all official examinations in the cities where foreigners have been murdered or have been subjected to cruel treatment; and

"C. Furthermore, an imperial decree to be issued and published throughout the empire ordering that the governors-general (viceroys), governors, and all provincial or local officials, shall be held responsible for the maintenance of order within their respective jurisdiction, and that in the event of renewed anti-foreign disturbances or any other infraction of treaty occurring, and which shall not forthwith be suppressed and the guilty persons punished, they, the said officials, shall be immediately removed and forever disqualified from holding any office or honors.

"The Chinese government to undertake to negotiate amendments to the treatles of commerce and navigation considered useful by the foreign powers, and upon other matters pertaining to their commercial relations, with the object of facilitating them.

"The Chinese government to determine in what manner to reform the department of foreign affairs and to modify the Court ceremonials concerning the reception of foreign representatives, in the manner to be indicated

by the powers.
"Until the Chinese government has complied with the above conditions to the satisfaction of the powers, the undersigned can hold out no expectation that the occupation of Peking and the provinces of Chi-Li by the general forces can be brought to a con-clusion."

On Dec. 30, the Emperor, through his commissioners, asserted his willingness to accede to these demands, and an armistice was proclaimed pending the signing of After much opposition by the Empress Dowager and the Chinese Court this joint note was signed and delivered to the ministers of the powers on Jan. The Chinese commissioners 16. 1901. handed to the foreign envoys with the signed protocols a despatch from Emperor Kwang Su, asking a foreign occupation instead of the destruction of the Taku forts. The Emperor's despatch asked also for the fixing of a definite period for the prohibition of the importation of arms, and requested that the punitive expeditions be stopped.

In addition to this the Emperor instructed the Chinese commissioners to get particulars as to the amount of land to be retained for the legations, the number who was accessory to the giving of orders of legation guards, the probable cost of the for the capture of foreigners, and was

military operations, and the date when the foreigners propose to restore the public offices and records in Peking to the Chinese. The Emperor does not mention the demand of the powers for the punishment of the principal offenders. To these demands the ministers replied that they saw no reason for making any modifications whatever in the demands set forth in the protocol.

On Feb. 5 negotiations began between the envoys of the powers and Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, and continued through several months, the different sections of the joint note being taken

up in turn.

On Feb. 6 a formal indictment against the twelve officials whose punishment had been demanded by the powers was read. Kang Yi and Li Ping Heng are dead, but their names were included on account of the moral effect that it would have on the Chinese. The officials whose punishment was demanded are the following:

Prince Chuang, commander-in-chief of the Boxers, who had a large share in the responsibility for promises of rewards of 50 taels for the capture of foreigners and the death of persons protecting them.

Prince Tuan, the principal instigator of the troubles into which he dragged the Chinese government; who was appointed president of the Tsung-li-Yamen, after giving advice to the Chinese government; who was responsible for the edicts against foreigners issued between June 20 and Aug. 16, and was mainly responsible for the massacres in the provinces, especially Shan-Si; who ordered the troops to attack the legations in opposition to the advice of high mandarins who were looking to a cessation of hostilities; who secured the execution of members of the Tsung-li-Yamen who were favorable to foreigners; who is the recognized author of the ultimatum of June 19, directing the diplomatic corps to leave Peking within twenty-four hours, and who ordered, before the expiration of this delay, firing upon all foreigners found upon the streets of the capital, and who was practically the author of the assassination of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister.

Duke Lan, vice-president of the police,

the first to open the gates of the city to the Boxers.

Ying Nien, who was the criminal accomplice of Prince Chuang and Duke Lan Tuan, carried out in Peking the plans in their machinations.

Kang Yi, one of the instigators and counsellors of the Boxers, who always



THE CHINESE EMPEROR.

protected them, and was most hostile to any understanding looking to the re-establishment of peaceful relations with the foreigners; who was sent at the beginning of June to meet the Boxers, and endeavor to deter them from entering the city, but who, on the contrary, encouraged them to follow the work of destruction, and who signed with Prince Tuan and Ying Nien their principal notices, and prepared the plan for the expulsion and annihilation of foreigners in the provinces of the empire.

Chao Su Kiam, a member of the grand council, and also minister of justice, who was one of the leaders against the foreigners and mainly responsible for the execution of the officials killed during the siege for having tried to stop the attack against the legations, and who tendered the Boxers every encouragement.

Yu Hsien, who reorganized the Boxers, was the author of the massacres in the it was possible. Shan - Si province, and assassinated with and who was noted for cruelty, which of Peking.

smeared with blood the whole country over which he was governor.

Gen. Tung Fu Siang, who, with Prince against the foreigners, and who commanded the attacks on the legations, and the soldiers who assassinated the Japanese chancellor.

Li Ping Heng, who used his influence to have the Boxers recognized as loyal and patriotic men, and who led the government to use them with the object of the extermination of foreigners.

Hsu Tung, who has always been one of the officials most hostile to foreigners, who praised the Boxers, of whom he was an accomplice, who used all his influence with high persons in the empire, being tutor to the heir-apparent.

Hsu Cheng Yu, who has the same responsibility.

Kih Sin, one of the officials most hostile to foreigners, and the minister at the rites of service of the Boxers.

The ministers insisted that the sentences must be inflicted on the living, except in the cases of Prince Tuan and Duke Lan, whose sentences might be commuted to banishment to Turkestan.

Feb. 12 the Chinese plenipotentiaries received telegraphic instructions from the Court to notify the ministers of the powers that an edict had been issued regarding the punishments of Chinese officials, in conformity with the demands made by the ministers, as follows:

Gen. Tung Fu Siang, to be degraded and deprived of his rank.

Prince Tuan and Duke Lan, to be disgraced and exiled.

Prince Chuang, Ying Nien, and Chao Su Kiam, to commit suicide.

Hsu Cheng Yu, Yu Hsien, and Kih Sin. to be beheaded.

This was not exactly what the ministers demanded, but it was considered advisable to agree to it, as the lives of those demanded had been agreed to, except in the case of Gen. Tung Fu Siang, whom the Court was powerless to mo-There was a private understanding that his life would be confiscated when

On Feb. 26 Kih Sin and Hsu Cheng Yu his own hand foreigners and missionaries, were publicly beheaded in the streets

relations between Russia and England the American nation, which is probably drew almost to a crisis on account of about the latest of these competitors, has Russia's attitude towards Manchuria, and already out-distanced all rivals, and obfor a time seemed to threaten a serious interruption of the pending negotiations. But on April 3, on account of the attitude of the other powers towards the Russian occupation of Manchuria, the Chinese government notified Russia of her refusal to sign the Manchurian convention, and the difficulties growing out of the railway concessions having been consideration in studying these statistics, amicably settled, this was averted.

On April 26 it was announced that misleading. the Empress Dowager had appointed a board of national administration to re-large proportion of American trade carlieve her of her public functions, and ried in British bottoms, but, in addition, to inquire into the subject of reforms. Throughout the entire affair the attitude old-established British firms in China, and of the United States government was that of dignified conservatism, insisting upon the preservation of the integrity of the trade in American goods is very large, I Chinese Empire, the modification of unrea- am told; and, while it is rightly classified sonable demands, and such policy as might as British, being British owned, and carried insure permanent safety and peace to in British ships to Chinese ports, yet its

China and the Powers. A clear exposition of the Chinese situation in 1900 is given in the following article written by Lord Charles Beresford:

None of the powers has greater interests at stake in China, whether existent or prospective, than Great Britain and the United States. As will be seen by my Report on the China Mission, the latest figures I was able to obtain during my visit to China in 1898 showed that these two powers had over 72 per cent. of the whole of the foreign trade with China in their hands; all the other powers combined having only 28 per cent. between them, of which Japan possesses the larger share.

It is perfectly true that, upon examining these figures, there seems to be a great disproportion between 64 per cent. of trade possessed by Great Britain, and the 8 per cent. possessed by the United States. It must be remembered, however, that it was Great Britain who opened up, made possible, and developed the foreign trade of the Chinese Empire. For ain, and this despite the fact that most many years Great Britain held an almost of them had the start of the United States country. Subsequently, other European China market.

During the early part of March the countries began to compete with her; but tained 8 per cent. of the whole trade, as against 28 per cent. of all other nations combined (including Japan). Viewed in this light, it will be seen that the disproportion between the trade of Great Britain and the United States is less real than apparent. There are one or two other factors which have to be taken into which, like all figures, are more or less

The first point is that not only is a very a considerable amount is consigned to the therefore is rightly treated as British commerce by the Chinese customs. place of origin is none the less American.

The second point is, that this 8 per cent. of actual American trade as against 64 per cent. of nominal British trade has been obtained in a comparatively few years, and the proportionate increase of trade in the last two or three years would therefore be found to be in favor of America.

The third, and still more important, point is that, while the British volume of trade is still growing, there is no doubt that in several directions, notably in drills, jeans, and sheetings, the trade of the United States has steadily gone ahead in China, while in British trade there has been a decline. The cotton piece-goods trade as a whole declined during 1897, but, in the items quoted above, there was actually an increase of nearly 500,000 pieces, all of American manufacture.

It is apparent, therefore, that the interest of the United States in the foreign trade of China is not only an increasing one, but is also a proportionately greater interest than that of all European competitors, with the exception of Great Britundisputed commercial position in that in competing with Great Britain for the

the American press, as the representative ing comes under the last-named head. In and all appeared to be very much interany definite expression of opinion in favor of an active policy in Chinese affairs.

The commercial community of any country knows its own business better than any outsider can teach it, and all I propose to do is to lay plain facts before my American readers, without presuming to dictate to them as to what their line

of policy should be.

The position and importance of American trade with China I have already shown to be considerable. The prospects of its development, and the many openings for increasing trade, will be found on reading my Report. The only question which remains, and which I propose to shortly deal with here, is the actual position and prospects of China herself, and how American interests are thereby affected.

Some of the American journals which disagreed with me seemed to doubt the wisdom of the policy I suggested in my speeches in America, because, they say, to war," and therefore the interests involved are not commensurate with the my Report will supply them. risks and responsibilities likely to be incurred.

I can quite understand this argument, and how strongly it must appeal to the people of the United States, who have always endeavored to observe a policy of non-intervention in foreign affairs, unless important interests of the American peohighest importance, because of the disit is necessary to protect commercial into avoid irreparable damage to trade and when she yields to one power by "force

I was pleased to find that on the whole commerce. The situation we are now facof public opinion in the United States, my humble opinion, in the present state warmly endorsed the views which I ex- of affairs with regard to China, it would pressed relative to the open door, in my be better in the commercial interests of speeches on my way back to Great Britain, both the United States and Great Britain that they should support China, and so ested in the China problem. Despite this prevent the total collapse of this immense interest, however, I was unable to obtain empire, together with the consequent disorganization of trade and the expenditure of blood and money which will be required to restore law and order and to re-establish that confidence without which trade cannot flourish.

If it were merely a question of the present value of American-Chinese trade being involved. I can quite see that it would pay the United States to remain an unmoved spectator of events in the Far East; but this is not the case. China is an almost untapped market. It is a vast country, with an enormous population and rich natural resources, all of which can be developed. Can either the United States or Great Britain afford to stand aside and see their present trade disturbed, if not lost, and, also, their share in the prospective development of China as a whole interfered with? There is no doubt what the answer of the commercial classes in Great Britain will be, and I do not think that there will be much difference between "if inaugurated it would force the United their views and those of the business men States into a situation which might lead of the United States, when the latter have carefully examined the data with which

There are only two policies open. one, I contend, will inevitably lead to anarchy and rebellion in China, and possibly to war between the foreign nations whose interests clash in that country. In certain phases of situations, no such thing as a policy of non-intervention is possible. This is one of them. To calmly await events ple were at stake or their sense of jus- really means to precipitate the dangers we tice was appealed to. This is a perfectly all wish to avoid. Recent action on the intelligible policy on the part of a com- part of the various European powers has mercial nation, to which peace is of the tended to discredit the Chinese government in the eyes of the people. So-called turbing effect of war on trade and com- "spheres of influence" are being more or merce. But there are occasions on which less openly mapped out. In those spheres, certain countries are endeavoring to set terests by going to war, and there are oc- up a claim to exclusive rights and privicasions on which an energetic policy is leges. China is powerless to resist the necessary in order to prevent war and demands which are made upon her, and,

other powers to give them compensation tory manner, within a period of ten, fiffor things she had neither the moral right to grant nor the physical power to refuse.

This selfish and cowardly policy has been pursued by all the European powers in a minor or major degree. If it is continued much longer, it must inevitably lead to the break-up of the Chinese Empire. I will go further. It has been pursued too long already: events are moving so rapidly that we can no longer adhere to a policy of drift. The effete and corrupt Chinese government has been so severely shaken ing nations to be amicably adjusted, if that, at the moment the people realize its impotence, it must fall. There are only two policies in my opinion to be adopted. The one is to acquiesce in this state of affairs, and so be compelled to join the other power as peculiarly its own. For dishonest "spheres of influence" policy, which means that every one will take as much territory as he can. The second and alternative line of policy is that which I have described as "The Open Door, or Equal Opportunity for the Trade of All Nations." I will deal with both.

Spheres of Influence.—It amazes me to hear people talk so calmly about the that, if the disintegration of China begins, break-up of an empire of over 430,000,000 these and other questions will lead to inpeople. It will be easy to destroy the ternational complications. Where is the present governmental system in China, United States' sphere of influence to be? but how is it to be reconstructed? What I think the answer is very short. The will become of the guarantees and under- United States' sphere of influence, like takings of China, and what security have that of Great Britain, should be wherever we that the expectant heirs of the Sick American trade preponderates over that Man of the Far East will assume the re- of other powers. If one power is allowed sponsibility for his obligations? The to close the door in the south, and others phrase "spheres of influence" is easy to in the north, no sphere of influence can use in theory, but how is the policy it in- compensate America and Great Britain dicates to be carried out in practice?

Nominal spheres of influence, such as powers going to land armies to conquer or ual loss of, trade. repress 400,000.000 people, who even now

majeure," she is immediately bullied by place it with something else in a satisfacteen, twenty, or even a hundred years? What man of common-sense can doubt that such a policy means endless trouble, anarchy, and rebellion; and an interference with trade and commerce which mav be felt for years to come? To foreign bondholders it means a loss of between £50,000,000 and £60,000,000 sterling, because the debtor and his guarantee will both have disappeared.

How are the rival interests of conflictsuch a state of affairs is brought about? Capital has been invested and railways are being built by one power in the "sphere of influence" regarded by aninstance, in the Yangtse Valley, which if "spheres of influence" are marked out. Great Britain will take measures to secure as her own, several nations have lately obtained territorial concessions which have resulted in the disturbance of British firms who owned lands within such concessions. It cannot be doubted for the loss they must sustain.

The policy of inaction will, therefore, by Germany now possesses in Shantung, or allowing the Chinese government to fall Russia in Manchuria, may exist as long to pieces, bring about a condition of afas there is a Chinese government with fairs which must lead to an expenditure some authority over the people to main- of blood and money to protect the lives tain law and order; but when that govern- and property of foreigners resident in ment is overturned and the authority of China. It most probably will lead to inthe hated foreigner is substituted for it, ternational complications, and to a Eurothe question becomes less easy to settle pean war; and, most certainly, it will than it looks on the face of it. Are the mean great disturbance to, if not event-

The Open Door.—The alternative policy show an undisguised hatred and con- to that which I have just described is that tempt for the foreigner and all his meth- of the "Open Door, or Equal Opportunity ods? Are you going to destroy an empire for All." This policy was advocated in my which has lasted for 4,000 years, and re-recent speeches in America on the China

question. I suppose that, even in a protec- four powers represent the foreign trade tionist country, such as the United States, interests of China, the proportion divided no one will deny the advantages of such a policy as applied to American exports to China; and that, whether the American manufacturer prefers to have preferential rights at home or not, it must be to his advantage that he has an equal opportunity with the foreigner abroad, and that no foreigner secures preferential rights in China which would leave American trade in the cold.

This being so, only the question of the cost remains to be calculated, and how such a policy is to be carried out if adopted. It is upon this point that I think that it would be too powerful to attack, some of the American journals misunderstood my arguments, which probably were not sufficiently clearly stated.

I deny that this policy can lead to war, or that it will cost the United States a single cent or a solitary soldier to carry it out.

The first thing is to see how this policy is to be undertaken, and then we can estimate the cost of it. It means a policy to be inaugurated now, whereas the alternative policy is a policy of procrastination. This is a most important point, when it is remembered that there are only two powers ready to go to war in China to-day, or who can possibly do so with any chance of success. As time goes on, this will be altered. At the present moment Great Britain, with her enormous fleet in Far Eastern waters, and the 100,-000 native troops she can bring up from India within a shorter time than any other power can land an army, combined with her possession of the chief coaling stations, is pre-eminently in a position to deal with the China question by war, if she so desired. Next to her comes Japan, with a fine fleet in close proximity to the scene of operations, and a capacity to land factor in the position. Above all, these tablished.

up among other nations being so inconsiderable that it has no such strong claims.

These four powers, therefore, have a moral right to protect their own interests and the ability to do so. If they agree to combine, not for purely selfish motives, but to guarantee the independence of China and the maintenance of a fair field and no favor for all comers. who can suppose that any other power could reasonably (or even unreasonably) object? The whole raison d'être of such an understanding would lie in the fact and that it could maintain the peace while preserving the open door to all. There would be no menace to other powers in such a combination, because the bond of agreement between the contracting parties would be the preservation of the open door with equal opportunity for all. To China herself the powers would prove friends in need. By guaranteeing her integrity, they would give a new lease of life to the Chinese Empire. They would be entitled to ask, and powerful enough to secure. that reforms for the benefit of China and the improvement of foreign trade should be carried out.

The reorganization of China's finances and her army would enable her to stand alone in the near future. It is not necessary to go to Congress, or to the Imperial Parliament, to secure the men necessary to assist China to effect these reforms. As long as the four governments induced China to undertake the reforms in return for their protection, men would easily be secured from all of these countries, and also from other nations, who would assist the Chinese in building up their empire on more stable foundations.

The moral and political support of 200,000 troops in China at any moment. China by the four powers I have named Apart from these two, the United States, is all that is needed. They need not exby her position on the other side of the pend a single shilling, or move a single Pacific, and the object-lesson she has just man, officially, in order to carry it out. given the world of her ability to mobilize All that is required is that China shall be men and ships rapidly and effectively, has assisted, and, in return for such assistalso to be counted with; while, as any ance, shall employ foreigners of all countrouble in China would probably mean tries who will reorganize her army and European complications, Germany would her finances on as sound lines as the imhave to be regarded as an important perial maritime customs of China is es-

CHINA AND THE POWERS—CHINESE-AMERICAN RECIPROCITY

Observation of recent events teaches us that, if we continue to leave China to herself without recuperative power from within, or firm and determined assistance from without, her ultimate disintegration is only a question of time. The reforms which are urgently required in China, both for the benefit of that empire and its people, and for the development of the trade of friendly nations, may be shortly summarized as follows:

- 1. The appointment of a foreign financial adviser to direct the administration and collection of internal revenue.
- 2. The reform of currency, so as to afford a more stable exchange.
- 3. The establishment and centralization of mints.
- 4. The abolition of the present octroi and likin charges on goods which have already paid duty at the ports. In return for this. China should be allowed to increase her present tariff. Trade would not be damaged so much by slightly increased taxation, as it is injured and hindered by the delays and uncertainties of the present fiscal system.
- 5. The rearrangement of the salt monopoly, and general administrative reform.
- 6. The establishment and maintenance of a proper military and police, capable of affording that protection to which the foreign merchant is entitled for himself or his goods.
- 7. The opening up of the country and its resources, by giving greater facilities to native or foreign capital in the development of the minerals of the country, and improvements in the lines of communication, including postal and telegraphic reforms.
- to be conceded to foreigners.
- 9. The promotion of all reforms and the introduction of all changes which are likely to promote the cause of civilization and the well-being of the Chinese people.

Such a coalition as that of the four great trading powers I have mentioned could obtain these reforms with advantage to themselves and benefit to China, and, indeed, the trading world.

In a very few years, with this assistance loyally rendered, China would have not considered of even secondary impor-

long as she retained the foreign officers. The idea that the Chinese are not good soldiers is a great mistake. I was permitted to inspect most of the armies, and all of the forts and arsenals of China, as will be seen by the detailed account in my report, and I am convinced that, properly armed, disciplined, and led, there could be no better material than the Chinese soldier. I leave it to the commercial classes of the United States to say whether it is not worth their while to incur such slight risks for such great profit, and for so good an object.

On sound business lines this policy appeals to the American nation; but, in addition to that, are we going to let this opportunity slip of drawing the two Anglo-Saxon nations together for the cause of civilized progress, and the benefit of the world at large? Great nations have great responsibilities, to which they must be true, and when those responsibilities and self-interest go hand in hand, it would be unwise to miss the opportunity.

Events are moving very rapidly in the Far East. A decision must be arrived at, and action of some sort taken very soon. It is the duty of Great Britain to lead, and I believe that the United States will not refuse to follow, but that both nations will combine to hoist aloft the banner of civilization and industrial progress, for the benefit of their own people, as well as

Chinese-American Reciprocity. Excellency Wu Ting-Fang, Chinese minister to the United States, writes as fol-

for the benefit of China, and of the world.

Trade, which lies at the foundation of 8. The right of residence in the interior international intercourse, has an eminently selfish origin. It is a constant manœuvre on the part of men to sell dear and buy cheap. Since each party in a commercial transaction seeks only his own advantage, it was for a long time thought that one of them could gain only at the expense of the other. Thus the "mercantile system." which for centuries held Europe spellbound, made gold-getting the end and aim of all commercial activities. The promotion of friendly relations with the object of securing an exchange of benefits was an army capable of protecting herself, as tance. Then came the navigation laws,

crippling of all rival shipping by laying all the products of soil, forest and mine a heavy tax upon the carrying-trade of that are useful to man. With respect to foreigners. Though such measures are no labor, the second agent of production, the longer considered advisable in the com- United States at first naturally suffered mercial world, their baleful effects are the disadvantage common to all new counstill felt in the political thought of the tries. But here the genius of the people present time.

Nations now enter into friendly relations with each other because it is be- invention" substituted the sewing-machine lieved that both sides are benefited by for women's fingers, the reaper for farmsuch relations. Their transactions cannot hands, the cotton-gin for slaves. The effibe one-sided affairs, for the simple reason that it takes two to make a bargain. If one party is dissatisfied with the arrangement, the other party will not long have an opportunity to enjoy its benefits.

word which might serve as a guiding principle through life. "Is not reciprocity such a word?" answered the great sage. "What you do not want done to relations of man to man. It is the foundation of society. It lies at the bottom of every system of morality, and every system of law. If it holds good with respect to individuals, it ought to hold good with respect to nations, which are but large aggregations of individuals. Therefore, if permanent relations are to be established between two nations, reciprocity must be the key-note of every arrangement entered into between them.

Having recognized this great principle of international intercourse, how shall we apply it to the case of China and the United States in such a manner as to result in mutual helpfulness? Assuredly, the first thing to do is to take a general survey of the situation and see what are the needs of each country. Then we shall perceive clearly how each may help the other to a higher plane of material development and prosperity.

The United States now has its indusof the three agents of production enumerlimited amount. Its territory stretches finished products of Lyons. The sugar of of the Arctic Circle to the broiling sun of rival in the beet-sugar of Germany. Eng-

which had for their avowed purpose the the tropics. Within these limits are found came into play to relieve the situation. That necessity which is "the mother of ciency of labor was thereby multiplied, in many cases, a hundred-fold. The ingenious manner in which capital, the third agent of production, is put to a profitable use is equally characteristic of America. It is Confucius was once asked for a single well known that there is an enormous amount of capital in the country seeking investment. Every one who has a little to invest wishes to obtain as large a return as possible. Since competition reduces yourself, do not do to others." This is the profits, the formation of industrial com-"Golden Rule" which should govern the binations, commonly called trusts, is for the capitalist the logical solution of the difficulty. These enable the vast amount of capital in the country to secure the best results with the greatest economy. Whether they secure "the greatest good to the greatest number" is another matter.

The development of the resources of the United States by the use of machinery and by the combination of capital has now reached a point which may be termed critical. The productive power of the country increases so much faster than its capacity for consumption that the demand of a population of 75,000,000 is no sooner felt than supplied. There is constant danger of over-production, with all its attendant consequences. Under these circumstances, it is imperative for the farmers and manufacturers of the United States to seek an outlet for their products and goods in foreign markets. But whither shall they turn?

At first sight, Europe presents perhaps. trial machinery perfectly adjusted to the the most inviting field. Both blood and production of wealth on a scale of un-association point in this direction. But precedented magnitude. Of land, the first here the cottons of Lowell would have to compete with the fabrics of Manchester. ated by economists, the United States is The silk manufacturers of Paterson would fortunately blessed with an almost un- stand small chance of supplanting the from ocean to ocean, and from the snows Louisiana would encounter a formidable

her coal and iron cheaper than Pennsyl- published by the United States government vania, and Russia could supply European for the year 1899 that manufactures of markets with wheat and petroleum as well iron and steel have also passed that mark. as could Ohio and Indiana. Competition This is due to the fact that China has would be keen and destructive.

Central and South America have as yet too sparse a population for the immense territory they cover to meet the conditions of a market for American goods. Some decades must elapse before American farmers and manufacturers can look to are many others of American origin that quarter for relief.

But on the other side of the Pacific lies the vast empire of China, which in extent of territory and density of population exceeds the whole of Europe. To be more particular, the province of Szechuen can muster more able-bodied men than the German Empire. The province of Shantung can boast of as many native-born sons as France. Scatter all the inhabitants of Costa Rica or Nicaragua in Canton, and they would be completely lost in that city's surging throngs. Transport all the people of Chile into China and they would fill only a city of the first class. Further comparisons are needless. Suffice it to say that China has her teeming millions to feed and to clothe. Many of the supplies come from outside. The share furnished by the United States might be greatly increased. According to the statistics published by the United States government, China in 1899 took American goods to the value of \$14,437,422, of which amount \$9,844,565 was paid for cotton All the European countries combined bought only \$1,484,363 worth of American cotton manufactures during the same period. The amount of similar purchases made by the Central American states was \$739,259; by all the South American countries \$2,713,967. It thus appears that China is the largest buyer in China. of American cotton goods. British America comes next in the list with purchases amounting to \$2,759,164. Cotton cloth has a wide range of uses in all parts of the Chinese Empire, and it is almost impossible for the supply to equal the demand.

Up to the year 1898 cotton goods and kerosene were the only articles import-

land could probably better afford to sell \$1,000,000. But I noticed in the statistics now begun in real earnest the work of building railroads. The demand for construction materials is great. The value of locomotives imported in 1899 from the United States was \$732,212.

Besides the articles mentioned, there which do not figure in the customs returns as such. These find their way into China through adjacent countries, especially Hong-Kong. At least threefourths of the imports of Hong-Kong, notably wheat, flour, and canned goods, are destined for consumption in the Chinese mainland.

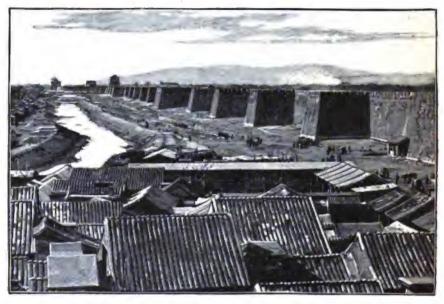
Such is the present condition of trade between the United States and China. That trade can be greatly extended. Let the products of American farms, mills, and workshops once catch the Chinese fancy, and America need look no farther for a market. The present popularity of American kerosene illustrates the readiness of the Chinese to accept any article that fills a long-felt want. They have recognized in kerosene a cheap and good illuminant, much superior to their own nut-oil, and it has consequently found its way into distant and outlying parts of the empire where the very name of America is unknown. Stores in the interior now send their agents to the treatyports for it. In the same way, foreignmade candles, because cheaper than those of home make, are selling easily in China. I would suggest that American farmers and manufacturers might find it to their advantage to study the wants and habits of the Chinese and the conditions of trade

Thus we see that China can give the United States a much - needed market. What, on the other hand, can the United States do for China? Let us consider China's stock of the three requisites for the production of wealth-land, labor, and capital.

The Chinese Empire embraces a continuous territory which stretches over sixty ed from the United States in large degrees of longitude and thirty-four degrees enough quantities to have a value of over of latitude. Nature has endowed this

immense region with every variety of Szechuen is called the River of Golden soil and climate, but has, however, Sand. Much more important than these, scattered her bounties over it with an however, are the deposits of coal which uneven hand. That portion which com- underlie the surface formation of every prises the eighteen provinces of China province. All varieties of coal are found,

proper, extending from the Great Wall to from the softest lignite to the hardest



GATES OF PEKING, SHOWING THE CHINESE WALL.

bowels of the earth. The mines of Yunnan, though they have for centuries supfor the coining of those pieces of money the introduction of modern methods of extraction to yield an annual output as limited supply of labor at her command. large as that of the famous Calumet and

the China Sea, and from the Tibetan pla- anthracite, and in such quantities that, teau to the Pacific Ocean, is more highly according to the careful estimate of favored than the rest. Whenever China Baron Richtofen, the famous German is mentioned, it is generally this particu-traveller and geologist, the province of lar portion of the empire that is meant. Shansi alone can supply the whole world, On this land hundreds of generations of at the present rate of consumption, for men have lived and died without exhaust- 3,000 years. In most cases beds of ironing its richness and fertility. There re- ore lie in close proximity to those of coal. mains for generations to come untold and can hence be easily worked and smeltwealth of nature lying hidden within the ed. In short, the natural resources of China, both in variety and quantity, are so great that she stands second to no othplied the government mints with copper er nation in potential wealth. To reduce this potentiality to actuality is for her commonly known as cash, only await the most important question of the hour. For this purpose she has an almost un-

Every village can count its thousands Hecla mines. The sands of the Yangtsze, of laborers, every city its tens of thouwashed down from the highlands of Tibet, sands. Experience proves that the Chicontain so much gold that that part of nese as all-round laborers can easily its course as it enters the province of distance all competitors. They are in-

dustrious, intelligent, and orderly. They population of 50,000,000, require 100,can work under conditions that would kill 000 miles of railroad to do their business. a man of a less hardy race, in heat that would suit a salamander or in cold that large, would naturally be supposed to would please a polar bear, sustaining their energies through long hours of unremitting toil with only a few bowls of rice.

But have the Chinese sufficient capital to carry on their industrial operations? They are a nation of shopkeepers. What capital they have is usually invested in small business ventures. It is their instinct to avoid large enterprises. Thus the capital in the country, though undoubtedly American roads. There are no wild relarge, may be likened to a pile of sand gions to be opened up for settlement, no on the beach. It has great extent, but is new towns to be built along the route. it no lofty structure can be built. Beit has. Modern methods are its greatest would pay from the beginning. need. Here is America's opportunity.

vantage than when experimenting with a vast or novel enterprises is a perfectly new experience to the Chinaman. Give him a junk and he will with ease ride out the fiercest typhoon that ever lashed the seas. present day, with its complicated engines, dynamos, compasses, and other modern appliances for navigating a ship, and he will be truly "all at sea" in knowing how to handle it, even in a dead calm.

Of all public works, China has most pressing need of railroads. Only a few years ago it would have been difficult to projected foot up to 5,000 or 6,000 miles countries into closer relations. more. China proper covers about as

China, with a population eight times as need at least about an equal mileage of roads for her purposes. It would not be strange if the activity in railroad construction in the United States soon after the Civil War should find a parallel in China in coming years.

The building of railroads in China does not partake of the speculative character which attended the building of some of the so utterly lacking in cohesion that out of Here is a case of the railroad following the population, and not that of the popfore China can be really on the high road ulation following the railroad. A road to prosperity, it must find means of fully built through populous cities and famous utilizing every economic advantage that marts has not long to wait for traffic. It

The first railroad in China was built The Yankee is never seen to better ad- for the transportation of coal from the Kaiping mines to the port of Taku. The new idea on a colossal scale. To direct line, though in an out-of-the-way corner of the empire, proved so profitable from the very start that it was soon extended to Tientsin and Peking in one direction. and to Shanhaikwan, the eastern terminus But give him an ocean leviathan of the of the Great Wall, in the other. Not long ago it was thought advisable to build a branch beyond Shanhaikwan to the treatyport of Newchwang. The era of railroad building in China may be said to have just dawned. China desires nothing better than to have Americans lend a hand in this great work.

It gave me great pleasure two years convince one man in ten of the immediate ago to obtain for an American company necessity for the introduction of railroads a concession to build a railroad between into all the provinces of the empire. To- Hankow, the great distributing centre of day at least nine out of every ten believe central China, and Canton, the great disthat railroads ought to be built as fast tributing centre of south China. The line as possible. This complete change of pubics to connect with the Lu-Han line on the lic opinion within so short a time shows north and with the Kowloon line on the perhaps better than anything else how south, and throughout its whole length of fast China is getting into the swing of the more than 900 miles will run through opuworld's forward movement. There are at lent cities, fertile valleys, and cultivated present only about 400 miles of railroad plains. The construction of such a line open to traffic throughout the whole by Americans through the heart of China country, and all the lines building and cannot fail to bring the people of the two

Besides railroads, there are other pubmany square miles as the States east of lic works which China must undertake the Mississippi. Those States, with a sooner or later. Among them are river

and harbor improvements, city water sup- through the American minister at Peking plies, street lighting, and street railways, to the Foreign Office for payment. Owing to the traditional friendship between the two countries, our people are well disposed towards Americans. They are willing to follow their lead in these new enterprises, where they might spurn the assistance of other people with whom they have been on less friendly terms in the past.

Such being the economic interdependence of China and the United States, what policy should each country pursue of the United States. China does not ask towards the other in order to gain the greatest good from that relationship? In my judgment, true reciprocity is impossible unless each country has perfect confidence in the other, and displays on all occasions a desire for fair-play and honest dealing.

door." China long ago adopted that policy in her foreign intercourse. She has treaty relations with all the European people of the United States. powers, together with the United States. Brazil, Peru, Mexico, Japan, and Korea. All these are equally "favored nations" in every sense of the term. The Swede and the Dane enjoy the same rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions, with respect to commerce, navigation, travel, United States. Indeed, China, in her treatment of strangers within her gates, has along with the rest of the world, and yet in a great many respects gone even beyond effectually restrict their immigration. by its own subjects or citizens. tims to mob violence that she is looked work as the American within her borders. To such an extent sentment in the Chinese breast. is this idea current among foreigners in

Chinese tariff also favors foreigners resident in China much more than it does the Chinese themselves. Most articles imported for the use of foreigners are on the free-list. Such is the treatment which Americans, in common with the subjects and citizens of other foreign powers receive in China.

Justice would seem to demand equal consideration for the Chinese on the part for special favors. All she wants is enjoyment of the same privileges accorded other nationalities. Instead, she is singled out for discrimination and made the subject of hostile legislation. Her door is wide open to the people of the United States, but their door is slammed in the Now, reciprocity demands the "open face of her people. I am not so biased as to advocate any policy that might be detrimental to the best interests of the think it desirable to keep out the objectionable class of Chinese, by all means let them do so. Let them make their immigration laws as strict as possible, but let them be applicable to all foreigners. Would it not be fairer to exclude the illiterate and degenerate classes of all naand residence throughout the length and tions rather than to make an arbitrary breadth of the empire as are accorded to ruling against the Chinese alone? Would the Russian or the Englishman. Any fa- it not be wiser to set up some specific vor that may be granted to Japan, for in- test of fitness, such as ability to read stance, at once inures to the benefit of the intelligently the American Constitution? That would give the Chinese a chance what is required of international usage. Such a law would be practically prohibi-According to the usual practice of na- tory as far as all except the best-educated tions, no country is expected to accord to Chinese are concerned, for the reason that foreigners rights which are not enjoyed the written language of the Chinese is so But entirely different from the spoken tongue China has been so long accustomed to in- that few of the immigrants would be demnify foreigners who have fallen vic- able to read with intelligence such a upon in a sense as an insurer of the lives Nevertheless, a law of that kind would and property of all foreigners residing be just in spirit and could not rouse re-

Since the law and the treaty forbid the China that some years ago an American coming of Chinese laborers, I must do all missionary in the province of Shantung, I can to restrict their immigration. I who happened to have some articles stolen should, however, like to call attention from his house in the night, estimated his to the fact that the Chinese Exclusion loss at \$60, and actually sent the bill Act, as enforced, scarcely accomplishes

the purpose for which it was passed. It less adjoining provinces or foreign counaimed to provide for the exclusion of tries. So pronounced is their prejudice Chinese laborers only, while freely admit- against travel that, until they could be ting all others. As a matter of fact, educated into a different view, Chinese the respectable merchant, who would be railroads would for the first few years an irreproachable addition to the popula- have to depend for their profits on tion of any country, has been frequently freight rates rather than passenger fares. turned back, whereas the Chinese high- To the American or Englishman, who probinders, the riffraff and scum of the na- ceeds to go abroad as soon as he has action, fugitives from justice and advent- cumulated a little money, their state of urers of all types have too often effected mind may seem incomprehensible, but it an entrance without much difficulty. This is nevertheless a fact that must be taken is because the American officials at the into account. entrance ports are ignorant of Chinese character and dialects and cannot always Chinese in America explained? By the discriminate between the worthy and the fact that some forty years ago, when the unworthy. Rascals succeed in deceiving Pacific Railway was building, there was them, while the respectable but guileless great scarcity of laborers. Agents went Chinese are often unjustly suspected, in- to China and induced a considerable numconveniently detained, or even sent back ber of Chinese to come to this country to China. A number of such cases have and assist in the construction of the railbeen brought to my attention. It must road. After their work was done most of not be supposed, however, that I blame them returned home, taking their earnany official. In view of their limited ings with them. knowledge of Chinese affairs, it is not tives of the exceptional opportunities for strange that the officials sometimes make making money in this country, and they Americans mistakes. The wrongly, just as we often misjudge them. here. Were it not for this circumstance, This unpleasant state of things is to be there would be no more Chinese in this deplored, and I would suggest that difficulties might be avoided, if the regular officials, in passing on immigrant Chinamen, could have the assistance of Chinese are from the province of Canton, and they consuls, or people fitted by training and come from two or three places only of experience in China for the discharge of that one province. such duties.

United States in regard to Chinese ques- Western nations among themselves are not tions. There is a current fear that if all applicable to intercourse with Eastern narestrictions on Chinese immigration were tions. True it is that the people of the removed, the United States would be flood- East speak different languages and have ed with my countrymen. China contains some 400,000,000 inhabi- ways of thinking from the people of the tants. a wholesale emigration would cer- West. But the rule of contraries is by tainly be a serious matter for the people no means a safe guide through the intriof the country to which they removed. cacies of social observances. But there is no danger of such a calamity garding the common civilities of life, befalling the United States. Those who which are considered very important in view it with alarm only show how pro- China, and by assuming a lofty air of foundly ignorant they are of Chinese superiority, foreigners frequently make character. One of the most striking feat- themselves unpopular in China. Amerures of the conservatism of the Chinese icans have the reputation there of being is their absolute horror of travel, especi- abrupt, English dictatorial. ally by sea. They regard any necessity years competition in trade with people for it as an unmitigated evil. They do of other nationalities has reduced their not often visit neighboring towns, much profits and forced them, for the sake of

How, then, is the presence of so many They told their relajudge us in turn decided to seek their fortunes country than there are in Europe, where wages are also much higher than in China. As it is, all who are in the United States

It has been said that the rules of in-Great misunderstanding exists in the ternational intercourse as observed by Inasmuch as different customs, manners, religions, and By disre-

CHINESE-AMERICAN RECIPROCITY—CHINESE EXCLUSION ACTS

obtaining custom, to be more suave in sorry to say, a natural feeling of disaptheir manners. Foreigners are sometimes pointment and irritation that the people guilty, also, of practising all sorts of of the United States deal less liberally tricks upon the unsuspecting natives. It with the Chinese than with the rest of should be remembered that the Chinese the world. standard of business honesty is very high. The "yea, yea" of a Chinese merchant is friendship of a nation of 400,000,000 peoas good as gold. Not a scrap of paper is necessary to bind him to his word. Friendly feeling between the people of thought of territorial aggrandizement, of China and those of the United States would be greatly promoted if the Americans would always remember, in whatever dealings they may have with the Chinese, that "Honesty is the best policy."

I believe that the Western nations want to treat the people of the Orient fairly. It is gratifying to see that Japan has been able to revise her ex-territorial treaties, and it speaks well for the fairmindedness of England and other countries that they have thrown no obstacles in her way. I hope that the day will soon come when China may follow in her

In the mean time, China observes with interest that the planting of the Stars and Stripes in the Philippine Islands will make the United States her neighbor in the future, as she has been her friend in the past. It is her earnest hope that the United States will make no attempt to bar Asiatics from her new shores, but that she will seize this opportunity to strengthen friendly relations of mutual helpfulness between the two countries. No other nation has a stronger claim to the confidence of China than has the United States. The very first article of the first treaty concluded between the two nations provides that there shall be peace and friendship between them and between their people. Through a half-century of intercourse, no untoward circumstance has interrupted those amicable relations. More than once the United States government has used its good offices to promote Chinese interests and welfare. Nations, like individuals, appreciate favors, and, like them also, resent indignities. The sentiment of good-will entertained by the government and people of China towards the government and people of the United States is strong and profound because of the long, unblemished past, but underneath it all there is, I am passed an act suspending Chinese immi-

If the best guarantee of friendship is self-interest, surely the ple ought to be worth cultivating. China does not ask for much. She has no self-glorification in any form. All she wants is gentle peace, sweet friendship. helpful exchange of benefits, and the generous application of that Golden Rule which people of all nations and all creeds should delight to follow. See WU TING-FANG.

Chinese Exclusion Acts. The immigration of Chinese laborers to the Pacific coast of the United States began soon after the discovery of gold in California in 1849. Within a few years their influx became so great as to excite alarm. As they were willing to work for very small wages, and as most of them were employed and controlled by contractors, it was impossible for American laborers to compete with them. For these reasons, a strong anti-Chinese feeling was aroused, especially in California, and this feeling increased in intensity as the years passed. Many efforts were made to induce the national government to pass laws regulating or restricting the immigration of Chinese laborers, but it was not until 1879 that Congress began to take any decisive action. In that year a bill was passed forbidding any vessel to bring into American ports more than fifteen Chinamen at a time. This bill was vetoed by President Hayes, on the ground that it conflicted with existing treaty relations between this country and China.

In 1881 a treaty was effected and ratified between the United States and China, which provided that the government of the former should have power to limit, suspend, or regulate, but not prohibit, the importation of Chinese laborers. Chinese merchants, travellers, and their servants, teachers, and students in this country were to enjoy the same rights as those vouchsafed to the citizens of the most favored nations.

On May 6, 1882, however, Congress

CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL—CHIPPEWA

force this law a heavy fine was ordered ington. to be imposed upon any captain or shipto any part of the United States, and each laborer so coming was liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months. Other Chinese persons—as students, travellers, merchants, scientists, diplomatists, etc.—were to be provided with an official certificate or passport from their home government. The effect of this law was at once felt in the decreased imnow practically prohibited.

Notwithstanding this exclusion act, Americans on Canadian soil. than 1,500 per year for several years after the passage of the law.

The feeling against the Chinese was especially strong on the Pacific slope. A bill promoted by Representative Geary, of California, and known as the Geary Act, tachment. became law May 5, 1892. By this measure and 1888 were re-enacted for ten years; all Chinamen were required to obtain certhey were to be deported at the expense of the United States. Only about 12,000 out of 100,000 complied with the The question of its constitution-United States Supreme Court, May 15, 1893.

Chinese Exclusion Bill, Veto of. See ARTHUR, CHESTER ALAN.

Chinook Indians, a former distinct and interesting nation in the Northwest. They once inhabited the country on each side of the Columbia River from the Grand Dalles to its mouth. The Chinooks proper were on the north side of that stream, and the other division, called Clatsops, furious charge with bayonets. cific coast. they began fading away, and the nation traders, is almost obliterated. There are to cross Street's Creek, when Porter's fly-

gration for a period of ten years. To en- a very few of them in the State of Wash-

Chippewa, BATTLE of. General Brown owner who should bring Chinese laborers took prompt measures to secure the advantages derived from the capture of Fort Erie (see CANADA), for it was known that General Riall, who was then in chief command on the Niagara frontier, was moving towards Fort Erie. Early in the morning of July 3, 1814, he had sent forward some of the Royal Scots to reinforce the garrison. At Chippewa, at the mouth of Chippewa Creek, they heard of the surmigration of Chinese laborers, which was render of the fort, when Riall determined to make an immediate attack upon the many Chinamen still found entrance into that reinforcements were coming from the United States by first landing in York, he deferred the attack until the British Columbia, whence they were sys- next morning. To meet this force, Gentematically smuggled across the border. eral Brown sent forward General Scott It was estimated that the number of la- with his brigade, accompanied by Towson's borers thus surreptitiously introduced artillery, on the morning of the 4th. Ripinto the United States averaged not less ley was ordered in the same direction with his brigade, but was not ready to move until the afternoon. Scott went down the Canada side of the Niagara River, skirmishing nearly all the way to Street's Creek, driving back a British advanced de-

The main portions of Brown's army the previous exclusion acts of 1882, 1884, reached Scott's encampment on the south side of Street's Creek that night, and on the morning of the 5th the opposing tificates of residence, in default of which armies were only two miles apart. At about noon Scott was joined by General Porter, with his volunteers and Indians. The British had also been reinforced.

The two armies were feeling each other ality was settled by a decision of the for some time, when preliminary skirmishing was begun by Porter with marked success. The Indians behaved gallantly under the leadership of Captain Pollard and the famous Red Jacket. The British advanced corps, severely smitten, fled back in affright towards Chippewa. pursued, and found himself within a few yards of the entire British force, advancing in battle order. A desperate struggle ensued. Finally the British made a were on the south side and along the Pa- nothing from Scott, Porter ordered a re-Broken into roving bands, treat. It became a tumultuous rout.

It was now towards evening. has become almost extinct; and their lan- had been watching Porter's movements guage. corrupted by French and English with great anxiety, and had ordered Scott

CHIPPEWA-CHIPPEWA INDIANS

ing troops were observed. Riall had sent tle or to join in an instant pursuit. The forward some Royal Scots, part of an- immediate results of the battle were imother regiment of regulars, a regiment of portant. The Indian allies of the British Lincoln militia, and about 300 Indians. were disheartened, and nearly all of them



STREET'S CREEK BRIDGE IN 1861, LOOKING NORTH.

Porter. Scott crossed Street's Creek in the face of a heavy cannonade, and very up again.

Finally a flank movement and a furious charge were made by Major McNeill with Colonel Campbell's 11th regiment, and a terrific fire from a corps under Major Jesup in the centre made the British line give way. It broke and fled in haste to the intrenchments below Chippewa Creek. The fugitives tore up the bridge over the creek behind them, leaving an impassable chasm between themselves and the Americans. The battle-field (opposite Navy Island) was strewn with the dead and dying. The Americans lost, in killed, wounded, and missing, 355 men; the British lost, by the same casualties, 604 men, of whom 236 were killed.

On that hot July evening a gentle show-

These composed the force that fought left the army and returned to their homes. The Americans were greatly inspirited.

Chippewa Indians, also known as soon the battle raged with fury along the OJIBWAYS, an Algonquian family, living in entire line of both armies. Several times scattered bands on the shores and islands the British line was broken and closed of the upper lakes, first discovered by the French in 1640 at the Sault Ste. Marie. when they numbered about 2,000. They were then at war with the Iroquois, the Foxes, and the Sioux; and they drove the latter from the head-waters of the Mississippi and from the Red River of the North. The French established missionaries among them, and the Chippewas were the firm friends of these Europeans until the conquest of Canada ended French dominion in America. In 1712 they aided the French in repelling an attack of the Foxes on Detroit.

In Pontiac's conspiracy (see PONTIAC) they were his confederates; and they sided with the British in the war of the Revolution and of 1812. Joining the Miamis, they fought Wayne and were defeated, er of rain descended, which mitigated the and subscribed to the treaty at Greenville horrors of the battle-field. Scott was in 1795. In 1816 they took part in the eager to pursue, but was compelled to pacification of the Northwestern tribes, wait for the tardy Ripley, who did not and in 1817 they gave up all their lands arrive in time to participate in the bat- in Ohio. At that time they occupied a

CHISOLM-CHOATE

vast and undefined territory from Macki- Gully, Walter Riley, a negro, confessed naw along the line of Lake Superior to that he was guilty of the crime, and also the Mississippi River. The limits of this declared that neither Judge Chisolm nor territory were defined by a treaty in 1825, any of his friends had tried to influence after which they gradually ceded their him. lands to the United States for equivalent annuities. All but a few bands had gone west of the Mississippi in 1851; and in 1866 the scattered bands in Canada, Michigan, on the borders of Lake Superior, and beyond the Mississippi numbered more than 15.000.

Their religion is simply a belief in a of the powers of nature. Various denominations have missionaries among the Chip-

In 1899 there were 3,410 Chippewas at Devil's Lake agency, North Dakota; 4,682 at La Pointe agency, Wisconsin; 7,833 at White Earth agency, Minnesota; and 6,630 Chippewas and Ottawas combined at the Mackinac agency, Michigan.

Chisolm, WILLIAM WALLACE, jurist; born in Morgan county, Ga., Dec. 6, 1830; settled in Kemper county, Miss., in 1847. In 1858 he was made chief-justice of the peace; in 1860-67 was probate judge; and subsequently was sheriff for several terms. During the Civil War he was a strong Unionist, and this fact made him an object of suspicion to the Confederate authorities. Early in 1877, John W. Gully, a Democrat, was murdered near Judge Chisolm's house, and Judge Chisolm and several of his Republican friends were arrested. Later the jail was broken into by a mob, one of whom shot Judge Chisolm's young son John. Thereupon the judge immediately killed the assassin with a gun that had been left by a faithless guard. The cry was now raised, "Burn them out." Believing that the jail had been set on fire Judge Chisolm descended the stairs with his family, who had accompanied him to the jail. As soon as he appeared the crowd opened fire upon him, and he fell mortally wounded. His daughter also, a girl eighteen years old, graduated at Harvard University in 1852; received several wounds. The father died, admitted to the bar in 1855, and settled May 13, 1877, and two days later his in New York to practise. He was emdaughter succumbed to her injuries. ployed in many famous lawsuits; was one

Chittenden, Thomas, first governor of Vermont: born in East Guilford. Conn... Jan. 6, 1730. He held local offices in his native State before 1774, when he emigrated to the New Hampshire Grants, and settled at Williston. During the Revolution he was an active participant in the councils of his State, and was a leader in good and evil spirit, and the deification the convention which (Jan. 16, 1777) declared Vermont an independent State. He was also a leader in the convention (July, 1777) which formed a constitution for that State, and president of the council of safety vested with governmental powers. He was elected governor of Vermont in 1778, and, with the exception of one year, filled that office until his death, during which time the controversy between New York and Vermont was settled and the latter admitted as a State of the Union. He died in Williston, Vt., Aug. 24, 1797.

> Choate, JOSEPH HODGES, diplomatist; born in Salem, Mass., Jan. 24, 1832;



JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE.

Though the leaders of the crowd were in-dicted, not one of them was ever punished. up the Tweed ring, and was instrumental In December, 1877, the real murderer of in having Gen. Fitz-John Porter rein-

CHOATE—CHOISEUL

stated in the army. In 1894 he was president of the New York Constitutional Convention, and in 1899 was appointed United States ambassador to England to succeed John Hay, appointed Secretary of State. In 1900 Cambridge University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He is widely known as a public and afterdinner orator.

Choate, Rufus, lawyer; born in Essex, Mass., Oct. 1, 1799; studied at the Cambridge Law School, and, with William Wirt, became one of the most eminent lawyers and orators of his time. He began the practice of law at Danvers, Mass., in 1824. He was a distinguished member of both branches of his State legislature, a member of the Lower House of Congress, and United States Senator, succeeding Daniel Webster in 1841. In 1853 he was attorney-general of Massachusetts. After the death of Webster, Mr. Choate was the acknowledged leader of the Massachusetts bar. Impaired health compelled him to retire from public life in 1858. He died in Halifax, N. S., July 13, 1859.

Choctaw Indians, a tribe mostly Mobilians, and a peaceful agricultural people. Their domain comprised southern Mississippi and western Alabama. De Soto fought them in 1540. They became allies of the French in Louisiana, where they numbered about 2,500 warriors, and formed forty villages. In the Revolution they were mostly with the English, but were granted peaceable possession of their lands by the United States government.

On Jan. 3, 1786, a treaty was made with the leaders of the nation, of the same purport and upon the same terms as that made with the Cherokees the previous year. As early as 1800, numbers of them went beyond the Mississippi, and in 1803 it was estimated that 500 families had emigrated. They served with the United States troops in the second war with England and in that with the Creeks, and in 1820 they ceded a part of their lands for a domain in what is now the Indian Territory.

In 1830 they ceded the rest of their lands and joined their brethren west of the Mississippi, where the Chickasaws joined them.

In 1861 they had a population of 25,000, with 5,000 negro slaves. They were seduced into an alliance with the Confederates in the Civil War, and disaster befell them. They lost an immense amount of property, and their numbers, including the Chickasaws, were reduced to 17,000. Slavery was abolished, and part of their lands was forfeited for the benefit of the freedmen.

In 1899 there were 18,456 Choctaws at the Union agency, Indian Territory.

Choiseul, ÉTIENNE FRANÇOIS, DUC DE, French statesman; born June 28, 1719; became a lieutenant-general in the army in 1759; and was at the head of the French ministry when, in 1761, cabinet changes in England threatened to diminish the power of that government. He was finister of foreign affairs, and in January, 1761, became minister of war, and annexed those departments to the marine. Like Pitt, he was a statesman of consummate ability. He was of high rank and very wealthy, and was virtually sole minister of France.

When the British had despoiled France of her American possessions Choiseul eagerly watched for an opportunity to inflict a retaliatory blow; and he was delighted when he perceived that a rising quarrel between Great Britain and her American colonies foreshadowed a dismemberment of the British Empire. Choiseul determined to foster the quarrel as far as possible. He sent the Baron de Kalb to America in the disguise of a traveller, but really as a French emissary. to ascertain the temper of the people towards the mother-country. The report of the baron did not warrant the hope of an immediate rupture.

But Choiseul waited and watched, and in the summer of 1768 he saw reasons for expecting an almost immediate outbreak of rebellion in America. He wrote to the French minister in London that facts and not theories must shape French action at that crisis. He proposed to make a commercial treaty with the discontented colonies, both of importation and exportation, at the moment of rupture, the advantages of which might cause them at once to detach themselves from the British government. He believed the separation must come sooner or later, and wished

CHOISI-CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

to hasten the hoped-for event. He perceived the difficulties that stood in the way of the consummation of his scheme, weighed their evils, but still persisted. He said to the minister, "I firmly believe and hope this government will so conduct itself as to widen the breach"; and he was sanguine that his plans would result in gratifying the wishes of every Frenchman. But Choiseul had to wait seven years before these wishes were gratified, and then he was dismissed from office by the successor of the old King (Louis XV.) whom he had ruled so long. He died in Paris, May 7, 1785.

Choisi, CLAUDE GABRIEL DE, military officer: born in France: entered the French army June 16, 1741; came to America in 1780; was given command of a brigade with which, in conjunction with Lauzun's cavalry, he defeated Tarleton Oct. 3, 1781. During the Reign of Terror in France, through his friendship for the King, he was imprisoned and, it is supposed, died

Cholera, ASIATIC, described by Garcia del Huerto, a physician of Goa, about 1560, appeared in India in 1774, and \$2,779,733. became endemic in Lower Bengal, 1817; Christia gradually spread till it reached Russia, 1830; Germany, 1831; carrying off more than 900,000 persons on the Continent in 1829-30; in England and Wales in 1848-49, 53,293 persons; in 1854, 20,097. First death by cholera in North America, June 8, 1832, in Quebec. In New York, June 22, 1832. Cincinnati to New Orleans, October, 1832 (very severe throughout the United Again in the United States States). in 1834, slightly in 1849, severely in 1855, and again slightly in 1866-67. By the prompt and energetic enforcement of quarantine it was prevented from entering the United States in 1892. The German steamship Moravia reached New York Harbor Aug. 31, having had twenty-two deaths from cholera during the voyage. President ordered twenty days' quarantine for all immigrant vessels from cholera-infected districts, Sept. 1. On Sept. 3, the Normannia and Rugia, from Hamburg, were put in quarantine. On Sept. 10, the Scandia arrived with more cholera cases. The Surf Hotel property on Fire Island was bought by Governor International ('ommittee), with a mem-Flower for quarantine purposes.

Chouteau, PIERRE, trader; born in New Orleans in 1749; ascended the Mississippi River, and founded the city of St. Louis, Mo. He died in St. Louis, Mo., July 9, 1849.

Christ, Disciples of. See DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Christian Associations, Young Men's, societies organized for the purpose of providing for the social, physical, intellectual, and spiritual advancement of young men. The first association of this character was established in London, in 1844, by George Williams. The first society in the United States was established in New York City. in 1852. Since then similar societies have sprung up throughout the civilized world. In 1900 there were 5,075 associations in the world, of which 1,429 were in North America, principally United States. The total membership of the North American societies was 228,568, with 344 buildings, valued at \$19,847,930. They had 656 libraries, containing 474,685 volumes; employed 1,275 general secretaries and other paid officials; and expended for all purposes

Christian Associations, Young Wom-En's, societies established for work by and among women. The members aim (1) to develop women physically, by systematic training in the gymnasium and holiday outings; (2) socially, by receptions, helpful companionships, musical and literary entertainments, boarding clubs, employment bureaus, etc.: (3) intellectually, by reading-rooms and libraries, lecture courses, educational classes, concerts, art clubs, etc.; (4) spiritually, by Gospel meetings, evangelistic meetings, Bible trainingclasses and personal work. The World's Young Women's Christian Association was established in 1893 and holds biennial State associations, holding conventions. annual conventions, have been organized in twenty-one States. The Evangel is the official organ of the associations, and is published monthly at Chicago, Ill. In 1900 there were 1,340 associations in Great Britain, 400 in Germany, 270 in France, 400 in Denmark, with a smaller number in various other countries. In the United States there were 377 (connected with the bership of 35,000.

CHRISTIAN COMMISSION-CHRISTIANS

Christian Commission, UNITED STATES, an organization that had its origin in the Young Men's Christian Association. in New York City, and was first suggested by VINCENT COLYER (q. v.), who, with Frank W. Ballard and Mrs. Dr. Harris, who represented the Ladies' Aid Society, of Philadelphia, went to Washington immediately after the battle of Bull Run (July, 1861), to do Christian work in the camps and hospitals there. Mr. Colyer distributed Bibles and tracts and hymnbooks among the soldiers, and held prayer-meetings. In August he suggested the combination of all the Young Men's Christian Associations of the land in the formation of a society similar to that of the United States Sanitary Commission. The suggestion was acted upon, and at a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, held in New York, Sept. 23, 1861, a committee was appointed to conduct the correspondence, and make arrangements for holding a national convention of such associations.

A convention was called, and assembled in New York, Nov. 14, 1861, when the United States Christian Commission was organized, with George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, as president. Its specific work was to be chiefly for the moral and religious welfare of the soldiers and sailors, conducted by oral instruction, and the circulation of the Bible and other proper books, with pamphlets, newspapers, etc., among the men in hospitals, camps, and ships.

The commission worked on the same general plan pursued by the United States Sanitary Commission. Its labors were not confined wholly to spiritual and intellectual ministrations, but also to the distribution of a vast amount of food, hospital stores, delicacies, and clothing. It, too, followed the great armies, and was like a twin angel of mercy with the Sanitary Commission. It co-operated most efficiently with the army and navy chaplains, and in various ways cast about the soldier a salutary hedge of Christian influence. The money collected for the use of the commission was chiefly gathered by the women of various religious denom-The entire receipts of the commission amounted to over \$6,000,000. See SANITARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES.

Christian Connection. See Christians.

Christian Endeavor, Young People's Society of, a religious society organized by the REV. FRANCIS CLARK (q. v.) in the Williston Congregational Church, in I'ortland, Me., on Feb. 2, 1881. He called the young people of his church together after a period of religious interest, and read to them substantially the same constitution which governs all the societies now organized throughout the world. The society is strictly a religious body, having for its main purpose the forwarding of the church's interests. In 1900 there were 42,490 societies in the United States; 3,526 in the British provinces; and 16,-264 in foreign countries, a total of 62,-280 societies, with an aggregate membership of 3,376,800.

Christians, a religious body organized from several independent movements. In 1792 James O'Kelly and twenty or thirty ministers, and about 1,000 members. left the Methodist Episcopal Church in North Carolina and Virginia. On Aug. 4, 1794, they agreed to be known as "Christians, and should acknowledge no head over the church but Christ, and should have no creed or discipline but the Bible." Abner Jones, M.D., left the Baptists in New England, and preached similar principles. He established the first churches to have no name but Christian at Lyndon, Vt., in 1800; at Bradford, Vt., in 1802; at Piermont, N. II., and at Haverhill, Mass., in 1803. April, 1801, a religious excitement, called "the falling exercise," began in southern Kentucky. It soon spread northward to the Presbyterian churches at Cane Ridge and Concord, over which Rev. Barton W. Stone was pastor. His usual "May meeting" was attended by 2,500 persons, many of whom were from other States. This revival lasted for several years, and spread over several States.

The enthusiasm going beyond the denominational conservatism of those days, there were many trials for hersy, and finally a new presbytery was organized. But on June 28, 1804, they disbanded and published a document called The Last Will and Testament of the Springfield Presbytery, in which they ignored all doctrinal standards and denominational names. In

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE—CHRYSLER'S FIRLD

tion of the Herald of Gospel Liberty, which rear of Macomb. is now issued at Dayton, O., and is the oldest religious periodical in the United of reinforcements at Prescott, Wilkinson States. At first the Christians had no called a council of war (Nov. 8), and it separate ecclesiastical organization, but was decided "to proceed with all possiultimately circumstances became such ble rapidity to the attack of Montreal." that they were compelled to organize. Half of their membership is found in New York, Ohio, and Indiana. In 1899 they reported 1,452 ministers, 1,505 churches, and 112,414 members.

Christian Science, a religious faith founded by the Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy, of Boston, Mass., in 1866. It absolutely denies the power of the human mind and human will, and claims no will but God's. It holds that man is the reflection of God's mind, and therefore establishes the brotherhood of man. It further claims that Jesus Christ brought perfect salvation from sin and disease. It is not mindcure, as that is generally understood, for it recognizes but one mind, which is God. Neither is it faith-cure, for it does not accomplish its work through blind faith now found himself in a perilous posiin God, but through the understanding tion, for the British armed vessels were of man's relation to God. The one great text-book of Christian Science is Science land troops were hanging upon the rear and Health, with key to the Bible, supplemented by another book called Miscel-countered detachments coming up from lancous Writings, both of which were pub- below. lished by Mrs. Eddy. In 1899 there were Canada, and Brazil.

posed of land troops borne by a flotilla column attacked the rear of the latter. of boats, arrived at a point 4 miles be- Boyd turned upon his antagonist, and a low Ogdensburg, information reached the sharp battle ensued. General Swartwout posts of musketry and artillery, and that ton took position at supporting distance a large reinforcement of British troops un- from him. Their antagonists were driven der Lieutenant-Colonel Morrison had ar- back out of the woods on the main line rived at Prescott. Wilkinson had already in the open fields of John Chrysler, a

1802 Elias Smith, a Baptist minister at of the best troops of the army, to cross Portsmouth, N. H., met Abner Jones, and the river to oppose the British detachbecame converted to his views, and sub- ments on the Canadian side (Nov. 7. sequently led his church over to the new 1813), and these were soon followed by movement. On Sept. 1, 1808, at Ports- riflemen under Lieutenant-Colonel Formouth, N. H., Smith started the publica-, sythe, who did excellent service in the

> When news was received of the arrival General Brown was at once ordered to cross the river with his brigade and some dragoons. Morrison's troops, fully 1,000 strong, had come down to Prescott in armed schooners, with several gunboats and bateaux under Captain Mulcaster, and were joined by provincial infantry and dragoons under Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson. They pushed forward, and on the morning of the 9th were close upon Wilkinson, and the land troops were debarked to pursue the Americans-2,000 men, including cavalry.

> General Boyd and his brigade were now detached to reinforce Brown, with orders to cover his march, to attack the pursuing enemy if necessary, and to co-operate with the other commanders. Wilkinson close upon his flotilla, and the British of Brown and Boyd. The latter also en-

The British gunboats attacked the floin the United States 497 regularly organ- tilla, but Wilkinson made such disposiized churches, 12,000 ministers, and 80,- tion of his cannon in battery on the shore 000 members. Churches have also been or- that they were repulsed, and fled up the ganized in England, France, Germany, river. Brown had captured a British post at the foot of the rapids, and Wil-Chrysler's Field, BATTLE OF. When kinson had just issued orders for the Wilkinson's expedition down the St. Law- flotilla to proceed down these rapids, and River against Montreal, com- Boyd to resume his march, when a British commander of the expedition that the op- was detached with his brigade to assail posite shore of the river was lined with the British vanguard, and General Covingordered Col. Alexander Macomb, with 1,200 British militia captain then in the service.

CHRYSLER'S FIELD, BATTLE OF

That line was covered by Mulcaster's gun- erents like a pendulum. It would doubtboats, and protected in part by deep less have rested with the Americans had ravines.

against the British left, near the river, fugitives were met by 600 troops under

their ammunition held out. Their retreat Then General Covington led his brigade was promising to be a rout, when the



CHRYSLER'S IN 1855.

did excellent execution. At length Covington fell, seriously wounded, and the ammunition of the Americans began to fail. It was soon exhausted, and Swartback, followed by others.

The British perceived this retrograde movement, followed up the advantage gained with great vigor, and were endeavoring by a flank movement to capture Boyd's cannon, when a gallant charge of cavalry, led by Adjutant-General Walbach, whom Armstrong had permitted to accompany the expedition, drove them back and saved the pieces. The effort was renewed. Lieutenant Smith, who commanded one of the cannon, was mortally British.

and victory had swayed between the bellig- fused to join him. A council of war (Nov.

and the battle became general. By charge Colonel Upham and Major Malcolm, whom after charge the British were forced back Wilkinson had sent up to the support of nearly a mile, and the American cannon, Boyd. These checked the flight, drove under the direction of Col. J. G. Swift, back the British, and saved the American army.

Meanwhile Boyd had reformed a portion of the army, and then awaited another attack. It was not made. The Amerwout's brigade, hard pushed, slowly fell icans, under cover of darkness, retired to their boats unmolested. Neither party had gained a victory, but the advantage lay with the British, who held the field. The British army on that occcasion was slightly superior in numbers, counting its Indian allies. The Americans lost in the battle, in killed and wounded, 339; the British lost 187.

On the morning after the battle, the flotilla, with the gunboats and troops, passed safely down the rapids, and 3 miles above Cornwall they formed a junction with the wounded, and the picce was seized by the forces under General Brown. There Wilritish. kinson was informed that Hampton, For five hours the conflict had been car whom he had invited in Armstrong's ried on in the midst of sleet and snow, name to meet him at St. Regis, had re-

CHURCH

RINSON, JAMES.

Church, BENJAMIN, military officer; general hospital. sword cut off the head of the dusky mon- bridge. While Phipps was operating against Quebec in 1690, Colonel Church be "close confined, without the use of was sent on an expedition against the pen, ink, or paper; and that no person eastern Indians. He went up the An- be allowed to converse with him, except droscoggin River to the site of Lewiston, in the presence and hearing of a magis-Me., where he, "for example," put to death trate of the town or the sheriff of the a number of men, women, and children county where he shall be confined, and in whom he had captured. The Indians retaliated fearfully.

ern bounds of New England. to the allies at Penobscot and Passamaquoddy. He is represented by his contemporaries as distinguished as much for his integrity, justice, and purity as for his military exploits. He is the author of Entertaining Passages relating to Philip's War. He died in Little Compton, R. I., Jan. 17, 1718.

Church, Benjamin, surgeon; born in Newport, R. I., Aug. 24, 1734; son of Col. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Benjamin Church; was graduated at Harvard College; studied medicine in London, and became eminent as a surgeon. He lived a bachelor, extravagantly and licentiously, in a fine mansion which he Church. built at Raynham, Mass., in 1768. For several years preceding the Revolution he Day Saints. See MORMONS. conspicuous among the leading Whigs. Of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress he was an active member. At the same time, while he was trusted as an PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. ardent patriot, Church was evidently the secret enemy of the republicans.

12, 1813) decided that it was best to early as 1774 he wrote parodies of his abandon the expedition against Montreal, own popular songs in favor of liberty for although it was said there were not more the Tory newspapers; and in September, than 600 troops there, and put the army 1775, an intercepted letter, written by into winter-quarters at French Mills, on him in cipher to Major Cain, in Bosthe Salmon River, which was done. Thus ton, which had passed through the hands ended in disaster and disgrace an ex- of the mistress of Church, was deciphered: pedition which in its inception promised and the woman confessed that he was salutary results. See CANADA; MACOMB, the author. The case was laid before the ALEXANDER: MONTREAL; PRESCOTT; WIL- Continental Congress, and he was dismissed from his post of chief director of the He was arrested and born in Plymouth, Mass., in 1639; was tried by a court-martial at Cambridge on a leader in King Philip's War; com- a charge "of holding a criminal corremanded the party by whom Philip was spondence with the enemy." He was conslain (August, 1676); and with his own victed (Oct. 3), and imprisoned at Cam-

On Nov. 7 the Congress ordered him to the English language, until further orders from this or a future Congress."6 In May, 1704, Governor Dudley sent, He was so confined in the jail at Norfrom Boston, an expedition to the east- wich, Conn. In May, 1776, he was re-It con- leased on account of failing health, and sisted of 550 soldiers, under Church. The sailed for the West Indies in a merchant campaign then undertaken against the vessel. He and the vessel were never French and Indians continued all sum- heard of afterwards. Benjamin Church mer, and Church inflicted much damage was the first traitor to the republican cause in America. He was well educated, and a writer in prose and verse of considerable ability.

> Church, ADVENT. See ADVENTISTS. Church. BAPTIST. See BAPTIST CHURCH.

> Church, Congregational. See Con-GREGATIONAL CHURCH.

> Church, METHODIST EPISCOPAL. See

Church, METHODIST EPISCOPAL, SOUTH. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, See SOUTH.

Church, Moravian. Moravian

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-

Church of the New Jerusalem. See SWEDENBORGIAN CHURCH.

Church, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL. See

See Church, REFORMED EPISCOPAL. As REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

CHURCH—CHURUBUSCO

Church. ROMAN CATHOLIC. MAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Churches, Jewish. See Jewish Con-GREGATIONS.

Churches, LUTHERAN. See LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Churches, Presbyterian. See Presby-TERIAN CHURCHES.

Churches, REFORMED. See REFORMED CHURCHES.

Churchill, SYLVESTER, military officer; born in Woodstock, Vt., August, 1783; received a common-school education; served through the War of 1812-15, and especially distinguished himself on Burlington Heights in defending the fleet of Macdonough when it was attacked while being repaired. In 1835 he was promoted ma-War; in 1836-41 was acting inspectorgeneral of the Creeks in Florida; then became inspector-general; served in the Buena Vista was brevetted brigadier-general in February, 1847; retired in September, 1861. He died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1862.

Churubusco, BATTLE OF. After the victory at Contreras, Mexico, the Americans proceeded to attack the fortresses of San Antonio and Churubusco. The latter was a small village 6 miles south of the city of Mexico, and connected with it by a spacious causeway. At the head of the causeway, near the village, was erected a strong redoubt, mounted with batteries and heavily garrisoned. This was in front of the bridge over the Churubusco River.

The Convent-church of San Pablo, with its massive stone walls, on an eminence, was converted into a fort, and around it was the hamlet, defended by a covering of stone walls and a heavy stone building fortified. The outside walls were pierced for cannon, high enough to fire plunging shot upon an approaching enemy. All the stores and artillery saved from the wreck of Contreras were gathered at Churubusco, with much sent from the city, for Santa

See Ro- towards Churubusco, attacked and divided on the way.

The retreat of the Mexicans from San Antonio and the general march of all the Americans upon Churubusco began the grand movements of the day. The divisions of Twiggs and Pillow were advancing on the west, and on a causeway south the division of Worth was rapidly advancing to storm the redoubt at the bridge. General Scott, at a mile distant from Churubusco, was directing all the movements. The redoubt at the bridge was carried at the point of the bayonet. At the same time Twiggs was assailing the fortified church and hamlet, where a fierce battle raged for some time. There the able Mexican General Rincon commanded, and jor, and took part in the Creek Indian there three masses of Santa Ana's men opposed General Shields. The veterans of Gen. Persifer F. Smith, who had captured Contreras, were conspicuous in this Mexican War, and for his gallantry at fearful contest. The most desperate defence at the church was made by deserters from the American army, led by Thomas The alarmed Mexicans several Riley. times hoisted a white flag, in token of surrender, when these Americans with halters about their necks as often tore it down. The battle raged three hours, when the church and the other defences of Churubusco were captured.

Meanwhile Generals Shields and Pierce . (afterwards President of the United States) were battling furiously with Santa Ana's men, partly in the rear of the defences of Churubusco. The Mexicans were there 7,000 strong-4,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry—but victory again crowned the Americans.

This was the fifth victory won on that memorable 20th of August, 1847-Contreras, San Antonio, the redoubt at the bridge, the Church of San Pablo, and with Santa Ana's troops. In fact, the combined events of that day formed one great contest over a considerable extent of territory, and might properly be known in history as the "Battle of the Valley of Mexico." The number engaged on that Ana had resolved to make a stand at this day was 9,000 effective American soldiers place. He was at the city with 12,000 and 32,000 Mexicans. The result was the troops. When the Americans began to capture by the former of the exterior line move forward, the garrison of Antonio, of Mexican defences, opening the causeperceiving themselves in great danger of way to the city and leaving it no other being cut off, abandoned the fort and fled resources but its fortified gates and the

CIFUENTES—CINCINNATI

Castle of Chapultepec. Fully 4,000 Mexi- 1835; son of the preceding; graduated cans had been killed or wounded that day; at Bowdoin College in 1858, and be-3,000 were made prisoners. Thirty-seven came a lawyer. When the Civil War pieces of fine artillery had been captured, broke out he was commissioned a captain with a vast amount of munitions of war. in the 1st Maine Cavalry. On May 24, The Americans lost, in killed and wounded, 1862, when General Banks retreated about 1,100 men. PIERCE. FRANKLIN: GIDEON JOHNSON; SANTA ANA, ANTONIO; In recognition of his services at Five SCOTT. WINFIELD; SMITH, PERSIFER FRA- Forks, Farmville, and Appomattox Court-ZER; WORTH, WILLIAM JENKINS.

Cifuentes, FRAY BERNARDINO, clergyman; born in Segovia, Spain, July 24, 1725; was educated at the University of Salamanca; entered the Franciscan order in Nottingham, N. H., in 1735; took part about 1760; and later came to America. In June, 1770, a number of Spanish missionaries crossed Arizona and entered California, where a white cloth bearing the inscription "Mission de Fray Bernardino" was raised on a staff. By 1778 this mission had grown to be a settlement of 200 inhabitants, and when California became a part of the United States it was a large town. The name of the place was afterwards changed to San Berpardino. He died in California about 1780.

Cilley, JONATHAN, lawyer; born in Nottingham. N. H., July 2, 1802; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825; elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1837, and served until Feb. 24, 1838, when he was fatally wounded in a duel with William J. Graves, a Representative from Kentucky. The trouble arose from an address in the House of Representatives by Mr. Cilley, in which he denounced some unmarried Representatives in an article published in the New York Courier and Enquirer under the signature of "A Spy in Washington." The result of this criticism was the challenge to a duel by The weapons used were Mr. Graves. rifles; the place, Bladensburg, Md.; and a ball through his body. When the affair became known in Congress, a committee of should be censured by the House for his conduct. See BLADENSBURG DUELLING FIELD.

Cilley, officer; born in Thomaston, Me., Dec. 29. Bend. Luce followed and erected a block-

See MEXICO. WAR from the Shenandoah Valley, Captain PILLOW, Cilley was wounded and taken prisoner. House he was brevetted brigadier-general at the close of the war. He is the author of a genealogy of the Cilley Family.

Cilley, Joseph, military officer; born in the dismantling of the fort at Portsmouth in 1774; led a company of volunteers into Boston after the battle of Lexington; made colonel of the 1st New Hampshire Regiment in 1777; took part in the attack on Ticonderoga and in the actions at Bemis's Heights, Monmouth. and Stony Point. He died in Nottingham, N. H., Aug. 25, 1799.

Cincinnati, city, commercial metropolis of the valley of the Ohio, and county seat of Hamilton county, Ohio; on the Ohio River; connected by railroads and steamboats with all important parts of the country. Under the census of 1900 it was the tenth city in the United States in point of population. The city is noted for the extent and variety of its manufactures and for its great pork-packing interests. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the imports of merchandise amounted in value to \$1,562,408. Dec. 1, 1899, the assessed valuation of a charge of immorality made against all taxable property was \$197,020,800, and the net debt, \$25.546,456. In 1895 the villages of Avondale, Clifton, Linwood, Riverside, and Westwood were annexed to Cincinnati, which assumed their indebtedness. The population in 1890 was 296,-908; in 1900, 325,902.

Ensign Luce, of the United States army. on the third shot Mr. Cilley fell, with was charged with the selection of a site for a block-house on Symmes's Purchase. Symmes wished him to build it at North seven was appointed, and after a thorough Bend, where he was in command of a deinvestigation, reported that Mr. Graves tachment of troops; but Luce was led farther up the river, to the site of Cincinnati, on account of his love for the pretty young wife of a settler, who went there to reside JONATHAN PRINCE, military because of his attentions to her at the

CINCINNATI

house there; and in 1790 Major Doughty cinnati. The invader was confronted by built Fort Washington on the same spot. an unexpected force near that city. Gen. It was on the eastern boundary of the Lew. Wallace was at Cincinnati when the town as originally laid out, between the news of the disaster at Richmond, Ky., present Third and Fourth streets, east of reached that place. He was ordered by Broadway. A village grew around it. A General Wright to resume the command of



CINCINNATI IN 1812.

During the Civil War, when Gen. E.

pedantic settler named it Losantiville, Nelson's shattered forces, but was called from the words l'os anti ville, which he back to provide for the defence of Cin-interpreted "the village opposite the cinnati. Half an hour after his arrival he mouth "-mouth of Licking Creek. It was issued a stirring proclamation (Sept. 1, afterwards called Cincinnati. The name 1862) as commander of that and the cities was suggested by General St. Clair in of Covington and Newport, on the Kenhonor of the Society of the Cincinnati. tucky side of the river. He informed the The fort was made of a number of strong- inhabitants of the swift approach of the ly built log cabins, hewn from the timber invaders in strong force, and called upon that grew on the spot. These were a the citizens to act promptly and vigorousstory and a half high, arranged for sol- ly in preparing defences for the city. He diers' barracks, and occupied a hollow ordered all places of business to be closed, square enclosing about an acre of ground, and the citizens of Cincinnati, under the In the autumn of 1792 Governor St. Clair direction of the mayor, to assemble, an arrived at the post and organized the hour afterwards, in convenient public county of Hamilton, and the village of places, to be organized for work on in-Cincinnati, then begun around the fort, trenchments on the south side of the river. was made the county seat of the territory. He ordered the ferry-boats to cease run-In 1812 it contained about 2,000 inhabi- ning, and proclaimed martial law in the three cities.

This was a bold, startling, but nec-Kirby Smith invaded Kentucky in advance essary proceeding. The principle of action of Bragg, he pushed on towards the Ohio embodied in the proclamation was, "Cit-River with the purpose of capturing Cin- izens for labor; soldiers for battle." Wal-

CINCINNATI

bodied people. The response was wonderful. In a few hours he had an army of worn by the president-general at the meetworkers and fighters 40,000 strong. They streamed across the river on a pontoon bridge and swarmed upon the hills about Covington. Within three days after the issuing of the proclamation a line of intrenchments 10 miles in length, of semicircular form, was constructed. These were just completed when fully 15,000 of Smith's troops appeared. Astonished and alarmed, they retreated in great haste. Cincinnati was saved, and the citizens gave public honors to General Wallace as the deliverer of the city. Bragg, Braxton; Smith, Edmund Kirby; WALLACE, LEW.

Cincinnati, Society of the. weeks before the disbanding of the Continental army (June, 1783) a tie of friendship had been formed among the officers, at the suggestion of General Knox, by the organization, at the headquarters of Baron von Steuben, near Fishkill Landing, N. Y., of an association known as the "Society of the Cincinnati." Its chief objects were to promote a cordial friendship and indissoluble union among themselves, and to extend benevolent aid to such of its members as might need assistance. Washington was chosen the first president of the society, and remained president-general until his death. Gen. Henry Knox was its first secretary-general. State societies were formed, auxiliary to the general society. To perpetuate the association, it was provided in the constitution of the society that the eldest masculine descendant of an original member should be entitled to wear the order and enjoy the privileges of the society. The order, or badge, of the society consists of a golden eagle, with enamelling, suspended upon a ribbon. On the breast of the eagle is a medallion, with a device representing Cincinnatus at his plough receiving the Roman senators who came to offer him the chief magistracy of Rome. The members'

lace demanded the services of all able- members. In 1900 William Wayne, of Pennsylvania, held the office. The order ings of the society is a beautifully jewelled one. It was presented to Washington by the French officers. The society met with much jealous opposition from the earnest republicans of the day. Among the most



ORDER OF THE CINCINNATI.

certificate is eighteen and a half inches powerful of these opponents was Judge in breadth and twenty inches in length. Aedanus Burke, of Charleston, S. C., who, The general Society of the Cincinnati is in an able dissertation, undertook to still in existence, and also State societies. prove that the society created two dis-The president-general from 1854 till his tinct orders among the Americans-first. death in 1893 was Hamilton Fish, son a race of hereditary nobles founded on the of Col. Nicholas Fish, one of the original military, together with the most influen-

CINQUE-CIRCULATION



SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI-MEMBER'S CERTIFICATE.

second, the people, or plebeians. These suspicions were natural, but were not justified.

Cinque, African chief and slave. See AMISTAD, CASE OF THE.

Cipher Despatches. The result of the Presidential election of 1876 in the United States depended upon the electoral votes of Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida, long in dispute. Mr. Haves needed all three States, while any one of them would have elected Mr. Tilden. Pending the result, many despatches in cipher passed between Mr. Tilden's friends and persons in the South, which, when translated and published in the New York Tribune, 1877, suggested attempted bribery. A great scandal arose, and Mr. Tilden publicly disclaimed all knowledge of the despatches.

Ciquard, François, missionary; born in Clermont, France, about 1760; entered the Sulpitian order; came to the United States in 1792, and settled in Old Town, Me., where he labored among the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Indians, for great difficulty in inducing them to adopt ury on that date:

tial families and men in the State; and, habits of civilized life. He died in Can-

Circular Letter. On Feb. 11, 1768, the General Court of Massachusetts sent a circular letter to all the American colonies, in which it asked them to cooperate with Massachusetts in obtaining redress of grievances.

This letter was laid before the English cabinet, which resolved.

1. That the Massachusetts assembly should rescind the letter, and

2. That the other colonial legislatures before whom it had been laid should reject the letter.

The legislature of Massachusetts by a vote of 92 to 17 refused to do the first, and the other legislatures refused to take the required action.

Circulation, Monetary. The estimated population of the United States on April 1, 1901, was 77,427,000, and the amount of money in circulation was equal to \$28.25 for every man, woman, and child in the country. The following table shows the amount of gold and silver coin and certificates, United States notes, and national whom he prepared a code of laws, but had bank notes in circulation and in the treas-

CISNEROS—CITIZEN

AMOUNT OF CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION AND IN TREASURY, APRIL 1, 1901.

KIND OF MONEY.	GENERAL STOCK OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.	HKLD IN TREAS- URY AS ASSETS OF GOVERNMENT.	MONEY IN CIRCULATION,	
	April 1, 1901.	April 1, 1901.	April 1, 1901.	
	Doll are.	Dollars,	Dollare.	
Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury)		249,046,644	626,824,954 248,286,099	
Gold certificates. Standard silver dollars.	512,536,160	13,029,880	72,299,960	
Silver certificates	89,869,906	9,016,799	427,206,320 80,853,107	
Treasury notes of 1890		152,768 9,791,585	53,728,232 336,889,4 81	
Currency certificates, act of June 8, 1872 National bank notes	l	8,945,979	341, 155, 427	
Total	2,477,227.185	289,983,605	2,187,243,580	

TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF PAPER CURRENCY OF EACH DENOMINATION OUTSTANDING ON MARCH 30, 1901.

DENOMINATION.	U. S. NOTES.	TREASURY NOTES OF 1890.	NATIONAL BANK NOTES	GOLD CER- TIFICATES.	SILVER CER- TIPICATES.	TOTAL.
	Dollare.	Dollars.	Dollare.	Dollars.	Dollare.	Dollars.
One dollar	2,058,642	2,713,304	347,550		57,420,164	62,539,660
Two dollars	1,716,544	2.514.816	167,052			
Five dollars	57,431,662	19.041.730	65,583,580		160, 184, 312	
Ten dollars	121,576,581	20,892,670	135,529,620		116,348,591	394,347,462
Twenty dollars	74, 296, 812		97,688,800	78, 253, 484		
Fifty dollars	12,970,775		16,669,500	20,178,305		
One hundred dollars	23,869,250		33,953,100			
Five hundred dollars	12,606,750		102,500	10,700,500		
One thousand dollars	41,134,000		26,000	32,077,500		
Five thousand dollars	10,000					
Ten thousand dollars	10,000					
Fractional parts		*********	33,703			33,703
Total	347,681,016	53,881,000	350,101,405	276, 704, 989	431.841.000	1,460,209,410
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000					1,000,000
Net	346,681,016	53,881,000	350,101,405	276,704,989	431,841,000	1,459,209,410

RENCY. NATIONAL: MONETARY REFORM.

Cisneros, Salvador, Marquis de Santa Lucia, statesman; born in Cuba in 1831. In 1868, the year that the Ten Years' War broke out, he renounced all allegiance to Spain and his right to a noble title, declaring himself henceforth a republican. He was a man of large wealth, but when his affiliation with the Cuban cause became known in Spain his property was confiscated. Upon the organization of the first Cuban government he was elected president of the House of Representatives, and later, when President Cespedes died, he be-

Cist, CHARLES, printer; born in St. of the Army of the Cumberland. Petersburg, Russia, Aug. 15, 1783; graduated at Halle; came to America in 1773; character of the English-American coland lived in Philadelphia, where he onies, the word "citizen" took the place founded a printing and publishing busi- of "subject," and was as comprehensive ness with Melchior Steiner. Later he be- in its application to the inhabitants of the came sole proprietor and publisher of The territories included in the United States

See Coinage, United States; Cur- American Herald and the Columbian Magazine. He introduced anthracite coal into general use in the United States. During the Revolutionary War he greatly aided the Colonial government by endorsing Continental currency to a large amount, which he was afterwards compelled to redeem.

Cist, HENRY MARTIN, military officer; born in Cincinnati, O., Feb. 20, 1839; was graduated at Belmont College in 1858; in April, 1861 he enlisted in the 6th Ohio Regiment, received a commission, and at the time of his resignation had attained the rank of brigadier-general. He is the author of The Army of the Cumberland, came chief executive of the Cuban Republic. and editor of the Reports of the Society

Citizen. By a change in the political

CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE-CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

of America. In this republic every man, woman, and child is a citizen, with regulations as to the exercise of the rights and privileges of citizenship. In this respect the republic differs from the old republics of Greece and of Italy. In the former, citizenship was confined to a body of kindred families. They formed an hereditary caste-" a multitudinous aristocracy." The system had no permanent vitality, and the Greek and Italian republics died for want of citizens. In the American Republic every one born on American soil was and is a citizen, by virtue of nativity; and, by the grace of statute law, foreign-born persons become citizens by naturalization laws.

City of Brotherly Love. The popular name of Philadelphia.

City of Notions, a popular name given to the city of Boston, Mass.

City of Spindles, a popular name given to the city of Lowell, Mass.

City of the Strait, the popular name of Detroit (the French word for "strait"), situated upon the strait between lakes St. Clair and Erie.

City Point, on the James River at the mouth of the Appomattox, near Petersburg, Va. In May, 1864, General Butler seized this place, which became the principal base of supplies for the army operating against Richmond under General Grant, who made City Point his headquarters.

Civil Death. The extinction of a man's civil rights and capacities. In some States imprisonment for life is civil death.

Civil Bights Bill, an important measure introduced in the United States Senate on Jan. 29, 1866; adopted there Feb. 2 by a vote of 33 to 12, and passed in the House on March 13 by a vote of 111 to The bill was vetoed March 27 by President Johnson, but was passed over the veto, in the Senate on April 6, and in the House on April 9. While the bill was passing through these stages a number of amendments were proposed for the purpose of nullifying the decision in the Dred Scot case; and on April 30 Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, in the House, reported from a joint committee the measure that became the 14th Amendment to the National Constitution (q. v.)

in brief the following provisions:

1. All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, were therein declared to be citizens of the United States. having the same rights as white citizens in every State and Territory to sue and to be sued, make and enforce contracts, take and convey property, and enjoy all civil rights whatever. 2. Any person who, under color of any State law, deprived any such citizen of any civil rights secured by this act was made guilty of a misdemeanor. 3. Cognizance of offences against the act was entirely taken away from State courts and given to federal courts. 4. Officers of the United States Courts or of the Freedmen's Bureau, and special executive agents, were charged with the execution of the act. 5. If such officers refused to execute the act, they were made subject to fine. 6. Resistance to the officers subjected the offender to fine and imprisonment. 7. This section related to fees. 8. The President was empowered to send officers to any district where offences against the act were likely to be committed. 9. The President was authorized to use the services of special agents, of the army and navy, or of the militia, to enforce the act. appeal was permitted to the Supreme Court.

Charles Sumner, the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, was exceedingly anxious to secure the adoption of an amendment to the original bill, which, among other things, should prevent common carriers, inn-keepers, theatre-managers, and officers or teachers of schools from distinguishing blacks from whites; should prevent the exclusion of negroes from juries; and should give federal courts exclusive cognizance of offences against it. In 1872 he offered a bill covering these grounds as an amendment to the amnesty act, but it failed of passage by a single vote. Later in the same year it was introduced in the House. On April 30, 1874, the measure was adopted in the Scnate, but rejected in the House, and in February, 1875, it was adopted in both Houses, becoming a law March 1. On Oct. 25, 1883, the Supreme Court of the United States, through Justice Bradley, decided The original civil rights bill comprised that the supplementary civil rights bill (Sumner's) was unconstitutional.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

of the army and navy are in the civil the doing away with many objectionable customs and abuses that had found their way, through the influence of politicians, into the civil service. Away back in President Jackson's time the custom was introduced of making appointments to this service a reward for party effort, and not in consequence of any particular fitwould, of course, under this plan, cause an entire change in the civil service, no faithful performance of tasks assigned or acquired experience counting as of any value in competition with party service. It can readily be seen how a system like this would demoralize most branches of the public service, how patronage, or the control of offices, would come to be a mere matter of traffic, and how it would lead to a condition of wastefulness and inefficiency in many instances. The matter was made even worse by a system of levying a tax or assessment, at each election, on all office-holders to bear party expenses, the understanding being that the payment of this tax was a condition of the retention of the office.

of Congress to the need of reform in the civil service was made in 1867. On Feb. Island, a Republican, brought forward a bill for the investigation and reorganization of that service. The bill was referred 1870 Mr. Jenckes tried to get a bill passed our new possessions: for the introduction of a system of competitive examination in the civil service,

Civil Service Beform. The civil ser- to see remedied by this Congress. It is vice is a name applied to the duties ren- a reform in the civil service of the coundered to the government other than naval try. I would have it go beyond the mere and military service. That is, all per-fixing of the tenure of office of clerks and sons employed by the government outside employes who do not require the advice and consent of the Senate to make their service. By civil service reform is meant appointments complete. I would have it govern, not the tenure, but the manner of making all appointments. There is no duty which so much embarrasses the executive and heads of departments as that of appointments; nor is there any such arduous and thankless labor for Senators and Representatives as that of finding places for constituents. The present sysness for the positions. The change of the tem does not secure the best men. and political character of an administration often not even fit men, for public place. The elevation and purification of the civil service of the government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States."

Following this was a bill called the civil service bill, which carried out the spirit of President Grant's recommendation. The first civil service commission consisted of G. W. Curtis, of New York: Joseph Medill, of Chicago; A. J. Cattell, of New Jersey; D. A. Walker, of Pennsylvania; S. B. Elliott, and J. H. Blackfair. A second commission was appointed March 1, 1883, consisting of Dorman B. Eaton, of New York; Leroy D. Thoman, of Ohio; and Dr. John B. Gregory, of Illinois. In 1900 the commission consisted of John R. Procter, John B. Har-The first attempt to call the attention low, and Mark S. Brewer. At the end of 1898 the number of persons in the classified civil service of the national govern-2 of that year, Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode ment was estimated at 83,817. See address on the "Spoils System." under CURTIS, GEORGE WILLIAM.

Civil Service, United States Colonial. to a committee, but the report of the Prof. Edward Gaylor Bourne, Professor committee when received was tabled, and of History in Yale University, writes as nothing further was done about it. In follows concerning the civil service for

Our previous annexations of territory, but this also failed. President Grant gave with the possible exception of Alaska, it the weight of his influence, and really have never involved questions of admade legislation in that regard possible. ministration essentially different from In his message to Congress, Dec. 5, 1870, those with which our public men have the President thus referred to the meas- been familiar; for, from the first settleure: "Always favoring practical reform, ment of the colonies, the occupation of I respectfully call your attention to one new land and the organization of new abuse of long standing which I would like communities have been the special task

Louisiana and Mexican cessions, merely afforded room for the natural overflow than the mother States. The wonderful results of this spontaneous process are acdemonstration that we can cope equally well with the extremely difficult and complicated task of governing large masses of alien and unwilling subjects. Yet a moment's reflection must show every one that the simple form of growth which has expanded the United States from the Alleghanies to the Pacific cannot be extended to our recent acquisitions.

Neither Cuba nor Porto Rico is likely ever to be populated by English-speaking Americans. Our ideas, no doubt, will pervade these islands to some extent, but that their civilization will cease to be Spanish is highly improbable. Their inhabitants are a civilized people, heirs, like ourselves, of a European culture, possessing a noble language, a splendid literature, and a highly developed jurisprudence. This inheritance they will never voluntarily give up, nor can they be forced to sacrifice it without tyrannical oppression. Those who think differently should study the case of French Canada, or, even better, the case of Louisiana. It would have been natural to expect, in 1803, that the inflowing tide of American immigration would soon absorb or overwhelm the scattered little settlements of French creoles, numbering in all, masters and slaves, within the bounds of the present State of Louisiana, not more than 30,000. On the contrary, French life and manners still survive, the civil law has never been displaced by the English common law, and after nearly a century, over one-sixth of speak the English language. In view of this experience how remote is the possibility that the dense population of Porto Rico will ever lose its Spanish character!

Turning to the Philippines we find a task still more widely different from any that we have ever undertaken, and far more complicated.

and most noteworthy achievement of the ranges from the Negrito head-hunters to American people. Acquisitions, like the the civilized Tagals and Visayas, who had a written language before the Spaniards came among them, to say nothing of the of our people, and the new possessions Chinese, the Chinese-Malay, and Spanishsoon became more distinctively American Malay mixtures who constitute the enterprising element in the towns. thermore, although hitherto beyond our cepted by too many of our people as a horizon, these islands are not in a remote corner of the earth like Alaska, where failure would be hidden or unnoticed, but they lie at the very meeting-place of nations. and all that we do there will be under a white light of publicity. The most energetic and ambitious powers of Europe will be our neighbors and critics.

To expect that the problem of the Philippines or of Cuba and Porto Rico can be dealt with by our ordinary methods of administration and of appointment to office is to live in a fool's paradise. Only a blind national pride can believe for a moment that the average American politician or office-seeker can deal with the situation any better than the Spanish political heelers have done. In fact, the American, with his ignorance of the language and customs and his contempt for "dagoes" and "niggers," will be even less qualified for the task. A repetition in the West Indies of the mistake of Jefferson. who committed the French and Spanish population of Louisiana to the government of Claiborne and Wilkinson, men grossly ignorant of their language, customs, institutions, and history, will make our rule less tolerable than that of Spain. A repetition in the Philippines of the government of Alaska or of South Carolina in 1869, would be a world-wide scandal, and bring more disgrace on the American name than all the fraud, stealing, and murder of the entire Reconstruction period.

As a civilized, progressive, and conthe native whites of the State cannot scientious people, we must either not attempt the work which has fallen upon our hands, or we must intrust it to the best administrative ability that the country possesses, to men not inferior in natural powers and special training to our leading army and navy officers, who will, like these officers, enjoy permanence of This archipelago is tenure, the social distinction of an honornothing less than an ethnological museum. ed profession, and the privilege of retir-Its population of 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 ing after their term of service on an al-

lowance adequate to their comfortable the general head of folk psychology. By support.

will naturally be found in the regular religious, social, and philosophical, which army, and for the transition work of any well-differentiated human group inestablishing order and restoring confi- herits from its ancestors and passes over dence they are fitted by their professional to its posterity. Into this mental world experience and discipline. But a perma- in which they live he must enter who nent military government is alien to our wishes to stand on common ground with ideas and should be established only as a final resort. The education of a soldier suspicion and hatred be made to give does not prepare him for civil administra- place to sympathy and confidence. tion. The military mind is arbitrary and entrance to this strange world, vastly unconciliatory; it is disposed to crush more remote and inaccessible to the averrather than to win: it holds life cheap. In brief, its ideals and standards are those found only through the study of language engendered by war and its necessities.

What, then, should be the nature of the special training required of candidates for administrative positions in our dependen-In thoroughness and extent, it should not be less than that demanded of our own lawyers and physicians. This Utopian? In proportion as it does, the means two or three years of distinctively professional training resting on the solid realizing what we have really undertaken foundation of a regular course of study to do. It is no more than England, Holin a college or scientific school. Starting land, France, and Germany are doing for from the same general level of preparation as the student of law or medicine, the colonial civil service candidate should devote himself to the following groups of the same contempt for our management studies: Geography and ethnology, history, economics and law, languages, re- Foreman, after an experience in Spain ligions, and folk psychology.

physical features, climate, plants, and officials that I have known, not one had economic resources of our dependencies, the most elementary notions of Tagalog and the principles of tropical hygiene, or Visaya (the native languages of the Under the head of ethnology, the elements I hilippine Islands) at the time of their of the comparative study of the races of appointment, and not one in fifty took man would be followed by a more thor- the trouble to learn either language afterough examination of the peoples of east- wards." In not one of the Spanish uniern Asia and Polynesia. The next group versities is there taught a modern Orienwould deal with the history of the rela- tal language, except Arabic, nor was there tions of Europeans with the East, and, in in 1898 a single chair devoted to colonial particular, with the history of the colo- problems, nor in the university of Manila nial systems of England, France, Holland, was there any opportunity to study the and Spain; with the tariffs and financial languages and customs of the Philippines. systems; and, finally, with the principles The civil service in the Spanish colonies, of administration, including the study of like that of the mother-country, was the civil law as developed in the Spanish purely a spoils system. No examinations codes, Mohammedan law, and the legal of any kind were required. Offices were customs of the native tribes. Between cus- the reward of fidelity to the political toms and religions the dividing line is "caciques" (bosses), and the dangers and really invisible, and this branch of the discomforts of colonial service were comwork may just as well be included under pensated for by the abundant opportuni-

this somewhat unfamiliar name we mean The nucleus for such a body of officials the study of the outfit of ideas, moral, any alien race. In no other way can age man than the Philippines, is to be and with the help of a trained scientific imagination. Translations and interpreters, at the best, leave one still outside and merely peering in through a dense and highly refracting medium.

Does all this seem impracticable and reader may be sure that he falls short of their colonial and diplomatic service. If we do less, we shall take heavy risks that European colonial authorities will have that we now have for Spain's. Mr. John and the Philippines of nearly a quarter of The work in geography should cover the a century, writes: "Of the hundreds of

among the causes of the final collapse of ter are provided for the candidates for the Spain's colonial power was the blight of Indian civil service. In London, Universpoils.

In marked contrast to Spain stands little Holland, with substantially the same problems in the East. Whatever have been the dark sides of the Dutch colonot been among them. For the last fifty years the Dutch government has required various grades of the colonial service, to be proved by passing the colonial service examinations or by the attainment of a degree in law. The candidate for the colonial service finds in Holland extensive provision for his instruction. At the University of Leyden there are professors of colonial and Mohammedan law, the Japanese and Chinese languages, of ethnography, and lecturers on the Sunda languages, on Malayan, Persian, and Turkish, on Mohammedan civilization, and religious history. Designed especially for training men for the colonial service is the Indisches Institut at Delft, where there are courses in the administrative and constitutional law of the Netherlands, Indies, the Malayan and Sunda languages, Japanese, ethnology, geography, religious legislation and customary law, the law and institutions of the Dutch Indies, and the Bata, Bali, and Madura languages. This systematic training has borne abundant fruit in the indefatigable activity of the Dutch officials, travellers, and scientific men in the collection of material and the diffusion of knowledge relating to every aspect of their colonial domain, to an extent of which the average American can have no idea. In 1895 a clerk in the Dutch colonial office published a bibliography of the literature of the Netherlands East Indies, covering only the This twenty - seven years 1866 - 1893. simple list of titles and references fills 400 octavo pages.

Turning to England, France, or Gercourses of study designed to supply such and of the Mohammedan countries. a training. At Oxford, there are teachers

ties for "chocolate" (boodle). Not least bridge, nine courses of a practical characsity College has professors and lecturers on Arabic, Persian, Pali, Hindustani, Bengali, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Tamil. and Telugu, and Indian law. Still further provision is made by King's College joining nial system, incapacity and venality have with the University in establishing a separate school of modern Oriental languages in which instruction is given in Burmese, a definite standard of proficiency for the Arabic, Japanese, modern Greek, Chinese, Persian, Russian, Turkish, Armenian, and Swahili. Candidates for the Indian service in their final examination must be examined in the Indian penal code, the language of the province in which they seek appointment, the Indian Evidence Act and the Indian Contract Act, and in any two of the following: Civil procedure, Hindu and Mohammedan law, Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, and the history of India.

France is not behind England in the effort to obtain highly qualified men to take up the responsibilities of administration in Africa and Asia. In Paris the École Libre des Sciences Politiques, founded in 1874, is designed especially to prepare students for foreign diplomatic service. Its corps of teachers is recruited from the most eminent scholars in France within and without the regular faculties. and the courses embrace administrative law, political economy, finance, commercial geography, commercial law, history, On "colonial and modern languages. questions" alone there are six lecturers. Side by side with this school of politics is the school of modern Oriental languages, a list of whose graduates is annually communicated to the ministers of war, marine, commerce, and foreign affairs. In this institution the course of study extends over three years, and instruction is provided in Arabic, written and colloquial, Persian, Russian, Turkish, Armenian, modern Greek, Chinese, Japanese, Hindustani, Roumanian, Annamese, many, we find, as we might expect, a high- Malayan, and Malagasy, in the geography, ly trained colonial service, and university history and legislation of the Far East

Germany, although a late competitor in of Hindustani, Persian, Tamil, Telugu, the field of colonial and commercial ex-Marathi, Bengalese, Turkish, and Chinese, pansion, has realized as fully as England Indian law and Indian history. In Cam- and France the importance of trained

for the study of modern Oriental languages at Berlin is one of the most systematically equipped in the world. The teaching force is made up both of Germans and of Orientals, who teach their native tongues, and includes instructors in Arabic (2), Chinese (2), Japanese (2), Gujarati, Persian, Hindustani, Syrian Arabic, Maroccan Arabic, Egyptian Arabic, Turkish (2), Swahili (2), Hausa (2), Russian and modern Greek, in the technique of the natural sciences, the hygiene of the tropics, and tropical botany. The unequalled opportunities in both Berlin and Paris for studying anthropology, ethnology, comparative religions, and all branches of geographical science need not be set forth here.

This brief review of what Holland, England, France, and Germany are doing to obtain trained men for the diplomatic and colonial service cannot fail to impress every thinking reader with the simple fact that we have entered the race for the control and development of the East far behind our rivals and critics in preparation for the work. Vastly superior to Spain in wealth and energy and progressiveness of spirit, and actuated in some measure by philanthropic impulses, we take up our task under a fearful handicap. We lack not only trained men, but the belief that training is necessary. The most ominous feature of the situation is that the controlling element among the advocates of expansion look upon a trained civil service with hostility and con-Yet, if our colonial service is sacrificed to party interests as spoils, nothing can be more certain than that we shall take up Spain's work with her methods, and that with such discredited methods we shall fall far short in our colonial administration of the disciplined and intelligent efficiency of the English and Dutch services. The consequence will be humiliation for ourselves and irritation and discontent among our depend-

Yet, supposing that the seriousness and perplexity of the problems of government in our new dependencies should convince our authorities of the need of highly trained men, where can they be found? Pending the organization of a regular system of America in the twentieth century.

men in the public service, and the seminary of preparation, the first resort should be to men of successful diplomatic experience in Spanish-speaking countries and in the Orient. A knowledge of Spanish should be insisted upon at the earliest practicable moment for every official in the West Indies and the Philippines. The events of 1898 have already given such an impulse to the study of Spanish at our colleges that before long this requirement will be as practicable as it is reasonable. For service in the Philippines a certain number of men of the highest character and thorough knowledge, and familiar with Oriental life and thought, could be recruited from the ranks of our missionaries in Asia. Suitable instruction for candidates for a colonial service in such subjects as Oriental history, colonial problems, administrative law, civil law, comparative religions, ethnology, anthropology, and folk psychology could be supplied to-day in no small degree at several of our universities. The facilities at these institutions and at others would be enlarged and adjusted in prompt response to a specific demand. In fact, in a surprisingly short time it would be entirely practicable for our government to have as candidates for appointment for the colonial service men as thoroughly equipped for intelligent and efficient administration as those at the disposal of England. France, Holland, and Germany. have just said, the most serious difficulty will not be to get the right kind of men, but to educate public opinion to demand trained men for such work. This will require resolute, persistent, and intelligent agitation, and the energetic diffusion of knowledge in regard to the nature of our task and the ways of dealing with it. In this direction a good beginning has already been made in the despatch of the Philippine Commission, and in the appointment of committees by the American Historical Association and the American Economic Association to collect informa-Much may be hoped from both tion. these committees in the way of extending our knowledge of every phase of the expansion of Europe in the nineteenth century. In the light of this knowledge, an intelligent and well-directed public opinion may guide and control the expansion

Civil War in the United States. This great struggle was actually begun when, after the attack on Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, in April, 1861, President Lincoln, recognizing the fact that a part of the people in the Union were in a state of rebellion, called for 75,000 men (April 15, 1861) to suppress the insurrection. Then an immediate arming and other preparations for the impending struggle began in all parts of the republic, and very soon hostile armies came in contact. The first overt act of war was committed by the Confederates in Charleston Harbor at the beginning of 1861 (see STAR OF THE WEST). The last struggle of the war occurred in Texas, near the battle-ground of Palo Alto, on May 13, 1865, between Confederates and the 63d United States regiment of colored troops, who fired the last volley. The last man wounded in the Civil War was Sergeant Crockett, a colored soldier. The whole number of men called into the military service of the government in the army and navy during the war was 2,656,553. Of this number about 1,490,000 men were in actual ser-Of the latter, nearly 60,000 were killed in the field and about 35,000 were mortally wounded. Diseases in camp and hospitals slew 184,000. It is estimated that at least 300,000 Union soldiers perished during the war. Fully that number of Confederate soldiers lost their lives, while the aggregate number of men, including both armies, who were crippled or permanently disabled by disease, was estimated at 400,000. The actual loss to the country of able-bodied men caused by the rebellion was fully 1,000,000.

The total cost of the war has been moderately estimated at \$8,000,000,000. This sum includes the debt which on Aug. 31, 1865, had reached \$2,845,907,626.56; the estimated value of the slaves was \$2,000,-000,000; in addition about \$800,000,000 were spent during the war by the government, mainly in war expenses, and large outlays were made by States; one estimate of the total pension bill raises this item to \$1,500,000,000. The property destroyed is beyond computation. The harmony of adopted ordinances of secession seemed

telligencer, written by a "distinguished citizen of the South, who formerly represented his State in the popular branch of Congress," and was then temporarily residing in Washington. He said a caucus of the senators of seven cotton-producing States (naming them) had been held on the preceding Saturday night, in that city, at which it was resolved, in effect, to assume to themselves political power at the South, and to control all political and military operations for the time; that they telegraphed directions to complete the seizures of forts, arsenals, customhouses, and all other public property, and advised conventions then in session, or soon to assemble, to pass ordinances for immediate secession. They agreed that it would be proper for the representatives of "seceded States" to remain in Congress. in order to prevent the adoption of measures by the national government for its own security. They also advised, ordered, or directed the assembling of a convention at Montgomery, Ala., on Feb. 15. "This can," said the writer, "of course, only be done by the revolutionary conventions usurping the power of the people, and sending delegates over whom they will lose all control in the establishment of a provisional government, which is the plan of the dictators." This was actually done within thirty days afterwards. They resolved, he said, to use every means in their power to force the legislatures of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Virginia, and Maryland into the adoption of revolutionary measures. They had already possessed themselves of the telegraph, the press, and wide control of the postmasters in the South; and they relied upon a general defection of the Southern-born members of the army and navy.

Of the 11,000,000 inhabitants in the slave-labor States at the beginning of the Civil War, the ruling class in the Souththose in whom resided in a remarkable degree the political power of those Statesnumbered about 1,000,000. Of these the large land and slave holders, whose influence in the body of 1,000,000 was almost action in the several States which first supreme, numbered less than 200,000. In all the Southern States, in 1850, less than marvellous. It was explained in a com- 170,000 held 2,800,000 out of 3,300,000 munication published in the National In- slaves. The production of the great staple,

kings, in an earthly sense, was in the hands of less than 100,000 men. The 11,-000,000 inhabitants in the slave-labor States in 1860 consisted of 6,000,000 small slave-holders, and non-slave-holders, mechanics, and laboring-men; 4,000,000 negro slaves, and 1,000,000 known in those regions by the common name of "poor white trash," a degraded population scattered over the whole surface of those States. These figures are round numbers, approximately exact according to published statistics.

Chronology of the War.—The following is a brief record of the most important of the minor events of the war, the greater ones being treated more at length under readily suggestive titles:

1860 .- Nov. 18. The Georgia Legislature voted \$100,000 for the purpose of arming the State, and ordered an election for a State convention.—29. The legislature of Vermont refused, by a vote of 125 to 58, to repeal the Personal Liberty Bill. The legislature of Mississippi voted to send commissioners to confer with the authorities of the other slave-labor States .-Dec. 6. In Maryland, a Democratic State Convention deplored the hasty action of South Carolina.—10. The legislature of Louisiana voted \$500,000 to arm the State. -22. The Crittenden Compromise voted down in the United States Senate.-24. The South Carolina delegation in Congress offered their resignation, but it was not recognized by the speaker, and their names were called regularly through the session. -31. The Senate committee of thirteen reported that they could not agree upon any plan of adjustment of existing difficulties, and their journal was laid before 17. Governor the Senate.

1861.—Jan. 2. The authorities of Georgia seized the public property of the United States within its borders.-4. Governor Pickens, having duly proclaimed the "sovereign nation of South Carolina," assumed the office of chief magistrate of the new empire, and appointed the following cabinet ministers: A. G. Magrath, Secretary of State; D. F. Jamison, Secretary the Treasury; A. C. Garlington, Secretary ber of the Confederacy by its governor .-

cotton, which was regarded as king of master-General .-- 7. The United States House of Representatives, by a vote, commended the course of Major Anderson in Charleston Harbor.—12. The five representatives of Mississippi withdrew from Congress.-14. The Ohio legislature, by a vote of 58 to 31, refused to repeal the Personal Liberty Bill.-21. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi; Benjamin Fitzpatrick and C. C. Clay, of Alabama, and David L. Yulee and Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida, finally withdrew from the United States Senate. Representatives from Alabama withdrew from Congress .-23. Representatives from Georgia, excepting Joshua Hill, withdrew from Congress. Hill refused to go with them, but resigned .- 24. The Anti-Slavery Society of Massachusetts, at its annual session, broken up by a mob.-25. Rhode Island repealed its Personal Liberty Bill by act of its legislature.-Feb. 5. John Slidell and J. P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, withdrew from the United States Senate, the representatives in the Lower House also withdrew, excepting Bouligny, under instructions from the Louisiana State Convention. Bouligny declared he would not obey the instructions of that illegal body.-11. The House of Representatives "Resolved. that neither the Congress nor the people or governments of the non-slave-holding States have a constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any slave-holding State of the Union."-28. Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, vetoed a bill for legalizing the African slave-trade.-March 16. A convention at Mesilla, Ariz., passed an ordinance of secession, and subsequently the Confederate Congress erected a terthere. - April ritorial government Virginia, Letcher. of recognized the Confederate ment. - 20. Property valued at \$25,000,-000, belonging to the United States government, lost at the Gosport navy-yard, Va. Eleven vessels, carrying 602 guns, were scuttled .- 21. The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railway taken possession of by the United States government.—23. The first South Carolina Confederate regiment started for the Poof War; C. G. Memminger, Secretary of tomac.—28. Virginia proclaimed a memof the Interior; and W. W. Harllee, Post- 30. The legislature of Virginia, by act,

blockaded by sloop-of-war Brooklyn. the Confederacy put into operation.—10. Forty-eight locomotives, valued at \$400,-Railroad, were destroyed by the Confederates at Martinsburg, Va.-July 11. The United States Senate expelled from that body James M. Mason, R. M. T. Hunter, T. L. Clingman, Thomas Bragg, Louis T. Wigfall, J. A. Hemphill, Charles B. Mitchell, W. K. Sebastian, and A. O. P. Nicholson, charged with treasonable acts.—25. The governor of New York called for 25,-000 more troops.—Aug. 16. Several newsment.—19. Secretary of State ordered that Feb. 3. Confederate Lafayette, in the Narrows, at the en-

established a State navy.-May 3. The the Confederates.-24. Count de Paris and legislature of Connecticut voted \$2,000. Duc de Chartres entered the United States 000 for the public defence.—4. The gov- service as aides to General McClellan. ernors of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Oct. 11. Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, sent. Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and other to Fort Lafayette.-15. Three steamers States met at Cleveland, O., to devise plans despatched from New York after the Confor the defence of the Western States .-- 7. federate steamer Nashville, which escaped The governor of Tennessee announced a from Charleston on the 11th.—23. The military league between the State and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus sus-Confederacy.-10. The President of the pended in the District of Columbia.-30. United States proclaimed martial law on All the state-prisoners (143) in Fort Lathe islands of Key West, the Tortugas, fayette transferred to Fort Warren. Bosand Santa Rosa.-11. The blockade of ton Harbor.-Nov. 3. Rising of Union men Charleston, S. C., established .- 13. The in eastern Tennessee, who destroy railblockade of the Mississippi River at Cairo road bridges.—Dec. 1. Loyal legislature established.—15. The legislature of Mas- of Virginia meet at Wheeling.—3. Henry sachusetts offered to loan the United C. Burnett, representative from Kentucky. States government \$7,000,000. - 20. All and John W. Reid, representative from mail-steamships on the coast, and run- Missouri, expelled from the House of Repning in connection with the Confederates, resentatives because of alleged treacherous were stopped.—21. The Confederate Con- acts. Fortifications at Bolivar Point, Galgress, at Montgomery, adjourn to meet at veston Harbor, Tex., destroyed by the Richmond, July 20. - 26. New Orleans United States frigate Santee. - 9. The Confederate Congress passed a bill ad-27. The ports of Mobile and Savannah mitting Kentucky into the Southern Conblockaded.—June 1. The postal system in federacy. — 20. Confederates destroyed about 100 miles of the North Missouri Railroad, with its stations, bridges, ties, 000, belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio fuel, water-tanks, and telegraph-poles.— 30. The banks of New York, Albany, Philadelphia, and Boston suspend specie pay-

1862.-Jan. 10. Waldo P. Johnson and Trusten Polk, of Missouri, expelled from the United States Senate.-11. Bridges of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad burned by the Confederates.—16. The Ohio legislature authorized the banks of that State to suspend specie payments.—17. papers in New York presented by the Cedar Keys, Fla., captured by Union grand jury for hostility to the govern-troops. — 30. The Monitor launched. steamer all persons leaving or entering the United ordered to leave Southampton (England) States shall possess a passport. Major Harbor; the United States gunboat Tus-Berrett, of Washington, D. C., arrested on carora, starting in pursuit, stopped by a charge of treason, and conveyed to Fort the British frigate Shannon.—5. Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, expelled from the trance of New York Harbor.—24. Trans- United States Senate. British schooner mission of Confederate journals through *Mars* captured off Florida.—8. General the mails prohibited.—Sept. 12. Col. John Hunter declared martial law throughout A. Washington, formerly of Mount Vernon, Kansas.—9-13. The House Treasury-note aide of Gen. Robert E. Lee, killed while Bill, with legal-tender clause, passed the reconnoitring in western Virginia.—18. United States Senate. Chesapeake and Bank of New Orleans suspended specie Albemarle Canal destroyed by Union payments.—21. John C. Breckinridge fled forces.—17. Confederates defeated at Sugar from Frankfort, Ky., and openly joined Creek, Ark. First regular Congress of the

son, captured on the Cumberland River.— 21. First execution of a slave-trader uncaptured by the Union troops, but burn- at ed by the Confederates on leaving it. government, and army news not to be causing an immense destruction -13. Point Pleasant, Mo., captured by itor.

Confederates assembled at Richmond.—10. to Union troops.—4. Departments of the Confederate government ordered all Union Shenandoah and Rappahannock, created. prisoners to be released.—20. Fully 4,000 Pass Christian, on the Gulf coast, taken Confederates, sent to reinforce Fort Donel- by National troops.—8. National tax bill passed the House of Representatives .-- 11. Bill for the abolition of slavery in the der the laws of the United States took District of Columbia passed the House of place at New York, in the case of N. P. Representatives.—12. General Hunter de-Gordon.—22. Martial law proclaimed over clares all the slaves in Fort Pulaski and western Tennessee .- 24. Fayetteville, Ark., on Cockspur Island free. Engagement Martinsburg, Va.-15. Confederates cut the levee on the Arkansas side 25. Telegraph lines taken possession of by of the Mississippi, near Fort Wright, published until authorized.—26. Legal property.—16. President Lincoln signed tender bill approved by the President.— the bill for the abolition of slavery 28. Confederate steamer Nashville ran the in the District of Columbia. Battle of blockade at Beaufort, N. C. Fast Day in Lee's Mills, near Yorktown.—17. Skirmish the Confederacy.-March 1. John Minor on Edisto Island.-19. Battle of Camden, Botts arrested at Richmond, Va., for trea- or South Mills, N. C.-21. Santa Fé evacson to the Confederate States. Schooner uated by the Texans. Confederate Con-British Queen captured while trying to gress at Richmond broken up and disrun the blockade at Wilmington, N. C .- persed .- 24. Destruction of the Dismal 2. Brunswick, Ga., captured by Union Swamp Canal completed.-May 1. Skirtroops.-6. President Lincoln asks Con-mish at Pulaski, Tenn., and 200 Union gress to declare that the United States troops captured. - 3. Skirmish near ought to co-operate with any States which Monterey, Tenn., and Union victory. may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, Skirmish near Farmington, Miss., and giving to such State pecuniary indem- Union victory. — 4. British steamer nity .- 8. Fort Clinch, St. Mary, Ga., and Circassian captured near Havana, Cuba. Fernandina, Fla., taken by Dupont's expe-Skirmish at Lebanon, Tenn.; the Confeddition.—10. Confederate troops from Tex- erates defeated, with the loss of 105 as occupy Santa Fé, N. M.—11. General men, their guns, and horses. The Confed-McClellan relieved of the supreme com- erates burn their gunboats on the York mand of the army, and made commander River. Battle of West Point, Va., and of the Army of the Potomac. Resolu- Union victory.--8. Union cavalry surtion recommending gradual emancipation prised and captured near Corinth, Miss. adopted by the House of Representatives. -9. Attack on Sewell's Point by the Mon-Confederates evacuate Pensacola. Pope.-18. Name of Fort Calhoun, at the Skirmish at Slater's Mills, Va. Bombard-Rip Raps, Hampton Roads, changed to ment of Fort Darling, on James River .--Fort Wool.—21. Washington, N. C., occu- 10. Craney Island abandoned by the Conpied by Union troops. Departments of federates. General Butler seized \$800,000 the "Gulf" and "South" created.—26, in gold in the office of the Netherlands Skirmish near Denver City, Col., and fifty Consulate, New Orleans, when all the for-Confederate cavalry captured.—31. Bal- eign consuls uttered a protest.—11. Pensatimore and Ohio Railroad reopened, after cola occupied by Union troops; the navybeing closed nearly a year. Confederate yard and public buildings, excepting the camp at Union City, Tenn., captured, custom-house, had been burned by the Conwith a large amount of spoils.—April 1. federates.—12. President Lincoln pro-General Banks drove the Confederates claimed that the ports of Beaufort, N. C., from Woodstock, Va. Battle at Putnam's Port Royal, S. C., and New Orleans should Ferry, Ark., and Confederate stores capt- be open to commerce after June 1.-13. ured.-2. The emancipation and compen- Natchez, Miss., surrendered to Union gunsetion resolution passed the United States boats.—17. Naval expedition up the Pa-Senate. Appalachicola, Fla., surrendered munkey River, and Confederate vessels 169

portation of troops and munitions of federates slaves of Confederates passed the United under his command. ville, Mo. ed as a port of entry.

burned.—18. Suffolk, 17 miles below Nor- camp-equipage and provisions of the Confolk, occupied by National troops.—19. federates captured.—8. Union expedition May, recorder and chief of police of New up Roanoke River started from Plymouth, Orleans, arrested and sent to Fort Jack- N. C .- 9. Confederate batteries at Hamilson .-- 22. The United States Senate organ- ton, on the Roanoke River, with steamers, ized as a High Court of Impeachment for schooners, and supplies, captured.—11. the trial of W. H. Humphreys, a United Gen. H. W. Halleck appointed commander States district judge, for treason .- 23. of all the land forces of the republic .-Confederates defeated at Lewisburg, Va. 13. National troops at Murfreesboro, 26. The government, by proclamation, took Tenn., captured by Confederate cavalry. possession of all railroads for the trans- 14. Battle of Fayetteville, Ark.; the Condefeated. — 15. war. Confiscation bill passed the United "ram" Arkansas ran past the Union flo-States House of Representatives. Hanover tilla, and reached the batteries at Vicks-Court-House, Va., captured by National burg.-17. Congress authorized the use of troops.—29. Skirmish at Pocotaligo, S. C. postage and other stamps as currency, to -June 2. General Wool transferred to the supply a deficiency of small change, and Department of Marvland, and General Dix made it a misdemeanor for any judividual ordered to Fortress Monroe.—3. National to issue a fractional paper currency, or troops landed on James Island, S. C .- 4. "shin-plasters." National troops defeat-Battle near Trentor's Creek, N. C. ed at Cynthiana, Ky.—20. National cav-Skirmish on James Island, S. C.—5. alry struck a guerilla band between Mount Artillery battle at New Bridge, near Rich- Sterling and Owensville, Ky., and scatmond; Confederates defeated .- 6. Tax tered them, taking their cannon and bill passed United States Senate. Battle horses.-22. The President issued an order of Union Church, near Harrisonburg, Va. for the seizure of supplies in all the -14. A severe battle on James Island, S. States wherein insurrection prevailed; di-C .-- 17. Battle between Union gunboats rected that persons of African descent and Confederate batteries at St. Charles, should be employed as laborers, giving on the White River, Ark., the batteries them wages; also that foreigners should being carried.—18. Confederate works at not be required to take the oath of allegi-Cumberland Gap, Tenn., occupied by Na- ance, -23. General Pope ordered to arrest tional troops.—19. An act confiscating the all disloyal citizens within the lines National troops States House of Representatives. - 20. victors in a sharp engagement near Car-Commodore Porter arrived before Vicks- mel Church.-25. The Confederates notiburg with ten mortar-boats. Free terri- fied by the President of the provisions of tory act signed by President Lincoln.-26. the confiscation act. - 22. Skirmish at High Court of Impeachment ordered Bollinger's Mills, Mo.-29. Confederates Judge Humphreys to be removed from of- driven from Mount Sterling, Ky., by fice and disqualified. Confederates de- "Home Guards." Confederate guerillas stroy their gunboats on the Yazoo River. defeated at Moore's Mills, near Fulton, Vicksburg bombarded.—28. The Mo.—30. Skirmish at Paris, Ky., when a governors of eighteen loyal States pe- part of a Pennsylvania regiment drove tition the President of the United Morgan's guerillas from the town .-- Aug. States to call out additional troops.— 1. Retaliatory order issued by the Con-30. Battle of Charles City Cross-roads.— federate government, and General Pope July 1. Defeat of Confederates at Boone- and his officers declared not to be entitled Brunswick. Ga., establish- to the consideration of prisoners of war. Skirmish Confederates attacked Newark, Mo., and at Turkey Bend, on the James River. captured seventy Union troops; the next President Lincoln calls for 600,000 addi- day the Unionists recovered everything. tional volunteers.—6. Engagement at Du- 2. Orange Court-House, Va., taken by Pope's val's Bluff.-7. Battle of Bayou de Cachi, troops. A draft of the militia to serve Ark.; the Confederates defeated. Engage- nine months was ordered by the President. ment 10 miles above Duval's Bluff; all the --5. Malvern Hills occupied by National 170

habeas corpus, in respect to all persons arrested under it, suspended; also for the arrest and imprisonment of persons who Kinderhook, Tenn.; Confederates defeat-Confederates.-12. Gallatin. Tenn., surrendered to Morgan's guerillas. Battle at Yellow Creek, Clinton co., Tenn.; Confederates defeated .-- 18. Confederate Congress reassembled at Richmond.-19. Department of the Ohio formed of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky east of the Tennessee River, and including Cumberland Cavalry expedition to Charleston, Mo.-20. Clarkesville, on the Cumberland, Tenn., surrendered to the Confederates.—21. Gallatin, Tenn., surrendered to the Confederates.-22. Catlett's Station, Va., captured by Stuart's cavalry.-24. Battle between Bloomfield and Cape Girardeau, Mo.; the Confederates were defeated.—25. Skirmish at Waterloo Bridge, Va. Combined military and naval expedition under General Curtis and Commander Davis returned to Helena, Ark., having captured the Confederate steamer Fair Play, containing a large quantity of smallarms and ammunition, also four fieldguns, and another laden with tents and baggage, and, proceeding up the Yazoo River, captured a Confederate battery of four guns, with a large quantity of powder, shot, shells, and grape.-27. Skirmish near Rienzi, Miss. Confederates routed by General Hooker at Kettle Run, near Manassas, Va.-28. Battle near Centreville, Va., by Nationals under McDowell and Sigel, and Confederates under Jackson, when the latter were defeated with a loss of 1,000 made prisoners and many Skirmish near Woodbury, Tenn.; Confederates defeated .- 29. City Point, on the James River, shelled and destroyed by Union gunboats.—30. Buckhannon, Va., entered and occupied by Confederates. Battle of Bolivar, Tenn.; Confederates Cavalry fight near Lebanon Junction, Ky. routed.—31. Skirmish at Weldon, Va.; 22. President Lincoln's preliminary Proc-

troops.—6. Battle near Kirksville, Mo.; lature of Kentucky, alarmed by Confederthe Union troops victorious.—8. Battle ate raids, adjourned from Frankfort to near Fort Fillmore, N. M.; Unionists vic- Louisville. Battle at Britton's Lane, near The privilege of the writ of Estanaula, Tenn.; Confederates defeated. Skirmish near Jackson, Tenn.; Confederates defeated. — 2. General placed in command of the defences of, and by act, speech, or writing discourage troops for the defence of, Washington, D. volunteer enlistments.—11. Skirmishes C. Martial law declared in Cincinnati. near Williamsport, Tenn., and also at Fighting between Fairfax Court-House and Washington.—3. Centreville, Va., evacued. Independence, Mo., surrendered to the ated by the Union forces.-4. Confederate steamer Oreto ran the llockade into Mobile Harbor.-6. Confederate cavalry attacked the Union outposts at Martinsburg, Va., and were repulsed.—8. General Pope relieved of the command of the Army of Virginia, and assigned to that of the Northwest. General Lee issued a proclamation to the people of Maryland. Skirmish near Cochran's Cross Roads. Miss. Restrictions on travel rescinded, and arrests for disloyalty forbidden except by direction of the judge-advocate at Washington .- 9. Confederate cavalry attacked a Union force at Williamsburg, Va., and were repulsed .- 10. Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, issued an order calling on all able-bodied men in the State to organize immediately for its defence. Confederates attacked Union troops near Gauley, Va.; the latter burned all the government property and fled. Skirmish near Covington, Ky.-11. Maysville, Ky., taken by the Confederates. Bloomfield, Mo., captured by the Confederates, and recaptured by the Unionists the next day.-12. Eureka, Mo., captured by the Nationals.-13. Confederates attacked Harper's Ferry, and the next night the National cavalry escaped from that post, and it was surrendered on the 15th.—17. Cumberland Gap, Tenn., evacuated by the Union forces. Confederate soldiers captured at Glasgow, Ky.-18. A day of fasting and prayer held by the Confederates. Prentiss, Miss., shelled burned. — 19. Confederates and Ferry. ated Harper's Confederates attacked Owensboro, Ky., and were repulsed .- 21. Sharp skirmish on the Virginia side of the Potomac near Shepherdstown, Va., and the Nationals forced back across the river with considerable loss. Confederates defeated .- Sept. 1. The legis- lamation of Emancipation for the slaves

the Confederate Congress on account of the Boston Mountains. ing him to cross the Potomac and attack hours. federates to Martinsburg. St. John's Bluff on the 2d, and reduced pulsed. Miss., and on the 4th a severe battle was Mary, Ga., shelled and destroyed by Union fought there.-5. Galveston, Tex., occu- gunboats.-10. Great Union demonstration ates evacuate Lexington, Ky.-9. Stuart's dered retaliation for the execution of ten into Pennsylvania; reached Chambers ate cruiser Alabama escaped the San Jaburg on the 10th, and on the 11th destroy- cinto at Martinique.-19. First general ed much property there.-11. General convention of "The Protestant Episcopal Wool arrived at Harrisburg and assumed Church of the Confederate States of Amercommand of the troops for the defence ica" met at Augusta, Ga.-25. Confederate of the State of Pennsylvania. Battle be- raid into Poolesville, Md. A body of 4,000 tween Harrodsburg and Danville, Ky., in Confederates attacked Newbern, but were which the Confederates were defeated.— forced to retreat in disorder.—27. Nearly 13. The Confederate Congress adjourned, all the political prisoners released from to meet again early in January, 1863.— forts and government prisons. Confedvania, Ohio, and Indiana, the Republicans General Grant's army marched towards were defeated.-15. Severe battle between Holly Springs, Miss. Confederates cross-Lexington and Richmond, in which 45,000 ed the Potomac and captured nearly two Confederates were repulsed by 18,000 Na- companies of Pennsylvania cavalry near

issued.-24. Convention of the governors tionals. There was heavy loss on both of the loval States at Altoona, Pa. Presi-sides.—18. The guerilla chief Morgan dent Lincoln suspended the privilege of dashed into Lexington, Ky., and took 125 the writ of habeas corpus in respect to prisoners.—20. In the early hours of the all persons arrested and imprisoned in morning a small Confederate force destroyany fort, camp, arsenal, military prison, ed a National train of wagons near Bardsor other place by any military authority, town, Ky., and at daylight they captor by sentence of court-martial. Engage- ured another train there .- 21. Confederment at Donaldsonville, La.-25. Commo- ates near Nashville attacked and dispersed. dore Wilkes's squadron arrived at Ber- -22. The governor of Kentucky called on muda, and he was ordered to leave in the people of Louisville to defend the mentwenty-four hours.-27. Augusta, Ky., at. aced city.-24. General Rosecrans succeedtacked by Confederates, who captured the ed General Buell in command of the army garrison and destroyed the town.-29 in Kentucky. Skirmish at Morgantown, General Buell ordered to turn over the Ky.-27. Confederates attacked and decommand of his troops to General Thomas. feated at Putnam's Ferry, Mo.-28. Bat-Warrenton, Va., taken by the Nationals.— tle near Fayetteville, Ark., where the Con-30. Retaliatory resolutions introduced into federates were defeated and chased to Skirmish the Emancipation Proclamation. Oct. 1. Snicker's Gap, Va. - Nov. 1. Artillery General Halleck sent to McClellan, urg- fight at Philomont, Va., lasting five The Confederates pursued towthe Confederates. National soldiers cross- ards Bloomfield, where another skired at Shepherdstown and drove the Con- mish ensued, lasting four hours,—4. Maj. The Western Reid Sanders, a Confederate agent, captgunboat fleet transferred from the War ured on the coast of Virginia while ento the Navy Department. National naval deavoring to escape with Confederate and military expedition sailed from Hilton despatches. National troops destroy salt-Head for St. John's River, Fla., open-works at Kingsbury, Ga.-5. The Confeded fire on the Confederate fortifications at erates attacked Nashville and were re-General Burnside superseded the works on the 3d.-3. The Confeder-General McClellan in command of the stes drove in the Union pickets at Corinth, Army of the Potomac.-9. Town of St. pied by National troops.—6. Battle of La in Memphis.—15. Army of the Potomac Vergne, Tenn.; the Confederates were de- began its march from Warrenton towards feated .-- 7. Expedition to destroy the salt- Fredericksburg .-- 17. Artillery engagement works on the coast of Florida. Confeder- near Fredericksburg. Jefferson Davis orcavalry start on their famous expedition Confederates in Missouri.-18. Confeder-14. In the State elections held in Pennsyl- erates defeated near Frankfort, Va.-28.

Hartwood.-29. General Stahl fights and nation meeting" of the opposition was routs a Confederate force near Berryville. held at Springfield, Ill., to protest against -Dec. 2. King George Court-House, Va., the President's Emancipation Proclamacaptured by National cavalry. Expedition.-8. Confederates drive Union forces tion went out from Suffolk, Va., and re- out of Springfield, Miss.-9. Exchange of captured a Pittsburg battery.-4. General 20,000 prisoners effected.-10. Cavalry from New York for New Orleans.—5. ment of Galveston. of the town of Front Royal, Va .-- 11. against the operation of the Emancipation a torpedo on the Yazoo.-13. National soldiers destroyed by the Confederates at road bridges in eastern Tennessee, with lo- Congress resolved to issue \$100,000,000 in comotives, and captured 500 prisoners and United States notes. -20. General Hunter 700 stand of arms.-23. Jefferson Davis assumes command of the Department of tory measures to be taken because of the missed from the National service.-24. and dooming him and his officers to death lieved from the command of the Army of by hanging when caught. He ordered the Potomac.-25. First regiment of negro leased or paroled before exchanged until S. C.-26. Peace resolutions offered in the teras.

Forrest near Lexington, Tenn. Emancipa- claimed opened by Beauregard and the tion jubilee of the negroes at Hilton Confederate Secretary of State. Skirmish Head, S. C.-2. Gold at New York, 1331/4 near Nashville, Tenn., and the Confed-@ 13378.-3. Department of the East erates defeated.-Feb. 1. National troops created, and General Wool assigned to occupy its command.—4. Confederates defeated States House of Representatives passed at Moorefield, W. Va. The Confederate a bill providing for the employment General Magruder declares the port of of negro soldiers.—3. Fort Galveston, Tex., opened to the commerce invested by Confederate troops, of the world. Clarkesville, Tenn., surren- were repulsed .- 4. Skirmish near Lake ders to the Union forces.-5. An "indig- Providence, La. -5. Second attack on

Banks and a part of his expedition sailed skirmish at Catlett's Station. Bombard-The National gun-Skirmish near Coffeeville, Miss.-6. Con- boat Hatteras sunk by the Alabama on federates repulsed at Cane Hill, Ark .-- the coast of Texas .-- 11. General Weit-7. California steamer Ariel captured by zel destroyed the Confederate gunboat Cotthe Alabama.—9. Concordia, on the Mis- ton on the Bayou Teché.—12. Jefferson sissippi, burned by Union troops.—10. Davis recommends the Confederate Con-National gunboats shell and destroy most gress to adopt retaliatory measures Skirmish on the Blackwater, Va., and Proclamation. - 13. Peace resolutions in-National troops pushed back to Suffolk.— troduced into the New Jersey legislature. 12. National gunboat Cairo blown up by Several boats carrying wounded Union troops surprise and capture Confederates Harpeth Shoals, on the Cumberland River. at Tuscumbia, Ala.-14. Gen. N. P. Confederate steamer Oreto (afterwards the Banks succeeded General Butler in com- Florida) runs the blockade at Mobile. mand of the Department of the Gulf, 15. National gunboat Columbia, stranded Plymouth, N. C., destroyed by Confeder- at Masonboro Inlet, N. C., burned by the ates.-15. Confederate salt-works at Yell- Confederates. Mound City, Ark., burned ville, Ark., destroyed.-21. A body of by National troops.-17. Confederate Union cavalry destroyed important rail- cruiser Oreto destroyed the brig Estelle. issued a proclamation directing retalia- the South.—22. Gen. Fitz-John Porter discourse of General Butler in New Orleans, General Burnside, at his own request, rethat no commanding officer should be re- Union soldiers organized at Port Royal, General Butler should be punished .-- 24. Confederate Congress by Mr. Foote. En-Heavy skirmish at Dumfries, Va., when gagement at Woodbury, Tenn.-27. Fort the Confederates were repulsed .-- 27. A McAllister, on the Ogeechee River, Ga., company of Union cavalry were surprised bombarded by the Montauk.-30. Union and captured at Occoquan, Va .- 31. The gunboat Isaac Smith captured in Stono Monitor sunk at sea south of Cape Hat- River, S. C.-31. Blockading squadron off Charleston Harbor attacked by Confederate 1863 .- Jan. 1. General Sullivan fought iron-clad gunboats, and the harbor pro-Franklin, Tenn. — 2.

6. The Emancipation Proclamation pub- Pa.-4. Town of Palmyra, on the Cumberlished in Louisiana.-7. Mutiny of the land, destroyed by National gunboats.-5. 100th Illinois Regiment. Confederates de- Confederate vessels detained at Liverpool clare the blockade at Galveston and Sabine by order of the British government.--6. Pass opened.—8. Circulation of the Chi- President Lincoln and family visited the cago Times suppressed .-- 10. Official denial Army of the Potomac .-- 7. Combined atthat the blockade at Charleston had been tack of iron-clad vessels on Fort Sumter; raised .-- 11. Confederates attempt to assassinate General Banks on his way to the Emperor of the French intimates his aban-Opera-house in New Orleans.—12. National currency bill passes the Senate. policy in our national affairs.—8. Raid The Jacob Bell, from China, with a cargo of Nationals through Loudon county, Va. of tea worth \$1,000,000, captured and 14. Engagement at Kelly's Ford, on the burned by the Confederate cruiser Florida. Rappahannock.—20. Great mass-meeting -14. National cavalry defeated at An- at Union Square, New York, in commemonandale. Va.-15. Confederates defeated ration of the uprising of the loyal people at Arkadelphia, Ark. - 16. Conscription in 1861.-24. National forces defeated at bill passed the United States Senate. -20. Beverly, Va. Confederates defeated on the National currency bill passed the United Iron Mountain Railroad near St. Louis. States House of Representatives. - 23. National forces rout the Confederates at United States Senate authorized the sus- Tuscumbia, Ala.—26. Destructive Union hoff captured by the Vanderbilt. Na- federate "Texan Legion" captured near President .- 26. Cherokee national council at Sand Mountain, Ga.; Confederates derepeal the ordinance of secession .- 28. feated .- 29. Fairmount, Va., captured by ordered the drafting of negroes in the Monticello, Ky.; Confederates defeated .-Department of the South. Stoughton captured dier - General

Fort Donelson by Confederates repulsed .- Knights of the Golden Circle at Reading. five out of seven National vessels disabled. donment of the European intervention policy in our national affairs.—8. Raid pension of the privilege of habeas corpus. raid on Deer Creek, Miss. Confederates—25. English-Confederate steamer Peter- defeated at Rowlesburg, Va.—27. Contional currency act approved by the Franklin, Ky.-28. Cavalry engagement Confederate steamer Nashville destroyed Confederates .- 30. Fast Day in the United by the Montauk in Ageechee River. States. Artillery engagement at Chancel-March 4. Palmyra, Mo., burned by lorsville, Va. Confederates defeated at Union gunboats.—6. General Hunter Williamsburg, Va.—May 1. Battle at Confeder- 3. Mosby's guerillas routed at Warrenates capture Franklin, Tenn.-8. Briga- ton Junction.-4. Admiral Porter takes by possession of Fort de Russy, on Red River. Moseby's cavalry at Fairfax Court-House, -6. Confederates put to flight near Tu-Twenty-three Confederate steamers pelo, Miss. Battle near Clinton, Miss. captured on the Yazoo River.-11. Gov- 15. Corbin and Grau hung at Sandusky ernor Cannon, of Delaware, declared the for recruiting within the Union lines.national authority supreme.—18. House 18. Democratic convention in New York of Representatives of New Jersey pass City expresses sympathy with Vallandigpeace resolutions.—19. Mount Sterling, ham.—22-23. Battle of Gum Swamp, N. C., Ky., taken by Confederates, and retaken --28. First negro regiment from the by Nationals on the 23d. English-Con- North left Boston.—June 1. Democratic federate steamer Georgia, laden with convention in Philadelphia sympathized arms, destroyed near Charleston.—25. Im- with Vallandigham.—3. Peace party meetpressment of private property in the Con- ing in New York, under the lead of Ferfederacy authorized.-31. General Herron nando Wood.-8. Departments of Mononappointed to the command of the Army gahela and Susquehanna created.—12. of the Frontier. Jacksonville, Fla., burn- Darien, Ga., destroyed by National forces. ed by Union colored troops and evacuated. Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, calls -April 1. Cavalry fight near Drainesville, out the militia and asks for troops from Va. 2. Farragut's fleet ravaged in Red New York to repel threatened Confederate River. Serious bread-riot in Richmond; invasion. General Gillmore in command the mob mostly women.-3. Arrest of of the Department of the South.-14.

The consuls of England and Austria dis- barded Chattanooga, Tenn., from Lookout missed from the Confederacy.-15. Presi- Mountain.-7. The British government dent Lincoln calls for 100,000 men to re- seized the Confederate "rams" building pel invasion.-19. Confederate invasion of in the Mersey, and forbid their de-Indiana.—21. Confederate cavalry defeat- parture.—10. Confederates defeated at cd at Aldie Gap, Va.—28. General Meade Blue Springs, Tenn.—17. The President succeeded General Hooker in the command orders a levy of 300,000 men, announcing of the Army of the Potomac. Bridge over that if not furnished by Jan. 1, 1864, a the Susquehanna burned. of command.—30. Martial law proclaim- federates defeated.—Nov. 1. Plot to liber-Louisville, Ky. Cavalry engagement on in Texas. -3. Confederate cavalry defeattion under the draft begins in New York Tenn. Battle of Bayou Coteau, La.—4. proclaims a retaliating policy in favor Confederate prisoners on Johnson's Islof negro soldiers. Defeat of Confederand, near Sandusky. A fleet of French ates at Winchester, Ky.—Aug. 1. Heavy steamers arrived off Brazos, Tex.—15. Corcavalry fight at Kelly's Ford, Va., pus Christi Pass, Tex., captured by Na-and Confederates defeated.—3. Governor tional troops.—18. Mustang Island, Tex., Seymour, of New York, remonstrated captured by the Nationals.--19. Gettysagainst the enforcement of the draft, be- burg battle-field consecrated as a national cause of alleged unfair enrolment. On cemetery for Union soldiers who fell in the 7th President Lincoln replied and the July battles.-26. National Thanksintimated that the draft should be car- giving Day observed .- Dec. 8. President ried out.—6. National Thanksgiving Day Lincoln issued a proclamation of amnesty. observed .- 12. Gen. Robert Toombs ex- Congress thanked General Grant and his poses the bankruptcy of the Confederacy. army, and ordered a gold medal to be -15. The Common Council of New York struck in honor of the general.-12. No-City voted \$3,000,000 for conscripts.—21. tice given that the Confederate authorities National batteries opened on Charleston, refused to receive more supplies for the -22. Beauregard protests against shelling starving Union prisoners in Richmond, Charleston .- 25. Many regiments in the Va. squares of New York City to enforce the draft; removed Sept. 5.—28. The Super-proclamation for an election in Louisiana, visors of New York county appropriate Feb. 22. A provisional free-State govern-\$2,000,000 for the relief of conscripts.— ment inaugurated at Little Rock, Ark.— Sept. 4. Bread-riot at Mobile, Ala.—11. 25. Congress thanked Cornelius Vander-One-half of James Island, Charleston Har- bilt for the gift to the government of the bor, captured by National troops.—13. steamer Vanderbilt, worth \$800,000.—26. Brilliant cavalry engagement at Culpep- The United States Circuit Court at Louiser Court-House, Va .- 21. Sharp cavalry ville, Ky., decided that guerillas were "comfight and National victory at Madison mon enemies," and that carriers could not Court-House, Va.—24. Port of Alexandria. recover at law goods stolen by such.—27. Va., officially declared to be open to trade. Ladies' Loyal League, New York, sent a

The authori- draft for the deficiency would be made. ties of the city of Philadelphia petition -30. Union meeting at Little Rock, Ark. the President to relieve General McClellan -31. Battle of Shell Mound, Tenn.: Coned in Baltimore.-July 1. Battle at Car- ate Confederate prisoners in Ohio discovlisle, Pa .- 10. Martial law proclaimed at ered .- 2. Landing of General Banks's army the Antietam battle-field.-11. Conscrip- ed near Columbia, and at Colliersville, City.—12. Martial law proclaimed in Cin- Banks takes possession of Brownsville on cinnati.-13. Yazoo City, Miss., captured the Rio Grande.-9. Gen. Robert Toombs by the Nationals.-14. Draft riots in Bos-denounces the course of the Confederate ton.—15. Riots in Boston, Brooklyn, Jer-government in a speech in Georgia.—11. sey City, Staten Island, and other places. Lord Lyons, the British minister, official--23. Engagement at Manassas Gap: 300 ly informed the United States government Confederates killed or wounded, and of a contemplated Confederate raid from ninety captured .- 30. President Lincoln Canada, to destroy Buffalo, and liberate

1864.-Jan. 11. General Banks issued a -Oct. 5. Confederates under Bragg bom- petition for general emancipation, bearing

100,000 signatures. Confederate cavalry de- erate camp on the Weldon road, and dein Savannah, Ga.-21. Nationals destroy

feated at Sevierville, Tenn. Three hundred stroyed \$500,000 worth of property at Confederate salt-kettles destroyed at St. Jarratt's Station .- 7. To this date, one Andrew's Bay, Fla.-28. Battle at Fair lieutenant-general, five major-generals. Garden, Tenn.: Confederates defeated.— twenty-five brigadiers, 186 colonels, 146 Feb. 1. The President ordered a draft, on lieutenant-colonels, 214 majors, 2,497 cap-March 10, for 500,000 men, for three tains, 5,811 lieutenants, 10,563 non-comyears or the war.-4. Colonel Mulligan missioned officers, 121,156 privates of the drove Early out of Moorefield, W. Va. Confederate army, and 5,800 Confederate -13. Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, citizens had been made prisoners by Naproclaims protection to slaves from claims tional troops. General Crook defeated the by Confederate owners.—22. Michael Hahn Confederates at Cloyd's Mountain, W. Va., elected governor of Louisiana by the loyal and fought an artillery duel on the 10th. vote. Moseby defeats Union cavalry at -16. Sortie from Fort Darling upon Gen-Drainesville.—23. Admiral Farragut began eral Butler's besieging force.—18. General a six days' bombardment of Fort Powell, Howard defeats a Confederate force at below Mobile.-March 2. Ulysses S. Grant Adairsville, Ga. Nationals defeat Confedmade lieutenant-general.-6. Confederates erates at Yellow Bayou, La., the latter hung twenty-three Union prisoners of war led by Prince Polignac. A forged Presi-(one a drummer-boy aged fifteen) at dential proclamation, calling for 400,000 Kinston, N. C.-7. Vallandigham advises more troops, was published for the purforcible resistance to United States au- pose of gold speculation. The perpetrathority.—8. New York State voted by tors (Howard and Mallison) were sent over 30,000 majority for the soldiers to Fort Lafavette.-26. Major-General voting law.—9. Colored troops under Colo- Foster takes command of the Department nel Cole captured Suffolk, Va.-15. Pres- of the South. Louisiana State Constituident Lincoln calls for 200,000 men in tional Convention adopts a clause aboladdition to the 500,000 called for Feb. 1. ishing slavery.-27. Eight steamers and -16. Governor of Kentucky remonstrates other shipping burned at New Orleans by against employing slaves in the army. incendiaries.-30. McPherson had a sharp Arkansas votes to become a free-labor encounter at the railroad near Marietta, State.-17. General Grant assumes com- Ga., taking 400 prisoners, with a railroad mand of all the armies of the republic. train of sick and wounded Confederates .--Fort de Russy blown up by the National June 1. To this date the Nationals had forces.-28. Louisiana State Constitution- taken from the Confederates as naval al Convention met at New Orleans.—31. prizes, 232 steamers, 627 schooners, 159 Longstreet's army, after wintering in east- sloops, twenty-nine barks, thirty-two ern Tennessee, retired to Virginia.—April brigs, fifteen ships, and 133 yachts and 10. Confederates seized and blew up Cape small craft; in all, 1,227 vessels, worth Lookout light-house, N. C.-13. New York \$17,000,000.-2. Heavy artillery firing and Senate passes the soldiers' voting bill by skirmishing at Bermuda Hundred. United a unanimous vote.—16. Ohio Superior States gunboat Water Witch surprised and Court decides the soldiers' voting law captured in Ossabaw Sound, Ga .- 6. Genconstitutional. Surprise and defeat of eral Hunter occupied Staunton, Va.—9. Confederates at Half Mountain, Ky., by Blockade-runner Pervensey run ashore by Colonel Gallup.—17. Women's bread riot the supply-steamer Newbern, and taken; worth, with cargo, \$1,000,000.—13. The the State salt-works near Wilmington, N. United States House of Representatives C., worth \$100,000.—25. The offer of repealed the Fugitive Slave law.—17. 85,000 100-days' men by the governors of Near Atlanta 600 Confederate conscripts Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and fled to the Union lines.—22. Battle of Iowa accepted by the President.-May 2. Culp's Farm, Ga.-24. Maryland Constitu-Ohio National Guard, 38,000 strong, retional Convention passed an emancipation port for duty.-4. Colonel Spear, 11th clause.-25. General Pillow, with 3,000 Pennsylvania Cavalry, departed on a raid Confederates, repulsed at Lafayette, Tenn. from Portsmouth, Va., captured a Confed- -27. General Carr defeated the Confeder-

Chase, of the Treasury, resigned his office. -July 1. General Sherman captured 3,000 prisoners near Marietta, Ga.-3. General Sherman occupied Kenesaw Mountain at daylight.—4. A national salute of doubleshotted cannon fired into Petersburg, Va. -5. The Confederates in Jackson flanked and driven out by General Slocum. Gen. Bradley Johnson, with 3,000 Confederate troops, crossed the Potomac into Maryland .- 9. Governor Brown, of Georgia, called out the reserve militia, from fifteen in Geneva, Switzerland, adopted resolutions of sympathy with the United States and approved the emancipation measure. President Lincoln, in a proclamation, put forth his plan for reorganizing the disorganized States .- 12. Confederates approached within 5 miles of the Patent Office at Washington and were repulsed with heavy loss.—13-14. Gen. A. J. Smith defeated the Confederates under Forrest, Lee, and Walker, in five different engagements, in Mississippi, killing and wounding over 2,000.—15. Six steamers burned at St. Louis by incendiaries.—16. Gold in New York rose to 284. General Rousseau burned four store-houses and their contents of provisions at Youngsville, Ala.-17. General Slocum defeated the Confederates at Grand Gulf, Miss.-18. Rousseau sent out raiders on the Atlantic and Montgomery Railway, who destroyed a large section of it, defeated 1,500 Confederates in a battle, and captured 400 conscripts. The President called for 300,000 volunteers within fifty days, the deficiency to be made up by drafts.-20. General Asboth captured a Confederate camp for conscripts in Florida .- 21. Henderson, Ky., attacked by 700 guerillas.—22. General Rousseau reached Sherman's lines near Atlanta, having in fifteen days traversed 450 miles, taken and paroled 2,000 prisoners, killed and wounded 200, captured 800 horses and mules, and 800 negroes, destroyed 31 miles of railroad, thirteen depots, some cars and engines, and a great quantity of cotton, provisions, and stores.

ates near St. Charles, Mo.-30. Secretary \$40,000.-29. General Canby enrolled all citizens in the Department of the Gulf, and expelled the families of Confederate soldiers .- Aug. 1. Confederates defeated by General Kelly at Cumberland, Md.-2. General Banks enrolled into the service all the negroes in the Department of the Gulf between eighteen and forty years of age .- 9. An ordnance-boat, laden with ammunition, was blown up at City Point. James River, killing fifty persons, wounding 120, and destroying many buildings. -15. Commodore Craven, on the Niagara, to fifty-five years of age. A mass-meeting seized the Confederate cruiser Georgia, near Lisbon.-18. The Confederate cruiser Tallahassec, after great depredations on the sea, gets into Halifax, N. S.; but, having secured some coal, was ordered out of the harbor and ran the blockade into Wilmington.-23. Nearly all the 5th Illinois Volunteers captured near Duval's Bluff by Shelby.-29. General Hunter superseded in command of the Department of western Virginia by General Crook .--Sept. 7. Confederates defeated at Reedyville, Tenn., by Colonel Jourdan, with about 250 Pennsylvania cavalry.-8. The Confederate General Price crossed the Arkansas River at Dardanelles, on his way to Missouri.-14. Governor Brown, by proclamation, withdrew the Georgia militia, 15,000 strong, from the Confederate army at Atlanta.-19. Confederate passengers seized the steamers Island Queen and Parsons on Lake Erie, with the intention of capturing the United States gunboat Michigan; but the latter captured the whole party; the Queen was sunk and the Parsons was abandoned. A Confederate force of 1,500 captured a train worth \$1,000,000 at Cabin Creek, Kan.-26. The Confederate governor (Allen) of Louisiana wrote to the Confederate Secretary of War that the time had arrived for them to "put into the army every able-bodied negro as a soldier."-29. The United States steam-packet Roanoke, just after passing out of Havana, Cuba, admitted on board three boat-loads of men claiming to be passengers, who seized the vessel, put the passengers on board another ves-Louisiana State Convention adopted a con- sel, went to Bermuda, burned the steamer stitution abolishing slavery .-- 26. A gun- there, and went ashore .-- 30. The Confedboat expedition on Grand Lake, I.a., de- erate General Vaughan driven out of his stroyed many boats of the Confederates, works at Carroll Station, Tenn., by Genand on the 27th destroyed saw-mills worth eral Gillem.—Oct. 3. John B. Meigs, Sheri-

employment of slaves as soldiers.-7. Commander Collins, in the gunboat Wachusett, ran down and captured in the harbor of Bahia, Brazil, the Confederate cruiser Florida.-10. Maryland adopted a new constitution which abolished slavery.-12. It was announced that all the regimental flags taken from the Nationals in the Department of Arkansas and the Gulf had been retaken while on their way to Richmond.-13. Some of the negro Union soldiers, prisoners of war, having been set at work in the trenches by the Confederates, General Butler put eighty-seven Confederate prisoners of war at work, under the fire of Confederate shells, at Dutch Gap.—17. The governors of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Missouri held a conference at Augusta, Ga., and resolved to strengthen the Confederate army with white men and negroes.-18. Some of the feminine nobility of England and Confederate women opened a fair in Liverpool for the benefit of the Confederate cause.—22. General Auger, about this time, put in practice an effective way of defending National army trains on the Manassas Gap Railway ates residing within the Union lines.—25. Osage River; captured Generals Marmaduke and Cabell, and 1,000 men, and sent the remainder flying southward. — 28. General Gillem defeated the Confederates at Morristown, Tenn., taking 500 prisoners and thirteen guns.-31. Plymouth, N. C., taken by Commander Macomb.-Nov. 5. Forrest, with artillery, at Johnsville, Tenn., destroyed three "tin-clad" gunboats and seven transports belonging to the Nationals.-8. Gen. George B. McClellan resigns his commission in the National A flag-of-truce fleet of eighteen steamers departed from Hampton Roads for the Savannah River, to effect an exchange of 10,000 prisoners. The exchange began Nov. 12 by Colonel Mulford near

dan's chief engineer in the Shenandoah ed by General Breckinridge, near Bull's Valley, having been brutally murdered by Gap, Tenn., who took all his artillery, some guerillas, all the houses within a trains, and baggage.—16. Confederates radius of 5 miles were burned in retalia- surprised and captured Butler's pickettion.—6. A Richmond paper advocated the line at Bermuda Hundred.—19. The President, by proclamation, raised the blockade at Norfolk, Va., and Pensacola and Fernandina, Fla.-22. Hood advances from near Florence, Ala., towards Nashville, with 40,000 Confederate troops. - 24. Thanksgiving Day observed in the Army of the Potomac, when 59,000 lbs. of turkeys, sent from the North, were consumed. About 36,000 lbs. were sent to Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah Valley .--25. An attempt was made by Confederate agents to burn the city of New York by lighting fires in rooms hired by the incendiaries in fifteen of the principal hotels. General Dix, in the morning, ordered all persons from the Confederate States to register themselves at the provost-marshal's office, and declared the incendiaries to be spies, who, if caught, would be immediately executed .- 29. General Foster co-operated with General Sherman as he approached the sea from Atlanta.—Dec. 2. The Pope declined to commit himself to the Confederate cause. Up to this time sixty-five blockade-running steamers had been taken or destroyed in attempts to reach Wilmington, N. C., the vessels and cargoes being worth \$13,000,000.-6. Milfrom guerillas, by placing in each train, in roy defeated the Confederates near Murconspicuous positions, eminent Confeder- freesboro, Tenn.-8. Confederate plot to burn Detroit discovered .- 15. Rousseau, General Pleasonton, in pursuit of Price at Murfreesboro, defeated Forrest, who in Missouri, attacked him near the Little lost 1,500 men.-17. To keep out improper persons from Canada, the Secretary of State issued an order that all persons entering the United States from a foreign country must have passports, excepting emigrants coming direct from sea to our ports.-19. The President issued a call for 300,000 volunteers, any deficiency to be made up by a draft on Feb. 5, 1865. Colonel Mulford reached Fortress Monroe with the last of the 12,000 Union prisoners he was able to obtain by exchange.-21. Admiral Farragut made viceadmiral.-27. Completion of the destruction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Corinth to below Okolona, by a raiding force sent out by General Dana.

1865.—Jan. 6. A fleet of transports and Fort Pulaski.-13. General Gillem defeat- 9,000 troops, under General Terry, sailed

give charitable aid to Confederates in Sa-New York with supplies for the suffering citizens of Savannah.—15. Confederate nost at Pocotaligo Bridge, S. C., taken by the Nationals, and the (railroad) bridge saved .- 16. Magazine in captured Fort Fisher exploded and killed or wounded about 300 National troops. Another vessel left New York laden with provisions for the suffering citizens of Savannah. The policy of Jefferson Davis unsparingly Richmond.—17. The monitor Patapsco blown up by a torpedo at Charleston and sunk, with seven officers and sixty-five men.-18. Three fine blockade-runners of the fall of Fort Fisher, and were captured.—23. The main ship-channel at Savannah was opened.-25. Jefferson Davis proclaimed March 10 a day for a public fast.-26. This day was observed as a festival in Louisiana, by proclamation of Governor Hahn, in honor of the emancipation acts in Missouri and Tennessee.-Feb. 1. The legislature of Illinois ratified the emancipation amendment to the national Constitution; the first to do so. John S. Rock, a negro of pure blood, admitted to practise as a lawyer in the Supreme Court of the United States; the first.-2. Gen. Robert E. Lee made commander-in-chief of the Confederate forces.-4. Lieutenant-Commander Cushing, with fifty-one men, in four boats, destroyed cotton valued at \$15,000 at All Saints, N. C.—5. Harry Gilfloating ice-140 miles in forty-eight purpose.-6. A number of soldiers in Davis to stop the war.—7. The Confeder-

from Fort Monroe for an attack on Fort men had been supported by the national Fisher.—10. Meeting in Philadelphia to government, at a cost of \$113,500; and that 50,000 freedmen were at work under vannah. On the 14th two vessels left him, and 15,000 others under military rule.-16. By permission of the Confederate authorities, vessels were allowed to take cotton from Savannah to New York to purchase blankets for Confederate prisoners: the first two vessels of the fleet arrived at New York with cargoes valued at \$6,000,000. Confederate iron-works in the Shenandoah Valley destroyed by National troops.—18. General Lee wrote a letter to a Confederate Congressman declaring that assailed in the Confederate Congress at the white people could not carry on the war, and recommending the employment of negroes as soldiers.-21. Generals Crook and Kelly seized in their beds at Cumberland, Md., and carried away priswent into the Cape Fear River, ignorant oners by Confederate guerillas .- 22. The divisions of Terry and Cox enter Wilmington, N. C., evacuated by the Confederates. -24. John Y. Beall, of Virginia, hanged as a spy at Fort Lafayette, N. Y., He was one of the pirates who tried to seize the Michigan on Lake Erie .- 25. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston supersedes Beauregard in command of the Confederate forces in North Carolina.-March 1. Admiral Dahlgren's flag-ship Harvest Moon blown up by a torpedo and sunk; only one life lost. New Jersey rejects the emancipation amendment to the national Constitution .- 2. The Confederates at Mobile fire twenty-four shots at a flag-of-truce steamer. A secret council of Confederate leaders in Europe ended at Paris this day .--8. Battle near Jackson's Mills, N. C., in which the Confederates captured 1,500 mor's camp broken up and himself capt- Nationals and three guns.-10. Up to this ured at Moorefield, W. Va., by Lieuten- day Sherman's march through the Caroant-Colonel Whittaker, who marched over linas has resulted in the capture of fourmountains and across streams filled with teen cities, the destruction of hundreds of miles of railroad and thousands of bales hours—with 300 picked cavalry for the of cotton, the taking of eighty-five guns, 4.000 prisoners, and 25,000 animals, and Early's army send a petition to Jefferson the freeing of 15,000 white and black refugees; also the destruction of an immense ste Senate rejected the plan to raise 200,- quantity of machinery and other property. 000 negro soldiers. Of 500 Confederate -18. The Confederate Congress adjourned prisoners at Camp Chase, Ohio, ordered sine die. It was their final session. One of for exchange, 260 voted to remain pris- their latest acts was to authorize the oners, preferring their good treatment raising of a negro military force.-25. R. there.—13. Superintendent Conway, in C. Kennedy hanged at Fort Lafayette for charge of free labor in Louisiana, reported having been concerned in the attempt to that, during the year 1864, 14,000 freed- burn the city of New York .- 27. General

Bay. Of her crew, four were killed and at Havana hoisted the American flag. six wounded. The Milwaukee, having when the Confederate sympathizers there sunk in shallow water, kept up her firing. -30. The amount of cotton taken at Sa-Hatteras, and about 500 soldiers perished. ours have in foreign ports.-13. An order -April 1. Newbern, N. C., fired in several from the War Department announced places by incendiaries; little harm done, that it would stop all drafting and re-



FORT LAFATETTE.*

* Fort Lafayette was built in the narrow strait between Long Island and Staten Island, known as "The Narrows," at the entrance to the harbor of New York. During the Civil War it was used as a prison for persons disaffected towards the national govpersons discreted towards the national government. On Dec. 1, 1868, the fort was partially destroyed by fire, and the place has since been used for the storage of ordnance supplies.

Steele encounters and defeats 800 Con- review of Union troops in Richmond took federates at Mitchell's Fork .- 28. Moni- place .- 9. Secretary Stanton ordered a sator Milwaukee blown up and sunk by a lute of 200 guns at West Point, and at torpedo in Mobile Bay; only one man in- each United States post, arsenal, and dejured. The monitor Osage blown up and partment and army headquarters, for sunk the next day by a torpedo in Mobile Lee's surrender.-10. The American consul threatened to mob him, but were prevented by the authorities.-11. A proclamavannah reported at 38.500 bales, of which tion was issued to the effect that hereafter 6,000 bales were Sea Island.—31. The all foreign vessels in American ports were transport General Lyon burned off Cape to have exactly the same treatment that

cruiting in the loval States. curtail military expenses, and discontinue restrictions on commerce and trade as soon as possible. Raleigh. N. C., occupied by National cavalry. - 14. The colored men of eastern Tennessee presented a petition in the State Senate for equality before the law and the elective franchise. Four National vessels-two gunboats, a tug, and a transport - blown up by torpedoes in Mobile Bay.-15. General Saxton called a

Battle of Big Mulberry Creek, Ala.; Con- mass-meeting at Charleston, and William federates defeated by Wilson.-2. The Lloyd Garrison addressed it. - 18. The Confederates at Richmond blow up their Confederate prisoners at Point Lookout, forts and "rams" preparatory to evac- 22,000 in number, express, by resolutions. uating the city.-3. Rejoicing throughout their abhorrence of the assassination of the loyal States because of the evacuation President Lincoln.-22. General Hancock of Richmond by the Confederate troops reported that nearly all of the command and flight of the Confederate government. of Moseby, the guerilla chief, had surren-National troops enter Petersburg at 3 A.M. dered, and some of his men were hunting -4. President Lincoln sent a despatch for him to obtain the \$2,000 reward offerdated "Jefferson Davis's late residence in ed for him .-- 26. Booth, the murderer of Richmond," and held a reception in that President Lincoln, found in a barn belongmansion.—8. The last of the state-prison- ing to one Garnett, in Virgina, 3 miles ers in Fort Lafavette discharged. First from Port Royal, with Harrold, an accomplice, and refused to surrender. The barn was set on fire, and Booth, while trying to shoot one of his pursuers, was mortally wounded by a shot in the head, fired by Sergeant Corbett, and died in about four hours.-27. General Howard issued an order to the citizens along the line of march of Sherman's army to the national capital to the effect that they were to

CIVILIZED TRIBES-CLAIBORNE

keep at home; that foraging was stopped: he went to England to seek redress. After marauders punished.-28. The steamer rimanded Lord Baltimore for violating Sultana, with 2,106 persons on board, royal commands in driving Claiborne from mostly United States soldiers, blew up, Kent Island. In the spring of 1635 Claitook fire, and was burned at Memphis. borne despatched a vessel for trading, Only about 700 of the people were saved. prepared to meet resistance. The Mary--29. President Johnson removed all relanders sent out two armed vessels under strictions on commerce not foreign in all Cornwallis, their commissioner, or counterritory east of the Mississippi, with cillor, to watch for any illegal traders specified exceptions.

designation of the Cherokee, Chickasaw, The latter sent an armed boat, under the Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole nations of command of Ratcliffe Warren, a Virginian, Indians, all now located in the Indian to recapture the vessel. Cornwallis met TERRITORY (q. v.). For details, see their Warren with one of his vessels in a har-

respective titles.

lawyer; born in Natchez, Miss., April his men were killed; also one of Cornwal-24. 1809; admitted to the Virginia bar; lis's crew. This event caused intense exand represented Mississippi in Congress in citement. The first Maryland Assembly, 1835-38. He published Life and Corre- which had convened just before the event, spondence of Gen. John A. Quitman; Life decreed "that offenders in all murders and Times of Gen. Sam. Dale; and Missis- and felonies shall suffer the same pains sippi as a Province, a Territory, and a and forfeitures as for the same crimes in State. He died in Natchez, Miss., May 17, England." A requisition was made upon

lonial politician; born in Westmoreland, borne might go to England to justify his England, about 1589; appointed survey- conduct before the home government. A or of the Virginia plantations under the court of inquiry—held three years after-London company in 1621. In 1627 the wards to investigate the matter—resulted governor of Virginia gave him author- in a formal indictment of Claiborne, and ity to explore the head of Chesapeake a bill of attainder passed against him. Bay; and in 1631 Charles I. gave him a Thomas Smith, next in rank to Warren, license to make discoveries and trade with was hanged. Claiborne, who was now the Indians in that region. With this treasurer of Virginia, retaliated against authority, he established a trading-post Maryland by stirring up civil war there, on Kent Island, in Chesapeake Bay, not and, expelling Gov. Leonard Calvert far from the site of Annapolis. Lord Baltimore claimed jurisdiction over In 1651 Claiborne was appointed, by the Kent and other islands in the bay, Clai- council of state in England, one of the borne refused to acknowledge his title, commissioners for reducing Virginia to having, as he alleged, an earlier one from obedience to the commonwealth ruled by the King. Baltimore ordered the arrest Parliament; and he also took part in of Claiborne. Two vessels were sent for governing Maryland by a commission. the purpose, when a battle ensued between He was soon afterwards made secretary them and one owned by Claiborne. The of the colony of Virginia, and held the Marylanders were repulsed, and one of office until after the restoration of montheir number was killed. Claiborne was archy (1660) in England. Claiborne was indicted for and found guilty of construc- one of the court that tried the captured tive murder and other high crimes, and followers of NATHANIEL BACON (q. v.). fled to Virginia. Kent Island was seized He resided in New Kent county, Va., until and confiscated by the Maryland authori- his death, about 1676. ties. Sir John Harvey, governor of Virginia, refused to surrender Claiborne, and jurist; born in Sussex county, Va., in

that supplies were to be bought; and all the King heard his story he severely repwithin the bounds of their province. On Civilized Tribes, THE FIVE, the official April 23 they seized Claiborne's vessel. bor (May 10), and captured it after a Claiborne, John Francis Hamtramck, sharp fight, in which Warren and two of Governor Harvey for the delivery of Clai-Claiborne, or Clayborne, WILLIAM, co- borne. That functionary decided that Clai-When (1645), assumed the reins of government.

Claiborne, WILLIAM CHARLES COLE,

CLAP-CLARK

1775; became a lawyer, and settled in ciety of Dorchester. He died in Boston. Tennessee, where he was appointed a ter- Mass., Feb. 2, 1691. ritorial judge. In 1796 he assisted in framing a State constitution, and was a



WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

member of Congress from 1797 to 1801. In 1802 he was appointed governor of the Mississippi Territory, and was a commissioner, with Wilkinson, to take possession of Louisiana when it was purchased from France. On the establishment of a new government in 1804, he was appointed governor; and when the State of Louisiana was organized he was elected governor, serving from 1812 to 1816. In Senator, but was prevented from taking his seat on account of sickness. He died in New Orleans, La., Nov. 23, 1817.

Clark, ABRAHAM, signer of the Declaration of Independence; born in Elizabethtown, N. J., Feb. 15, 1726; was a strongminded and energetic man. Bred a farmer. he taught himself mathematics and a knowledge of law; and from his habit of giving legal advice gratuitously he was called "the poor man's counsellor." Mr. Clark was a member of the committee of public safety in Elizabethtown, and was appointed (June 21, 1776), one of the five representatives of New Jersey in the Continental Congress, where he voted for and signed the Declaration of Independence. He served in Congress (excepting a single session) until near the close of 1783. He was one of the commissioners of New Jersey who met at Annapolis in 1786 for the purpose of arranging national commercial intercourse which led to the formation of the national Constitution the following year, in which labor he was chosen to be a participant; but ill-health compelled him to decline. In 1790 he was made a member of the second national Congress, and retained his seat until a short time before his death in Rahway, N. J., Sept. 15, 1794.

Clark, ALVAN, optician; born at Ashfield, Mass., March 8, 1804, a descendant of the captain of the Mayflower. He showed a genius for art in early youth, and became an engraver and portrait-painter. In 1835 he relinquished engraving and set up a studio for painting in Boston. He was over forty years of age before he became practically interested in telescopemaking. Owing to the extraordinary acuteness of his vision, his touch, and the latter year he became United States his unlimited patience, he was specially skilful in grinding lenses of enormous size. Just before the Civil War he produced object-glasses equal, if not superior, Clap, Roger, pioneer; born in Salcomb, to any ever made. One, 18 inches in England, April, 1609; settled in Dorches- diameter, then the largest ever made, went ter, Mass., with Maverick and others in to Chicago. It revealed twenty stars, 1630; was representative of the town in hitherto unseen by mortal eyes, in the 1652-66, and also held a number of mil- nebula of Orion. With his sons, Mr. Clark itary and civil offices. In 1665-86 he was established a manufactory of telescopes at captain of Castle William. He wrote a Cambridge. They have produced some of memorial of the New England worthies, extraordinary power. In 1883 they comand other Memoirs, which were first pub-pleted a telescope for the Russian governlished in 1731 by Rev. Thomas Prince, and ment which had a clear aperture of 30 later republished by the Historical So- inches and a magnifying power of 2,000

CLARK

diameters. It was the largest in the world, given command of the battle-ship Oregon, for which they were paid \$33,000. At the then at San Francisco, under orders to time of his death, in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 19, 1887, Mr. Clark was engaged in making a telescope for the Lick Observatory, California, having a lens 36 inches in diameter. After his death the business was carried on by his sons.

Clark. CHARLES EDGAR. naval officer; born in Bradford, Vt., Aug. 10, 1843; was



CHARLES KOGAR CLARK.

trained in the naval academy in 1860-63, becoming ensign in the latter year. In 1863-65 he served on the sloop Ossipee, given command of the Monterey. He held etc. this post till March, 1898, when he was People's Society of.

hurry her around Cape Horn to the vicinity of Cuba. He made the now famous run of 14,000 miles to Key West in sixtyfive days, arriving at his destination on May 26. This was the longest and quickest trip of any battle-ship afloat. Despite her long voyage, the Oregon immediately joined Admiral Sampson's squadron. Captain Clark's excellent discipline was evident in the effective work against the Spanish fleet at Santiago. In company with the Brooklyn, he gave chase to the Vizcaya, the Colon, and the flag-ship of Admiral Cervera, the Maria Teresa, and aided in the destruction of each. In 1899 Captain Clark was assigned to duty at the navy-yard, Philadelphia.

Clark. Francis Edward, clergyman: born of New England parents in Aylmer, Quebec, Sept. 12, 1851; studied at Kimball Union Academy, in Meriden, Conn.; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1873, and studied theology at the Andover Seminary; and became pastor of the Williston Congregational Church, Portland, Me., Oct. 19, 1876. In this church, on Feb. 2, 1881, he founded the Society of Christian Endeavor, which has spread throughout the world. In 1883 he became pastor of the Phillips Congregational Church in South Boston, but in 1887 he resigned that charge to become president and participated in the battle of Mobile of the United Society of Christian En-Bay, Aug. 5, 1864, and the bombardment deavor, and editor of the Golden Rule, the of Fort Morgan, Aug. 23. He was official organ of the society. He is the promoted lieutenant in 1867; lieutenant- author of World-Wide Endeavor; Our commander in 1868; commander in 1881; Journey Around the World; The Great and captain, June 21, 1896; and was Secret; A New Way Around an Old World, See CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR, YOUNG

CLARK, GEORGE ROGERS

Clark, or Clarke, George Rogers, mil- ians to make war on the American fronitary officer; born near Monticello, Albe- tiers. Under the authority of the State marle co., Va., Nov. 19, 1752; was a land of Virginia, and with some aid from it surveyor, and commanded a company in in money and supplies, Clark enlisted 200 Dunmore's war against the Indians in men for three months, with whom he em-1774. He went to Kentucky in 1775, and barked at Pittsburg, and descended to the took command of the armed settlers there. site of Louisville, where thirteen families, It was ascertained in the spring of 1778 following in his train, located on an islthat the English governor of Detroit and in the Ohio (June, 1778). There (Hamilton) was inciting the Western Ind- Clark was joined by some Kentuckians,

the old French settlements near the Mississippi. The expeditionists were nearly



GBORGE ROGERS CLARE.

starved when they reached the town. Taken entirely by surprise, the inhabitants submitted (July 4, 1778) without resistance. Cahokia and two other posts near also submitted. In the possession of the commandant of Kaskaskia were found letters directing him to stimulate the Indians to hostilities. Clark established friendly relations with the Spanish commander at St. Louis, across the Mississippi. The French inhabitants in that region, being told of the alliance between France and the United States, became friendly to the Americans. The Kaskaskians, and also those of Vincennes, on the Wabash, took an oath of allegiance to Virginia, and Clark built a fort at the Falls of the Ohio, the germ of Louisville. The Virginia Assembly erected the conquered country, embracing all the territory north of the Ohio claimed as within their limits, into the country of Illinois, and ordered 500 men to be raised for its defence. Commissioned a colonel, Clark successfully labored for the pacification of the Indian tribes. Learning that Governor Hamilton, mur, were those men led on to the banks of Detroit, had captured Vincennes. Clark of the Little Wabash, which we reached

and, descending the river some distance 1779), and recaptured it (Feb. 20). He farther, hid his boats and marched to at- also intercepted a convoy of goods worth tack Kaskaskia (now in Illinois), one of \$10,000, and afterwards built Fort Jefferson, on the west side of the Mississippi. The Indians from north of the Ohio, with some British, raided in Kentucky in June, 1780, when Clark led a force against the Shawnees on the Grand Miami, and defeated them with heavy loss at Pickaway. He served in Virginia during its invasion by Arnold and Cornwallis; and in 1782 he led 1,000 mounted riflemen from the mouth of the Licking, and invaded the Scioto Valley, burning five Indian villages and laying waste their plantations. The savages were so awed that no formidable war-party ever afterwards appeared in Kentucky. Clark made an unsuccessful expedition against the Indians on the Wabash with 1,000 men in 1786. His great services to his country in making the frontiers a safe dwellingplace were overlooked by his countrymen, and he died in poverty and obscurity, near Louisville, Ky., Feb. 18, 1818. See JEF-FERSON, THOMAS.

Capture of Vincennes.-The story of the capture of Vincennes by the "Hannibal of the West" is thus told in his Memoirs:

Everything being ready, on Feb. 5, after receiving a lecture and absolution from the priest, we crossed the Kaskaskia River with 170 men, marched about 3 miles and encamped, where we lay until the [7th], and set out. The weather wet (but fortunately not cold for the season) and a great part of the plains under water several inches deep. It was difficult and very fatiguing marching. My object was now to keep the men in spirits. I suffered them to shoot game on all occasions, and feast on it like Indian war-dancers. each company by turns inviting the others to their feasts, which was the case every night, as the company that was to give the feast was always supplied with horses to lay up a sufficient store of wild meat in the course of the day, myself and principal officers putting on the woodsmen, shouting now and then, and running as much through the mud and water as any of them. Thus, insensibly, without a murled an expedition against him (February, on the 13th, through incredible difficulties,

holding any consultation about it, or suffering anybody else to do so in my presence: ordered a pirogue to be built immediately, and acted as though crossing the water would be only a piece of diversion. As but few could work at the pirogue at a and marched on in high spirits. . . . time, pains were taken to find diversion was finished, manned, and sent to explore the Little Wabash, with private instructions what report to make, and, if possible. to find some spot of dry land. They found about half an acre, and marked the made a very favorable report.

a warm, moist day for the season. The Camp, which I knew would spend the channel of the river where we lay was whole day and ensuing night, as the vesabout 30 yards wide. A scaffold was sels would pass slowly through the bushes. built on the opposite shore (which was The loss of so much time, to men halfabout 3 feet under water), and our bag- starved, was a matter of consequence. I gage ferried across and put on it. Our would have given now a great deal for loads at the scaffold, by which time the I returned but slowly to the troops, givtroops were also brought across, and we ing myself time to think. On our arrival, began our march through the water. . . .

in the course of this ferrying business, as they called it. A little antic drummer af- to those near me to do as I did: immeforded them great diversion by floating diately put some water in my hand, on his drum, etc. All this was greatly en-poured on powder, blackened my face,

far surpassing anything that any of us pitch that they soon took Post Vincennes. had ever experienced. Frequently the di-divided the spoil, and before bedtime were versions of the night wore off the far advanced on their route to Detroit. thoughts of the preceding day. We form- All this was, no doubt, pleasing to those ed a camp on a height which we found of us who had more serious thoughts. . . . on the bank of the river, and suffered our We were now convinced that the whole of troops to amuse themselves. I viewed the low country on the Wabash was this sheet of water for some time with drowned, and that the enemy could easily distrust; but, accusing myself of doubt- get to us, if they discovered us, and wishing, I immediately set to work, without ed to risk an action; if they did not, we made no doubt of crossing the river by some means or other. Even if Captain Rogers, with our galley, did not get to his station agreeable to his appointment, we flattered ourselves that all would be well,

The last day's march through the wafor the rest to keep them in high spirits, ter was far superior to anything the . . . In the evening of the 14th our vessel Frenchmen had an idea of. They were backward in speaking; said that the nearthe drowned lands on the opposite side of est land to us was a small league called the Sugar Camp, on the bank of the [river?]. A canoe was sent off, and returned without finding that we could pass. I went in her myself, and sounded the watrees from thence back to the camp, and ter; found it deep as to my neck. I returned with a design to have the men trans-Fortunately, the 15th happened to be ported on board the canoes to the Sugar borses swam across, and received their a day's provisions or for one of our horses. all ran to hear what was the report. Ev-By evening we found ourselves en- erv eve was fixed on me. I unfortunately camped on a pretty height, in high spirits, spoke in a serious manner to one of the each party laughing at the other, in con- officers. The whole were alarmed without sequence of something that had happened knowing what I said. I viewed their confusion for about one minute, whispered couraged; and they really began to think gave the war-whoop, and marched into the themselves superior to other men, and that water without saying a word. The party neither the rivers nor the seasons could gazed, and fell in, one after another, withstop their progress. Their whole conver- out saying a word, like a flock of sheep. sation now was concerning what they I ordered those near me to begin a favorwould do when they got about the enemy. ite song of theirs. It soon passed through They now began to view the main Wabash the line, and the whole went on cheeras a creek, and made no doubt but such fully. I now intended to have them transmen as they were could find a way to cross ported across the deepest part of the wait. They wound themselves up to such a ter; but, when about waist deep, one of

the men informed me that he thought he son among us. The whole gave a cry of felt a path. We examined, and found it approbation, and on we went. This was to be uneasy at our situation. They begged that they might be permitted to go by, I feared that many of the most weak could well account for this piece of obstinacy, and give satisfactory reasons to myself or anybody else why I denied a proposition apparently so easy to execute and of so much advantage; but somenot be done, and it was not done.

The most of the weather that we had on this march was moist and warm for the season. This was the coldest night we had. The ice, in the morning, was from one-half to three-quarters of an inch thick near the shores and in still water. The morning was the finest we had on our march. A little after sunrise I lectured the whole. What I said to them I forget, but it may be easily imagined by a person that could possess my affections for them at that time. I concluded by informing them that passing the plain that was then in full view and reaching the their fatigue, that in a few hours they for object, and immediately stepped into way.

so, and concluded that it kept on the high- the most trying of all the difficulties we est ground, which it did; and, by taking had experienced. I generally kept fifteen pains to follow it, we got to the Sugar or twenty of the strongest men next my-Camp without the least difficulty, where self, and judged from my own feelings there was about half an acre of dry what must be that of others. Getting ground, at least, not under water, where about the middle of the plain, the water we took up our lodging. The Frenchmen about mid-deep, I found myself sensibly that we had taken on the river appeared failing; and, as there were no trees nor bushes for the men to support themselves in the two canoes to town in the night. would be drowned. I ordered the canoes They said that they would bring from to make the land, discharge their loading, their own houses provisions, without a and play backward and forward with all possibility of any persons knowing it; diligence, and pick up the men; and, to that some of our men should go with encourage the party, sent some of the them as a surety of their good conduct: strongest men forward, with orders, when that it was impossible we could march they got to a certain distance, to pass the from that place till the water fell, for word back that the water was getting shalthe plain was too deep to march. Some low, and when getting near the woods to of the [officers?] believed that it might cry out, "Land!" This stratagem had its be done. I would not suffer it. I never desired effect. The men, encouraged by it, exerted themselves almost beyond their ability; the weak holding by the stronger. ... The water never got shallower, but continued deepening. Getting to woods, where the men expected land, the thing seemed to tell me that it should water was up to my shoulders; but gaining the woods was of great consequence. All the low men and the weakly hung to the trees, and floated on the old logs until they were taken off by the canoes. The strong and tall got ashore and built fires. Many would reach the shore, and fall with their bodies half in the water, not being able to support themselves without it.

This was a delightful dry spot of ground of about ten acres. We soon found that the fires answered no purpose, but that two strong men taking a weaker one by the arms was the only way to recover him; and, being a delightful day, it soon did. But, fortunately, as if designed by Proviopposite woods would put an end to dence, a canoe of Indian squaws and children was coming up to town, and took would have a sight of their long-wished- through part of this plain as a nigh It was discovered by our canoes the water without waiting for any reply. as they were out after the men. They A huzza took place. As we generally gave chase, and took the Indian canoe, marched through the water in a line, be- on board of which was near half a quarfore the third entered I halted, and called ter of a buffalo, some corn, tallow, ketto Major Bowman, ordering him to fall tles. etc. This was a grand prize, and was in the rear with twenty-five men, and invaluable. Broth was immediately made, put to death any man who refused to and served out to the most weakly with march, as we wished to have no such per- great care. Most of the whole got a lit-

the weakly, jocosely saying something days before openly declared, in council cheering to their comrades. This little with the British, that he was a brother refreshment and fine weather by the after- and friend to the Big Knives. noon gave new life to the whole. Crossing were favorable circumstances; and, as a narrow, deep lake in the canoes, and there was but little probability of our remarching some distance, we came to a maining until dark undiscovered, I decopse of timber called the Warrior's Isl- termined to begin the career immediately, and. We were now in full view of the and wrote the following placard to the fort and town, not a shrub between us, at about 2 miles' distance. Every man now feasted his eyes, and forgot that he had suffered anything, saying that all that had passed was owing to good policy and nothing but what a man could bear; and that a soldier had no right to think, etc.—passing from one extreme to another. which is common in such cases. It was now we had to display our abilities. The plain between us and the town was not a perfect level. The sunken grounds were covered with water full of ducks. We observed several men out on horseback. shooting them, within a half-mile of us, and sent out as many of our active young Frenchmen to decoy and take one of these men prisoner in such a manner as not to alarm the others, which they did. The information we got from this person were a good many Indians in town.

ably in a few hours. We knew that noth- ourselves into certain destruction or suc-

tle; but a great many gave their part to chief, the Tobacco's son, had but a few inhabitants:

> "TO THE INHABITANTS OF POST VINCENNES: "Gentlemen,-Being now within 2 miles of your village with my army, determined to take your fort this night, and not being willing to surprise you, I take this method to request such of you as are true citizens and willing to enjoy the liberty I bring you to remain still in your houses; and those, if any there be, that are friends to the King will instantly repair to the fort, and join the hair-buyer general, and fight like men. And if any such as do not go to the fort shall be discovered afterwards, they may depend on severe punishment. On the contrary, those who are true friends to liberty may depend on being well treated; and I once more request them to keep out of the streets. For every one I find in arms on my arrival I shall treat him as an enemy.

" (Signed)

I had various ideas on the supposed was similar to that which we got from results of this letter. I knew that it those we took on the river, except that could do us no damage, but that it would of the British having that evening com- cause the lukewarm to be decided, encourpleted the wall of the fort, and that there age our friends, and astonish our enemies. . . . We anxiously viewed this messenger Our situation was now truly critical- until he entered the town, and in a few no possibility of retreating in case of de- minutes could discover by our glasses some feat, and in full view of a town that stir in every street that we could penehad, at this time, upward of 600 men trate into, and great numbers running or in it-troops, inhabitants, and Indians. riding out into the commons, we sup-The crew of the galley, though not fifty posed, to view us, which was the case. men, would have been now a reinforce- But what surprised us was that nothing ment of immense magnitude to our little had yet happened that had the appeararmy (if I may so call it), but we would ance of the garrison being alarmed-no not think of them. We were now in the drum nor gun. We began to suppose that situation that I had labored to get our- the information we got from our prisoners selves in. The idea of being made prison-was false, and that the enemy already er was foreign to almost every man, as knew of us, and were prepared. . . . A they expected nothing but torture from little before sunset we moved, and disthe savages, if they fell into their hands. played ourselves in full view of the town, Our fate was now to be determined, prob- crowds gazing at us. We were plunging ing but the most daring conduct would cess. There was no midway thought of. insure success. I knew that a number We had but little to say to our men, ex-of the inhabitants wished us well, that cept inculcating an idea of the necessity many were lukewarm to the interest of of obedience, etc. We knew they did not either, and I also learned that the grand want encouraging, and that anything

possible for such a number—perfectly cool, under proper subordination, pleased attached to their officers. They all declared that they were convinced that an implicit obedience to orders was the only thing that would insure success, and hoped that no mercy would be shown the person that should violate them. Such language as this from soldiers to persons in our station must have been exceedingly agreeable. We moved on slowly in full view of the town; but, as it was a point of some consequence to us to make ourselves appear as formidable, we, in leaving the covert that we were in, marched and countermarched in such a manner that we appeared numerous. In raising volunteers in the Illinois, every person that set about the business had a set of colors to the amount of ten or twelve pairs. These were displayed to the best advantage; and, as the low plain we marched through was not a perfect level, but had frequent risings in it 7 or 8 feet higher than the common level (which was covered with water), and as these risings generally ran in an oblique direction to the town, we took the advantage of one of them, marching through the water under it, which completely prevented our being numbered. But our colors showed considerably above the heights, as they were fixed on long poles procured for the purpose, and at a distance made no despicable appearance; and, as our young Frenchmen had, while we lay on the Warrior's Island, decoyed and taken several fowlers with their horses, officers were mounted on these horses, and rode about, more completely to deceive the enemy. In this manner we moved, and directed our march in such a way as to suffer it to be dark before we had advanced more than half-way to the town. We then suddenly altered our direction, and crossed ponds where they could not have suspected us, and at about eight o'clock gained the heights back of the town. As there was yet no hostile appearance, we were impatient to have the cause unriddled.

might be attempted with them that was tion, and took possession of the strongest part of the town.

The firing now commenced on the fort, with the prospect before them, and much but they did not believe it was an enemy until one of their men was shot down through a port, as drunken Indians frequently saluted the fort after night. The drums now sounded, and the business fairly commenced on both sides. forcements were sent to the attack of the garrison, while other arrangements were making in town. . . . We now found that the garrison had known nothing of us: that, having finished the fort that evening, they had amused themselves at different games, and had just retired before my letter arrived, as it was near roll-call. The placard being made public, many of the inhabitants were afraid to show themselves out of the houses for fear of giving offence, and not one dare give ingiven him, which they brought with them formation. Our friends flew to the commons and other convenient places to view the pleasing sight. This was observed from the garrison, and the reason asked, but a satisfactory excuse was given; and, as a part of the town lay between our line of march and the garrison, we could not be seen by the sentinels on the walls. Capt. W. Shannon and another being some time before taken prisoners by one of their [scouting parties], and that evening brought in, the party had discovered at the Sugar Camp some signs of us. They supposed it to be a party of observation that intended to land on the height some distance below the town. Captain Lamotte was sent to intercept them. It was at him the people said they were looking, when they were asked the reason of their unusual stir. Several suspected persons had been taken to the garrison; among them was Mr. Moses Henry. Mrs. Henry went, under the pretence of carrying him provisions, and whispered him the news and what she had seen. Mr. Henry conveyed it to the rest of his fellow-prisoners, which gave them much pleasure, particularly Captain Helm, who amused himself very much during the siege, and, I believe, did much damage.

Ammunition was scarce with us, as the most of our stores had been put on Lieutenant Bayley was ordered, with four-board of the galley. Though her crew teen men, to march and fire on the fort. was but few, such a reinforcement to The main body moved in a different direc- us at this time would have been invaluable

in many instances. But, fortunately, at ures of their cannon were frequently shut, the time of its being reported that the for our riflemen, finding the true direcwhole of the goods in the town were to tion of them, would pour in such volleys be taken for the King's use (for which when they were opened that the men the owners were to receive bills), Colonel could not stand to the guns. Seven or Legras, Major Bosseron, and others had eight of them in a short time got cut buried the greatest part of their powder down. Our troops would frequently abuse and ball. This was immediately produced, the enemy, in order to aggravate them to and we found ourselves well supplied by open their ports and fire their cannon, those gentlemen.

for his friendly disposition; and, as we night, as the greater part of our men lay were sufficiently strong ourselves, we wish- within 30 yards of the walls, and in a sel on the subject in the morning; and, within the walls, and much more experias we knew that there were a number of enced in that mode of fighting. . . . Some-Indans in and near the town that were times an irregular fire, as hot as possiour enemies, some confusion might happen ble, was kept up from different directions if our men should mix in the dark, but for a few minutes, and then only a conhoped that we might be favored with his tinual scattering fire at the ports as counsel and company during the night, usual; and a great noise and laughter which was agreeable to him.

rounded, and the firing continued without if they had only fired on the fort a few intermission (except about fifteen minutes minutes for amusement, and as if those a little before day) until about nine continually firing at the fort were only o'clock the following morning. kept up by the whole of the troops, join- this kept the garrison constantly alarmed. ed by a few of the young men of the town. They did not know what moment they who got permission, except fifty men kept might be stormed or [blown up!], as as a reserve. . . . I had made myself fully they could plainly discover that we had acquainted with the situation of the fort flung up some intrenchments across the and town and the parts relative to each. streets, and appeared to be frequently very The cannon of the garrison was on the busy under the bank of the river, which upper floors of strong block-houses at each was within 30 feet of the walls. The angle of the fort, 11 feet above the sur- situation of the magazine we knew well. face, and the ports so badly cut that many Captain Bowman began some works in of our troops lay under the fire of them order to blow it up, in case our artillery within 20 or 30 yards of the walls. They should arrive; but, as we knew that we did no damage, except to the buildings of were daily liable to be overpowered by the town, some of which they much shat- the numerous bands of Indians on the tered; and their musketry, in the dark, river, in case they had again joined the employed against woodsmen covered by enemy (the certainty of which we were houses, palings, ditches, the banks of the unacquainted with), we resolved to lose river, etc., was but of little avail, and no time, but to get the fort in our posdid no injury to us except wounding a session as soon as possible. If the vessel man or two. As we could not afford to did not arrive before the ensuing night, lose men, great care was taken to preserve we resolved to undermine the fort, and them sufficiently covered, and to keep up fixed on the spot and plan of executing a hot fire in order to intimidate the enemy this work, which we intended to commence as well as to destroy them. The embras- the next day.

that they might have the pleasure of The Tobacco's son, being in town with cutting them down with their rifles, fifty a number of warriors, immediately mus- of which, perhaps, would be levelled the tered them, and let us know that he moment the port flew open; and I bewished to join us, saying that by the lieve that, if they had stood at their armorning he would have 100 men. He tillery, the greater part of them would received for answer that we thanked him have been destroyed in the course of the ed him to desist, and that we would coun- few hours were covered equally to those immediately commenced in different parts The garrison was soon completely sur- of the town, by the reserved parties, as It was regularly relieved. Conduct similar to

were inimical had left the town and But, on considering the matter, they must neighborhood. ued to hover about it, in order, if possible, to make his way good into the fort. Parties attempted in vain to surprise him. A few of his party were taken, one of garrison.... The firing immediately comwhich was Maisonville, a famous Indian partisan. Two lads that captured him tied him to a post in the street, and fought from behind him as a breastwork, supposing that the enemy would not fire at them for fear of killing him, as he would alarm them by his voice. The lads were ordered, by an officer who discovered them at their amusement, to untie their prisoner, and take him off to the from the fort. A loop-hole then could guard, which they did, but were so inhuman as to take part of his scalp on the way. There happened to him no other As almost the whole of the persons who were most active in the department of Detroit were either in the fort or with Captain Lamotte, I got extremely uneasy for fear that he would not fall into our power, knowing that he would go off, if he could not get into nine o'clock on the morning of the 24th. the fort in the course of the night. Finding that, without some unforeseen accident, the fort must inevitably be ours, and that a reinforcement of twenty men, although considerable to them, would not be of great moment to us in the present situation of affairs, and knowing that we had weakened them by killing or wounding many of their gunners, after some deliberation, we concluded to risk the reinforcement in preference of his going again among the Indians. The garrison had at least a month's provisions; and, if they could hold out, in the course of that time he might do us much damage. A little before day the troops were withdrawn from their positions about the fort, except a few parties of observation, and the firing totally ceased. Orders were given, in case of Lamotte's approach, not to alarm or fire on him without a certainty of killing or taking the whole. In less than a quarter of an hour, he passed within 10 feet of an officer and a party that lay concealed. Ladders were flung over to them; and, as they mounted them, our party shouted. Many of them fell from the top of the walls-some within, and others back; but, as they were not fired on, they all returned the following answer:

The Indians of different tribes that got over, much to the joy of their friends. Captain Lamotte contin- have been convinced that it was a scheme of ours to let them in, and that we were so strong as to care but little about them or the manner of their getting into the menced on both sides with double vigor; and I believe that more noise could not have been made by the same number of Their shouts could not be heard men. for the fire-arms; but a continual blaze was kept around the garrison, without much being done, until about daybreak, when our troops were drawn off to posts prepared for them, about 60 or 70 yards scarcely be darkened but a rifle-ball would pass through it. To have stood to their cannon would have destroyed their men, without a probability of doing much service. Our situation was nearly similar. It would have been imprudent in either party to have wasted their men, without some decisive stroke required it.

Thus the attack continued until about Learning that the two prisoners they had brought in the day before had a considerable number of letters with them, I supposed it an express that we expected about this time, which I knew to be of the greatest moment to us, as we had not received one since our arrival in the country; and, not being fully acquainted with the character of our enemy, we were doubtful that those papers might be destroyed, to prevent which I sent a flag [with a letter] demanding the garrison.

The following is a copy of the letter which was addressed by Colonel Clark to Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton on this occasion:

"SIR.—In order to save yourself from the impending storm that now threatens you, I order you immediately to surrender yourself, with all your garrison, stores, etc., For, if I am obliged to storm, you may depend on such treatment as is justly due to a mur-derer. Beware of destroying stores of any kind or any papers or letters that are in your possession, or hurting one house in town; for, by Heavens! if you do, there shall be no mercy shown you.
" (Signed) G. R. CLARK."

The British commandant immediately

"Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton begs leave to acquaint Colonel Clark that he and his garrison are not disposed to be awed into any action unworthy British subjects."

The firing then—says Clark—commenced warmly for a considerable time; and we were obliged to be careful in preventing our men from exposing themselves too much, as they were now much animated, having been refreshed during the flag. They frequently mentioned their wishes to storm the place, and put an end to the business at once. . . . The firing was heavy through every crack that could be discovered in any part of the fort. Several of the garrison got wounded, and no possibility of standing near the embrasures. Towards the evening a flag appeared with the following proposals:

"Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton proposes to Colonel Clark a truce for three days, during which time he promises there shall be no defensive works carried on in the garrison, on condition that Colonel Clark shall observe, on his part, a like cessation of any defensive work—that is, he wishes to confer with Colonel Clark as soon as can be, and promises that whatever may pass between them two and another person mutually agreed upon to be present shall remain secret till matters be finished, as he wishes that, whatever the result of the conference may be, it may tend to the honor and credit of each party. If Colonel Clark makes a difficulty of coming into the fort, Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton will speak to him by the gate.

"(Signed) HENRY HAMILTON.

" (Signed) HENRY HAMILTON.
" February 24th, 1779."

I was at a great loss to conceive what reason Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton could have for wishing a truce of three days on such terms as he proposed. Numbers said it was a scheme to get me into their possession. I had a different opinion and no idea of his possessing such sentiments, as an act of that kind would infallibly ruin him. Although we had the greatest reason to expect a reinforcement in less than three days, that would at once put an end to the siege, I yet did not think it prudent to agree to the proposals, and sent the following answer:

"Colonel Clark's compliments to Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton, and begs leave to inform him that he will not agree to any terms other than Mr. Hamilton's surrendering himself and garrison prisoners at discretion. If Mr. Hamilton is desirous of a conference with Colonel Clark, he will meet him at the church with Captain Helm.

" (Signed)
" February 24th, 1779."

G. R. C.

We met at the church, about 80 yards from the fort, Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton, Major Hay, superintendent of Indian affairs, Captain Helm, their prisoner, Major Bowman, and myself. The conference began. Hamilton produced terms of capitulation, signed, that contained various articles, one of which was that the garrison should be surrendered on their being permitted to go to Pensacola on parole. After deliberating on every article, I rejected the whole. He then wished that I would make some proposition. I told him that I had no other to make than what I had already madethat of his surrendering as prisoners at discretion. I said that his troops had behaved with spirit; that they could not suppose that they would be worse treated in consequence of it; that, if he chose to comply with the demand, though hard, perhaps the sooner the better; that it was in vain to make any proposition to me: that he, by this time, must be sensible that the garrison would fall; that both of us must [view?] all blood spilt for the future by the garrison as murder; that my troops were already impatient, and called aloud for permission to tear down and storm the fort. If such a step was taken, many, of course, would be cut down; and the result of an enraged body of woodsmen breaking in must be obvious to him. It would be out of the power of an American officer to save a single man. Various altercation took place for a considerable time. Captain Helm attempted to moderate our fixed determination. I told him he was a British prisoner; and it was doubtful whether or not he could, with propriety, speak on the subject. Hamilton then said that Captain Helm was from that moment liberated, and might use his pleasure. I informed the captain that I would not receive him on such terms; that he must return to the garrison, and await his fate. I then told Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton that hostilities should not commence until five minutes after the drums gave the alarm. We took our leave, and parted but a few steps, when Hamilton stopped, and politely asked me if I would be so kind as to give him my reasons for refusing the garrison any other terms than those I had offered. I told him I had no ob-

jections in giving him my real reasons, which were simply these; that I knew the greater part of the principal Indian partisans of Detroit were with him; that I wanted an excuse to put them to death or otherwise treat them as I thought proper; that the cries of the widows and the fatherless on the frontiers, which they had occasioned, now required their blood from my hand; and that I did not choose to be so timorous as to disobey the absolute commands of their authority, which I looked upon to be next to divine; that I would rather lose fifty men than not to empower myself to execute this piece of business with propriety; that, if he chose to risk the massacre of his garrison for their sakes, it was his own pleasure; and that I might, perhaps, take it into my head to send for some of those widows to see it executed. Major Hay paying great attention, I had observed a kind of distrust in his countenance, which in a great measure influenced my conversation during this time. On my concluding, "Pray, sir," said he, "who is it that you call Indian partisans?" "Sir," I replied, "I take Major Hay to be one of the principal." I never saw a man in the moment of execution so struck as he appeared to be, pale and trembling, scarcely able to stand. Hamilton blushed, and, I observed, was much affected at his behavior. Major Bowman's countenance sufficiently explained his disdain for the one and his sorrow for the other. . . . Some moments elapsed without a word passing on either side. From that moment my resolutions changed respecting Hamilton's situation. I told him that we would return to our respective posts; that I would reconsider the matter, and let him know the result. No offensive measures should be taken in the mean time. Agreed to; and we parted. What had passed being made known to our officers, it was agreed that we should moderate our resolutions.

In the course of the afternoon of the 24th the following articles were signed, and the garrison capitulated:

"I. Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton engages to deliver to Colonel Clark Fort Sackville, as it is at present, with all the stores, etc.

it is at present, with all the stores, etc.
"II. The garrison are to deliver themselves
as prisoners of war, and march out with their
arms and accourtements, etc.

"III. The garrison to be delivered up at

ten o'clock to-morrow.

"IV. Three days' time to be allowed the garrison to settle their accounts with the inhabitants and traders of this place.

"V. The officers of the garrison to be allowed their necessary baggage, etc.

"Signed at Post St. Vincent [Vincennes], 24th of February, 1779.

"Agreed for the following reasons: the remoteness from succor; the state and quantity of provisions, etc.; unanimity of officers and men in its expediency; the honorable terms allowed; and, lastly, the confidence in a generous enemy.

"(Signed) HENRY HAMILTON,
"Lieut.-Gov. and Superintendent."

The business being now nearly at an end, troops were posted in several strong houses around the garrison and patrolled during the night to prevent any deception that might be attempted. The remainder on duty lay on their arms, and for the first time for many days past got some rest. . . . During the siege, I got only one man wounded. Not being able to lose many, I made them secure themselves well. Seven were badly wounded in the fort through ports. . . . Almost every man had conceived a favorable opinion of Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton-I believe what affected myself made some impression on the whole; and I was happy to find that he never deviated, while he stayed with us, from that dignity of conduct that became an officer in his situation. The morning of the 25th approaching, arrangements were made for receiving the garrison [which consisted of seventynine men], and about ten o'clock it was delivered in form; and everything was immediately arranged to the best advantage.

Clark, John Bullock, military officer: born in Madison county, Ky., April 17, 1802; went to Missouri in 1818; admitted to the bar in 1824; commanded a regiment in the Black Hawk War in 1832; and subsequently led the force which drove the Mormons out of Missouri. In 1857-61 he was a Democratic member of Congress. At the beginning of the Civil War he joined the Confederate army; was made a brigadier - general; and commanded the Missouri troops till seriously wounded in August, 1861. During the remainder of the war he was a member of the Confederate Congress, and at the conclusion of hostilities resumed law practice at Fayette, Mo., where he died, Oct. 29, 1885.

caster, Pa., in 1787; educated at St. reign of Queen Anne; and settled in New Mary's College, in Baltimore; made an York. When Governor Cosby died he was assistant topographical engineer, with the rank of captain, April 1, 1813; served in the War of 1812-15, in building defences on the Delaware River; and after the war devoted himself to literature. His publications include Naval History of the man; born in Hanover, N. H., April 4, United States from the Commencement of the Revolutionary War; and Sketches of the Naval History of the United States. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1860.

in Virginia, Aug. 1, 1770; removed to what is now Louisville, Ky., in 1784. He troit; and Anti-Slavery Days. He died was appointed an ensign in the army in 1788; promoted lieutenant of infantry in 1792; and appointed a mem- settlers of Newport, R. I., in 1639; became ber of Captain Lewis's expedition to the constable of the new plantation in 1640, mouth of the Columbia River in 1804. and treasurer in 1647. He was elected The success of the expedition was largely as an assistant to the president in 1648, due to his knowledge of Indian habits. and when the president-elect, William Cod-Afterwards he was made brigadier-gen- dington, failed to enter upon his office eral for the Territory of upper Louisiana; in 1813-21 was governor of the Mississippi against him, Clarke, who was a repub-Territory; and in 1822-38 superintend- lican, was chosen by the assembly as present of Indian affairs in St. Louis. died in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1, 1838. See CLARK, GEORGE ROGERS; LEWIS, MERI-

Clarke, SIR ALURED, military officer; born in 1745; joined the British army in Revolutionary War was lieutenant-colonel of the 7th Foot. When the British cipline of his troops and his courtesy to a settlement at Pocasset in 1638. A preachdied in September, 1832.

in North Carolina; went to Georgia in in 1649. Mr. Clarke was persecuted while 1774, where he became a captain in 1776, visiting friends in Massachusetts, and and fought both British and Indians on the frontiers. He was an active leader in the war for independence, and was the colony, where he remained nearly largely instrumental in the capture of twelve years, and returned (1663) with a Augusta, Ga., in 1781. He fought many second charter for Rhode Island. battles and made several treaties with the resumed his pastorate at Newport, where Indians; but in 1794 he was accused of for three successive years he was deputya design to establish an independent government among the Creeks, where he had include Ill News from New England; or a settled in violation of law. He died in Narrative of New England's Persecution. Wilkes county, Ga., Dec. 15, 1799.

Clarke, George, colonial governor; born

Clark, Thomas, author; born in Lan- in England; came to America during the proclaimed governor pro tem. by the council, and later was commissioned lieutenant-governor by the British government. He died in Chester, England, in 1763.

Clarke, JAMES FREEMAN, author-clergy-1810; graduated at Harvard College in 1829, and at Cambridge Divinity School in 1833. His publications relating to the United States include History of the Cam-Clark, WILLIAM, military officer; born paign of 1812, and Defence of General William Hull for the Surrender of Dein Jamaica Plains, Mass., June 8, 1888.

> Clarke, or Clerke, JEREMY, one of the and to answer certain accusations brought He ident-regent, and served as such till the following May.

Clarke, John, clergyman; born in Bedfordshire, England, Oct. 8, 1609; emigrated to Boston in 1637, but, espousing the cause of ANNE HUTCHINSON (q, v_{\cdot}) , 1765; came to America, and during the and claiming full toleration in religious belief, he was obliged to flee. He was welcomed to Providence by Roger Williams. took Savannah, Ga., he was placed in com- He was one of the company who gained mand of the city, and by the strict dis- Rhode Island from the Indians, and began the inhabitants won their good will. He er of the Gospel, he founded, at Newport (1664), the second Baptist church in Clarke, ELIJAH, military officer; born America. He was treasurer of the colony driven out of the colony. He accompanied Williams to England in 1651 as agent for governor of the colony. His publications He died in Newport, R. I., April 20, 1676.

Clarke, RICHARD H., lawyer; born in

CLARKE—CLAY

uated at Georgetown College, 1847; admitted to the bar in 1848. He is the author of an illustrated History of the Catholio Church in the United States, etc.

Clarke, ROBERT, publisher; born in Scotland, May 1, 1829; settled in Cincinnati, O., in 1840. He edited Col. George Rogers Clarke's Campaign in the Illinois in 1778-79; Captain James Smith's Captivity, and Pioneer Biographies. He is the author of The Prehistoric Remains which were found on the Site of the City of raids on the northern border. At the Cincinnati, with a Vindication of the Cin-close of the war, hearing that a reward cinnati Tablet. He died in Cincinnati, was offered for his capture, he surrender-Aug. 6, 1899.

Warwickshire, England, in 1599. He was the author of A True and Faithful Account of the Four Chiefest Plantations of the English in America; and New Dcscription of the World, etc. He died in 1682.

Clarke, THOMAS CURTIS, engineer; born in Newton, Mass., in 1827; graduated at Harvard in 1848; specialist in bridge and railroad engineering. He died in New York City, June 15, 1901.

Clarke, WALTER, colonial governor; deputy-governor of Rhode Island in 1675-67; governor in 1676-79; deputy in 1679-86; and then governor again. 1687 he was compelled to surrender the government into the hands of the royal governor who had been commissioned in England; and in 1688 became a member of the governor's council under the new commission. In 1696, eight years after the overthrow of the royal governor, he was again elected governor, but after two years resigned.

Clay, Cassius Marcellus, diplomatist; born in Madison county, Ky., Oct. 19, 1810; son of Green Clay; was graduated at Yale College in 1832. He became a lawyer; was a member of the Kentucky legislature in 1835, 1837, and 1840. In June, 1845, he issued, at Lexington, Ky., the first number of the True American, a weekly anti-slavery paper. In August his

Washington, D. C., July 3, 1827; grad-major-general of volunteers, and was United States minister to Russia from 1863 to 1869.

Clay, CLEMENT CLAIBORNE, lawyer; born in Huntsville, Ala., in 1819; graduated at the University of Alabama in 1835; admitted to the bar in 1840; elected United States Senator in 1853 and 1859: was expelled in 1861; and elected to the Confederate Senate. In 1864 he was a secret Confederate agent to Canada, and participated in laying the plans for the ed himself, and was a prisoner with Jef-Clarke, Samuel, clergyman; born in ferson Davis in Fort Monroe; was released in 1866; and resumed the practice of law at Huntsville, Ala., where he died, Jan. 3, 1882.

> Clay, GREEN, military officer; born in Powhatan county, Va., Aug. 14, 1757. Before he was twenty years old he emi-



GREEN CLAY.

press was seized by a mob, after which grated to Kentucky, where he became a it was printed in Cincinnati and publish- surgeon, and laid the foundation of a forted at Lexington, and afterwards at Louis- une. He represented the Kentucky disville. Mr. Clay was a captain in the war trict in the Virginia legislature, and was with Mexico, and was made prisoner in a member of the Virginia convention that January, 1847. In 1862 he was appointed ratified the national Constitution.

constitution in 1799. Mr. Clay served that post, he defended it against an atlong in the Kentucky legislature. In the tack by British and Indians under Genspring of 1813 he led 3,000 Kentucky vol- eral Proctor and Tecumsch. He died in unteers to the relief of FORT MEIGS Kentucky, Oct. 31, 1826.

also assisted in framing the Kentucky (q. v.); and, being left in command of

CLAY, HENRY

he opened a law-office in Lexington, Ky., where he obtained an extensive practice. In 1803 he was elected to the Kentucky legislature, and was speaker in 1807-8. He became United States Senator in 1808, 1811-14. In 1814 he was a commission-



HENRY CLAY AT 40.

times elected Speaker of the House of provision to defend themselves.

Clay, HENRY, statesman; born in Han- Representatives. Mr. Clay was Secretary over county, Va., April 12, 1777; received of State in the cabinet of John Quincy the rudiments of education in a log-cabin Adams (1825-29), and again a member school - house; labored on a farm until of the United States Senate from 1831 till he was fifteen years of age, when he enter- 1842. He was twice defeated as a candied the office of the High Court of Chan-date for the Presidency (1832 and 1844); cery, in Richmond, at which time his and was in the Senate for the last time mother, who had married a second time, from 1849 till 1852, taking a leading part emigrated to Kentucky. He studied law in the compromise measures of 1850, as under the direction of Chancellor Wythe, he did in those of 1832. Mr. Clay did and was admitted to the bar in 1797, when much by his eloquence to arouse a war spirit against Great Britain in 1812; and his efforts were effective in securing an acknowledgment of the independence of the Spanish colonies in South America. He always advocated the thoroughly and member of Congress and Speaker in American policy of President Monroe in excluding European influence on this continent. He died in Washington, D. C., June 29, 1852.

The secret history of Clay's Compromise Bill in 1832, which quieted rampant nullification, seems to be as follows: Mr. Calhoun, as leader of the nulliflers, had proceeded to the verge of treason in his opposition to the national government, and President Jackson had threatened him with arrest if he moved another step forward. Knowing the firmness and decision of the President, he dared not take the fatal step. He could not recede, or even stand still, without compromising his character with his political friends. this extremity a mutual friend arranged with Clay to propose a measure which would satisfy both sides and save the neck and reputation of Calhoun. In discussing the matter in the Senate, the latter earnestly disclaimed any hostile feelings towards the Union on the part of South Carolina. He declared that the State authorities looked only to a judicial verdict on the question, until the concentration of United States troops at er to treat for peace with Great Britain, Charleston and Augusta (by order of and afterwards, in Congress, was five the President) compelled them to make 195

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compromise only postponed civil war a little less than thirty years.

The Consequences of Secession.—On Feb. 6, 1850, Senator Clay delivered the following speech in the Senate chamber:

Our country now extends from the northern provinces of Great Britain to the Rio Grande and the Gulf of Mexico on one side, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific on the other side-the largest extent of territory under any gov-Sir, this Union is threatened with ernment that exists on the face of the I want, Mr. President, to earth, with only two solitary exceptions.

CLAY'S MONUMENT AT LEXINGTON, KT.

take a very rapid glance at the course down to the present day.

Our tonnage. from being nothing, risen in magnitude and amount so as to rival that of the nation who has been proudly characterized "the mistress of the ocean." We have gone through many wars-wars, too, with the very nation from whom we broke off in 1776, as weak and feeble colonies. and asserted our independence as a member of the family of nations. And, sir, we came out of that struggle, unequal as it was-armed as she was at all points, in consequence of the habits and nature of our country and its institutionswe came, I say, out of that war without any loss of honor whatever - we emerged from it gloriously.

In every Indian war-and we have of public measures in this Union pres- been engaged in many of them-our arently. I want, however, before I do mies have triumphed; and, without speakthat, to ask the Senate to look back upon ing at all as to the causes of the recent the career which this country has run war with Mexico, whether it was right since the adoption of this Constitution or wrong, and abstaining from any ex-Was there pression of opinion as to the justice or ever a nation upon which the sun of propriety of the war, when once comheaven has shone that has exhibited so menced all must admit that, with respect much of prosperity? At the commence- to the gallantry of our armies, the glory ment of this government our population of our triumphs, there is no page or pages amounted to about 4,000,000; it has now of history which records more brilliant reached upward of 20,000,000. Our ter-successes. With respect to one commandritory was limited chiefly and principally er of an important portion of our army, I to the border upon the Atlantic Ocean, need say nothing here; no praise is necesand that which includes the southern sary in behalf of one who has been elevated shores of the interior lakes of our country. by the voice of his country to the highest

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many respects than some other military and prominent measures which for strategy, for ability and daring fight-Scott, as the chief commander, stands unrivalled either by the deeds of Cortez himself, or of those of any other commander in ancient or modern times.

Sir, our prosperity is unbounded—nay, found their way into legislative halls; us which I fear will require the chastisement of Heaven to bring us back to a blessings which have been bestowed upon lar department in the manufacturing business of the country-all is prosperity and peace, and the nation is rich and powerful. Our country has grown to a magniof the earth with whom we come in contact.

Sir, do I depict with colors too lively the prosperity which has resulted to us from the operations of this Union? Have I exaggerated in any particular her power, her prosperity, or her greatness? And now, sir, let me go a little into detail with respect to sway in the councils of the nation, whether from the North or the South, during the sixty years of unparalleled prosperity that we have enjoyed. During the first twelve years of Northern counsels rather prevailed; and

station she could place him in, mainly wars of Europe; Jay's treaty, the alien on account of his glorious military ca- and sedition laws, and war with France. reer. And of another, less fortunate in I do not say, sir, that these, the leading commanders, I must take the opportu- adopted during the administrations of nity of saying that, for skill, for science, Washington and the elder Adams, were carried exclusively by Northern counselsing, for chivalry of individuals and of they could not have been-but mainly by masses, that portion of the American the ascendency which Northern counsels army which was conducted by the gallant had obtained in the affairs of the nation. So, sir, of the later period-for the last fifty years.

I do not mean to say that Southern counsels alone have carried the measures which I am about to enumerate. I know Mr. President, I sometimes fear that it they could not have exclusively carried is in the wantonness of that prosperity them, but I say that they have been carthat many of the threatening ills of the ried by their preponderating influence, moment have arisen. Wild and erratic with the co-operation, it is true—the schemes have sprung up throughout the large co-operation, in some instances-of whole country, some of which have even the Northern section of the Union. And what are those measures? During that and there is a restlessness existing among fifty years, or nearly that period, in which Southern counsels have preponderated the embargo and commercial restrictions of sense of the immeasurable benefits and non-intercourse and non-importation were imposed, war with Great Britain, the us by Providence. At this moment-with Bank of the United States overthrown, the exception of here and there a particu- protection enlarged and extended to domestic manufactures—I allude to the passage of the act of 1815 or 1816the Bank of the United States re-established, the same bank put down, re-establishtude, to a power and greatness, such as ed by Southern counsels and put down to command the respect, if it does not by Southern counsels, Louisiana acquired, awe the apprehensions, of the powers Florida bought, Texas annexed, war with Mexico, California and other territories acquired from Mexico by conquest and purchase, protection superseded and free trade established, Indians removed west of the Mississippi, and fifteen new States admitted into the Union. It is very possible, sir, that in this enumeration I may have omitted some of the important measures which have been adopted during this later period of time—the last fifty years-but these I believe to be the most prominent ones.

Now, sir, I do not deduce from the the administration of the government enumeration of the measures adopted by the one side or the other any just cause out of them sprang the Bank of the of reproach either upon one side or the United States, the assumption of the State other; though one side or the other has debts, bounties to the fisheries, protec- predominated in the two periods to which tion to our domestic manufactures-I al- I have referred. These measures were, to lude to the act of 1789—neutrality in the say the least, the joint work of both par-

long list of measures which, under her sway in the counsels of the nation, have been adopted; when we reflect that even which was done under the administration of Mr. Madison, met with the cowhole South—I do not, when I speak of the South or the North, speak of the entire South or the entire North; I speak of the prominent and larger proportions of Southern and Northern men. It was during Mr. Madison's administration that the Bank of the United States was estab- essentially by the South-growing out of lished. My friend, whose sicknesswhich I very much deplore-prevents us from having his attendance upon this occasion (Mr. Calhoun), was the chairman of the committee, and carried the measure through Congress. with all my heart. Although I had been instrumental with other Southern votes in putting down the Bank of the United States, I changed my opinion and cooperated in the establishment of the bank of 1816. The same bank was again put down by the Southern counsels, with General Jackson at their head, at a later period. Again, with respect to the policy of protection. The South in 1815—I mean the prominent Southern men, the now, for the first time, when these terrilamented Lowndes, Mr. Calhoun, and tories are attempted to be introduced others-united in extending a certain measure of protection to domestic manufactures as well as the North.

South interposing most serious objection to this policy, and one member of the morning, on the occasion of the presenta-South threatening on that occasion a tion of certain resolutions even extending dissolution of the Union or separation. to a dissolution of the Union. Mr. Presi-Now, sir, let us take another view of the dent, I cannot believe it. question-and I would remark that all spirit of reproach but of conciliation-not with subversion and destruction.

ties, and neither of them have any just where slavery exists, has been introduced: cause to reproach the other. But, sir, I Louisiana, or all the most valuable part must say, in all kindness and sincerity, of that State-for although there is a that least of all ought the South to re- large extent of territory north of the proach the North, when we look at the line 36° 30', in point of intrinsic value and importance, I would not give the single State of Louisiana for the whole of it-all Louisiana, I say, with the exopposite doctrines have been from time to ception of that which lies north of 36° time advanced by her; that the establish- 30', including Oregon, to which we obtain ment of the Bank of the United States, title mainly on the ground of its being a part of the acquisition of Louisiana; all Texas; all the territories which have been operation of the South-I do not say the acquired by the government of the United States during its sixty years' operation, have been slave territories, the theatre of slavery with the exception that I have mentioned of that lying north of the line 36° 30'.

And here, in the case of a war made the annexation of Texas, which was a measure proposed by the South in the councils of the country, and which led to the war with Mexico-I do not say all of the South, but the major portion of the I voted for it South pressed the annexation of Texas upon the country-that measure, as I have said, led to the war with Mexico, and the war with Mexico led to the acquisition of those territories which now constitute the bone of contention between the different members of the confederacy. And now, sir, for the first time after the three great acquisitions of Texas, Florida, and Louisiana have been made and have redounded to the benefit of the Southwithout the institution of slavery, I put it to the hearts of my countrymen of the South, if it is right to press matters to the We find a few years afterwards the disastrous consequences which have been indicated no longer ago than this very

Such is the Union and such are the these views are brought forward not in a glorious fruits which are now threatened to provoke, or exasperate, but to quiet, sir, the first question which naturally to produce harmony and repose if possible. arises, is, supposing the Union to be dis-What have been the territorial acquisi- solved for any of the causes or grievances tions made by this country, and to what which are complained of, how far will interests have they conduced? Florida dissolution furnish a remedy for those

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be because slavery is interdicted or not territories; or because slavery is threatened to be abolished in the District of Columbia: or because fugitive slaves are not restored, as in my opinion they ought to be, to their masters. These, I believe, would be the causes, if there be any causes which lead to the dreadful event to which I have referred. Let us suppose the Union dissolved; what remedy does it, in a severed state, furnish for the grievances complained of in its united condition? Will you be able at the South to push slavery into the ceded territory? are you to do it, supposing the North, or all the States north of the Potomac, in possession of the navy and army of the United States? Can you expect, I say, under these circumstances, that if there is a dissolution of the Union you can carry slavery into California and New Mexico? Sir, you cannot dream of such an occurrence.

If it were abolished in the District of Columbia and the Union were dissolved, would the dissolution of the Union restore slavery in the District of Columbia? Is your chance for the recovery of your fugitive slaves safer in a state of dissolution or of severance of the Union than when in the Union itself? Why, sir, what is the state of the fact? In the Union you lose some slaves and recover others; but here let me revert to a fact which I ought to have noticed before, because it is highly creditable to the courts and judges of the free States. In every instance, as far as my information extends, in which an appeal has been made to the courts of justice to recover penalties from those who have assisted in decoving slaves from their masters-in every instance, as far as I have heard, the court has asserted the rights of the owner, and the jury has promptly returned an adequate verdict on his behalf. Well, sir, there is then some remedy while you are a part of the Union for the recovery of your slaves, and some indemnification for their loss.

grievances which are complained of, how independent of each other-foreign counfar will dissolution furnish a remedy for tries — and slaves escaping from the these grievances? If the Union is to be United States to Canada. There would be dissolved for any existing cause, it will no right of extradition, no right to demand your slaves; no right to appeal to allowed to be introduced into the ceded the courts of justice to indemnify you for the loss of your slaves. Where one slave escapes now by running away from his master, hundreds and thousands would escape if the Union were dissevered-I care not how or where you run the line. or whether independent sovereignties be established. Well, sir, finally, will you, in case of a dissolution of the Union, be safer with your slaves within the separated portions of the States than you are now? Mr. President, that they will escape much more frequently from the border States no one will deny.

> And, sir, I must take occasion here to say that, in my opinion, there is no right on the part of any one or more of the States to secede from the Union. War and dissolution of the Union are identical and inevitable, in my opinion. There can be a dissolution of the Union only by consent or by war. Consent no one can anticipate, from any existing state of things, is likely to be given, and war is the only alternative by which a dissolution could be accomplished. If consent were given-if it were possible that we were to be separated by one great line-in less than sixty days after such consent was given war would break out between the slave-holding and non-slave-holding portions of this Union-between the two independent parts into which it would be erected in virtue of the act of separation. In less than sixty days, I believe, our slaves from Kentucky, flocking over in numbers to the other side of the river, would be pursued by their owners. Our hot and ardent spirits would be restrained by no sense of the right which appertains to the independence of the other side of the river, should that be the line of separation. They would pursue their slaves into the adjacent free States; they would be repelled, and the consequences would be that, in less than sixty days, war would be blazing in every part of this now happy and peaceful land.

And, sir, how are you going to separate What would you have if the Union was the States of this confederacy? In my severed? Why, the several parts would be humble opinion, Mr. President, we should federacies. There would be a confederacy of the North, a confederacy of the Southern Atlantic slave-holding States, and a confederacy of the valley of the Mississippi. My life upon it, that the vast population which has already concentrated and will concentrate on the head-waters and the tributaries of the Mississippi will never give their consent that the mouth of that river shall be held subject to the power of any foreign state or community whatever. Such, I believe, would be the consequences of a dissolution of the Union, immediately ensuing; but other confederacies would spring up from time to time, as dissatisfaction and discontent were disseminated throughout the country—the confederacy of the Lakes; perhaps the confederacy of New England, or of the Middle States. Ah, sir, the veil which covers those sad and disastrous events that lie beyond it is too thick to be penetrated or lifted by any mortal eye or

Mr. President, I am directly opposed to any purpose of secession or separation. I am for staving within the Union, and defying any portion of this confederacy to expel me or drive me out of the Union. I am for staying within the Union and fighting for my rights, if necessary, with the sword, within the bounds and under the safeguard of the Union. I am for vindicating those rights, not by being driven out of the Union harshly and unceremoniously by any portion of this confederacy. Here I am within it, and here I mean to stand and die, as far as my individual wishes or purposes can go-within it to protect my property and defend myself, defying all the power on earth to expel or drive me from the situation in which I am placed. And would there not be more safety in fighting within the Union than out of it? Suppose our rights to be violated, suppose wrong to be done to you, aggressions to be perpetrated upon you, can you not better vindicate themif you have occasion to resort to the last necessity, the sword, for a restoration of those rights-within, and with the sympathies of a large portion of the population of the Union, than when a large portion of the population have sympathies

begin with at least three separate con- your rights within the Union better than if expelled from the Union, and driven from it without ceremony and without authority.

Sir, I have said that I thought there was no right on the part of one or more States to secede from the Union. I think The Constitution of the United States was made not merely for the generation that then existed, but for posterity-unlimited, undefined, endless, perpetual posterity. And every State that then came into the Union, and every State that has since come into the Union, came into it binding itself, by indissoluble bands, to remain within the Union itself, and to remain within it by its posterity forever. Like another of the sacred connections in private life, it is a marriage which no human authority can dissolve or divorce the parties from. And if I may be allowed to refer to some examples in private life, let me say to the North and the South, what husband and wife say to each other: We have mutual faults; neither of us is perfect; nothing in the form of humanity is perfect; let us, then, be kind to each other-forbearing, forgiving each other's faults-and, above all, let us live in happiness and peace together.

Mr. President, I have said, what I solemply believe, that dissolution of the Union and war are identical and inevitable; that they are convertible terms; and such a war as it would be following a dissolution of the Union! Sir, we may search the pages of history, and none soferocious, so bloody, so implacable, so exterminating-not even the wars of Greece, including those of the Commoners of England and the revolutions of France-none, none of them all would rage with such violence, or be characterized with such bloodshed and enormities, as would the war which must succeed, if that event ever happens, the dissolution of the Union. And what would be its termination? Standing armies and navies, to an extent stretching the revenue of each portion of the dissevered members, would take place. An exterminating war would follow-not, sir, a war of two or three years' duration, but a war of interminable duration—and exferminating wars would ensue until, after the struggles and exhaustion of both adverse to your own? You can vindicate parties, some Philip or Alexander, some

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the Gordian knot, solve the problem of his family to Pennsylvania in 1683, and the capacity of man for self-government, and crush the liberties of both the severed doubt it?

Look at all history—consult her pages, ancient or modern-look at human nature; look at the contest in which you would be engaged in the supposition of war following upon the dissolution of the Union, such as I have suggested; and I diffused throughout the whole of the civ-Sir, can you lightly con- Del., Nov. 9, 1856. ilized world. template these consequences? Can you such unnumbered and countless blessingsby all the duties which they owe to mankind-and by all the duties which they pause, at the edge of the precipice, before the fearful and dangerous leap is taken into the yawning abyss below, from which none who have ever taken it shall return in safety.

Finally, Mr. President, and in conclusion, I implore, as the best blessing which ence to the Nicaragua route, which at that Heaven can bestow upon me, upon earth, time had been proposed for a canal; but that if the direful event of the dissolution of this Union is to happen, I shall only to accomplish a particular object, but not survive to behold the sad and heart- to establish a general principle," it must rending spectacle.

Cæsar or Napoleon, would arise and cut granted to the settlers in 1682; came with held important offices.

Clayton, John Middleton, jurist; born portions of this common empire. Can you in Dagsboro, Sussex co., Del., July 24, 1796; graduated at Yale College in 1815. and at the famous Litchfield Law School; began practice in 1818; and, after serving in the State legislature, and as Secretary of State, was elected to the United States Senate in 1829 and 1835. In 1837 he resigned to become chief-justice ask you if it is possible for you to doubt of Delaware; from 1845 till 1849 was that the final disposition of the whole again in the United States Senate; in would be some despot treading down the the latter year became Secretary of State liberties of the people—the final result under President Taylor; and from 1851 would be the extinction of this last and till his death was again in the United glorious light which is leading all man- States Senate. It was during his service kind, who are gazing upon it, in the hope as Secretary of State that he negotiated and anxious expectation that the liberty with the British government what has that prevails here will sooner or later be since become known as the CLAYTON-BUL-WER TREATY (q. v.). He died in Dover,

Clayton, Powell, diplomatist; born in yield yourself to the tyranny of passion, Bethel, Pa., Aug. 7, 1833; received an amid dangers which I have depicted in academical education; removed to Kansas. colors far too tame, of what the result At the beginning of the Civil War he would be if that direful event to which joined the Union army; in May, 1863, he I have referred should ever occur? Sir, scattered a band of guerillas and captured implore gentlemen, I adjure them, Confederate stores at White River, Ark.; whether from the South or the North, by figured in other important actions; and all that they hold dear in this world-by was promoted brigadier-general in August, all their love of liberty-by all their ven- 1864. After the war he removed to eration for their ancestors-by all their Arkansas, where he was elected governor regard for posterity-by all their grati- in 1868. He was a United States Senator tude to Him who has bestowed on them in 1871-77; appointed minister to Mexico in 1897; and raised to rank of ambassador there in 1899.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, THE, a treaty owe to themselves, to pause, solemnly to negotiated in April, 1850, by Secretary of State Clayton, on the part of the United States, and Sir Edward Bulwer, on the part of Great Britain, for the purpose of preventing dissensions on the subject of proposed canals and railways across the American isthmus. It has special referas it declared that its purpose was "not be taken to apply to all routes. By this Claypoole, James, settler; born in treaty the two governments jointly de-England in 1634; a Quaker, and a close clared that "neither the one nor the other friend of William Penn; was a witness will ever obtain or maintain for itself exof the signing of the Charter of Privileges clusive control over the projected ship

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canal"; that "neither will ever erect or as still in force; but as meanwhile Mr. maintain fortifications commanding the Blaine had left the State Department there same or in the vicinity thereof," nor " fortify, or colonize, or assume any dominion over any part of Central America." Further, the treaty pledged that in case of war between Great Britain and the United States all vessels of both countries should, in going through the canal, be exempt from detention and capture. Further, the contracting parties engaged to protect and guarantee the neutrality of the canal, and to invite other states to do likewise, "to the end that all states may share in the honor or advantage" of assisting in so important a work. Now, previous to the adoption of this treaty Great Britain had held possessions in Central America. She had owned Balize, or British Honduras, since 1783, and had later acquired a protectorate over the Mosquito coast and over the Bay Islands, a group near Honduras. The question, therefore, arose whether by the pledge not to occupy any part of Central America in the future she was bound to surrender possessions held in the present. There was considerable debate over the matter for some years, were: the issue of 1,000,000 shares of and it seemed at one time doubtful whether stock at \$100 each, the United States to an understanding satisfactory to both take 945,000 shares; the canal to be comsigning a treaty with Nicaragua, yielding to cost not over \$115,000,000. In case of behalf of the government, consented to the was empowered to negotiate for another clared that all disputes under the Clayton- of the bill in the present connection was adjusted."

This treaty then was accepted as settled and binding on both parties until

was no further diplomatic discussion on the subject until the publication of a proposed treaty with Nicaragua. This treaty was in direct violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, for its object was to provide for the construction of a canal across Central America, at the expense of the United States, and to be controlled when completed by this country. The treaty was not accepted by Congress, so that the question of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty remained open.

The war between the United States and Spain created a new interest in the subject of an interoceanic canal as a new necessity was developed for having a speedy means of sending vessels from one ocean to the other. (See CLARK, CHARLES EDGAR). A new bill was introduced into Congress for the construction of a canal on the Nicaragua route, and this, after various vicissitudes and being amended materially, was adopted in the Senate on Jan. 21, 1899, by a vote of forty-eight to six. The chief provisions of this bill sides could be reached. However, on Great pleted in six years; to be ample to ac-Britain's giving up the Bay Islands and commodate the largest sea - vessels; and all claims on the Mosquito coast, the failure in negotiating with Nicaragua or American Secretary of State, in 1860, in Costa Rica for the route the President continued occupation of Balize, and Presone. The bill guaranteed the neutrality ident Buchanan, in his next message, de- of the canal. The most important feature Bulwer treaty "had been satisfactorily the authority given to the President to open negotiations with the British government for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Under the last provision November, 1881, when Mr. Blaine wrote to a convention was signed in February, Mr. Lowell, the American minister to 1900, by Secretary Hay, on the part of Great Britain, urging the abrogation of the United States, and by Lord Pauncefote the treaty on the ground that it was form- on the part of Great Britain, in which ed thirty years before under circumstances the Clayton-Bulwer compact for the joint that no longer existed; that the develop- control of any canal which might be built ment of the Pacific coast had enormously across the isthmus was annulled, and the increased the interest of the United States United States given an exclusive, unconin the canal, and that the well-being of ditional right to build and manage such this country demanded a modification of a water-way. The convention committed the treaty. To this letter Lord Gran- both nations to a declaration guaranteeville made reply in January, stating Great ing the neutrality of such a canal. and Britain's reasons for regarding the treaty the United States was pledged to refrain

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from fortifying its approaches or entrances, and otherwise restricting open access to it on the part of the world's commerce. On Dec. 20, 1900, the United States Senate ratified this convention by a vote of fifty-five to eighteen, modifying it in three essential points, and a certified copy of the amended treaty was delivered to Lord Pauncefote for transmission to his government.

The text of the treaty as amended is as follows:

The United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, being desirous to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to that end to remove any objection which may arise out of the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the government of the United States without impairing the "general principle" of neutralization established in Article VIII. of that convention, have for that purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States, John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States of America,

And her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, the Right Hon. Lord Pauncefote, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., her Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States:

Who, having communicated to each other their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I. It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the government of the United States, either directly at its own cost or by the gift or loan of money to individuals or corporations, or through subscription to or purchase of stock or shares, and that, subject to the provisions of the present convention, the said government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal.

Article II. The high contracting par- 4, and 5 of this article shall apply to

ties, desiring to preserve and maintain the "general principle" of neutralization established in Article VIII. of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which convention is hereby superseded, adopt as the basis of such neutralization the following rules, substantially as embodied in the convention between Great Britain and certain other powers signed at Constantinople Oct. 28, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez Maritime Canal, that is to say:

First—The canal shall be free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any nation or its citizens or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise.

Second—The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised, nor any act of hostility be committed within it.

Third—Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal except so far as may be strictly necessary, and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay, in accordance with the regulations in force, and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service. Prizes shall be in all respects subject to the same rules as vessels of war of the belligerents.

Fourth—No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war, or warlike materials in the canal except in case of accidental hinderance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible despatch.

Fifth—The provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal, within 3 marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than twenty-four hours at any one time except in case of distress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible; but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent.

It is agreed, however, that none of the immediately foregoing conditions and stipulations in sections numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, of this article shall apply to

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find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defence of the United States and the maintenance of public or-

Sixth — The plant, establishments. buildings, and all works necessary to the construction, maintenance, and operation of the canal shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy complete immunity from attack or injury by belligerents and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal.

Seventh-No fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

Article III. The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention and thereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, the fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

> JOHN HAY. PAUNCEFOTE.

On March 11, 1901, the British government notified the United States government that it did not see its way clear to accept the Senate amendment to the pending treaty; but soon afterwards Secretary Hay resumed negotiations with a view of compromising the point of objection.

Clearing - Houses, institutions established in the United States about 1853, for the convenience and economy of banking institutions in large cities. The system originated in London. By it the banks of a city become, in certain operadispenses with the individual clerical la-

measures which the United States may each bank employed a man to go around every day and collect all checks and drafts drawn upon it by other banks in the city. Now, at the clearing-house, a messenger and a clerk from each bank appear every morning, each clerk taking a seat at the desk of his designated bank, arranged in the form of a hollow ellipse. Each messenger brings with him from his bank a sealed package for every other bank, properly marked with the amount enclosed, containing all the checks or drafts on each bank. The messengers take their places near the desks of their respective banks, with tabular statements of the amount sent to each bank and the aggregates. These are exhibited to the respective clerks and noted by them on blank forms. At a prescribed hour the manager of the clearing-house calls to order and gives the word for proceeding, when all the messengers move forward from left to right of the desks, handing in to them the packages addressed to their respective banks, and taking receipts for them on their statements. These clerks make a mutual exchange of all claims, and the balances, if any, are struck, each bank paying in cash the amount of such This operation occupies about balance. one hour, within which time all accounts are adjusted. The balances due to the several banks are paid into the clearinghouse within about another hour.

> The extent of the system, the vast amount of money handled by it, and the enormous saving of time through its operations are clearly detailed in the report of the comptroller of the currency. 1900 there were eighty-four clearing-houses in the United States, and in the year ending Sept. 30 the aggregate of exchanges was \$84,546,685,444, a decrease in a year of \$4,281,987,089. In New York City the exchanges amounted to \$51,964,588.572; in Boston, to \$6,299,128,611; in Chicago, to over \$6,800,000,000; in Philadelphia. to over \$4,600,000,000; and in St. Louis, Baltimore, and Pittsburg, to over \$1,000,-000.000 each.

Cleaveland, Moses, pioneer; born in tions, as an individual in work; for it Canterbury. Conn., Jan. 29, 1754; graduated at Yale College in 1777; admitbor of each bank associated, in the matter ted to the bar; made a brigadier-genof the exchange of checks and drafts and eral in 1796; and the same year was bills coming in from abroad. Formerly selected by a land company, of which he

CLEBURNE—CLEMENS

which had been purchased in northeastern up and fired, killing the colonel instant-Ohio. He set out with fifty emigrants from Schenectady, N. Y.; reached the mouth of the Cuyahoga on July 22; and finding it a favorable site for a town decided to settle there. His employers called the place Cleaveland in his honor. When the first newspaper, the Cleveland Advertiser, was established, the head-line was found to be too long for the form, and the editor cut out the letter "a," which revision was accepted by the public. General Cleaveland died in Canterbury, Conn., Nov. 16, 1806.

Cleburne, PATRICK RONAYNE, military officer; born in County Cork, Ireland, March 17, 1828; came to the United States and settled at Helena, Ark., where he later practised law. When the Civil War broke out he entered the Confederate army; in March, 1861, planned the capture of the United States arsenal in Arkansas; in 1862 was promoted brigadier-general; took part in many important engagements in the war: and in recognition of his defence of Ringgold Gap received the thanks of the Confederate Congress. He originated the Order of the Southern Cross, and was known as "the Stonewall of the West." He was killed in the battle of Franklin. Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.

Clem, JOHN L., military officer; born in Newark, O., in 1851. In May, 1861, he attempted to enlist as a drummer-boy in the 3d Ohio Volunteers, but was rejected on account of his size and age. Subsequently he accompanied the 22d Michigan Volunteers to the field, and in the summer of 1862 was regularly enlisted as a drummer in that regiment. He displayed a fearless spirit in the battle of Shiloh, where his drum was destroyed by a piece of shell. At the battle of Chickamauga he served as a marker, carried a musket instead of a drum, and especially distinguished himself. He had been in the thickest of the fight, and three bullets had passed through his hat, when, separated from his companions, he was seen running, with a musket in his hand, by a mounted Confederate colonel, who called out, "Stop! you little Yankee devil!"

was a shareholder, to survey the tract movement, young Clem brought his gun



TOHN L. CLEM

ly. He escaped; and for this exploit on the battle-field he was made a sergeant, put on duty at headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland, and placed on the Roll of Honor. In 1871 he was appointed a second lieutenant in the 24th United States Infantry; in 1874 was promoted to first lieutenant; in 1882 to captain and assistant quartermaster; and in 1895 to major and quartermaster. In 1875 he was graduated at the Artillery School. He was long familiarly known as "Johnny Clem, the drummer-boy of Chickamauga," and since his connection with the army has made himself very popular among his immediate superiors, and won and held the esteem of the authorities in Washington.

Clemens, SAMUEL LANGHORNE (penname, MARK TWAIN), author; born in Florida, Mo., Nov. 20, 1835; educated at Hannibal, Mo.; learned the printer's trade; served as a Mississippi River pilot; and became territorial secretary of Nevada. He spent several years in mining and The boy halted and brought his musket newspaper work. In 1884 he established to an order, when the colonel rode up to the publishing house of C. L. Webster & make him a prisoner. With a swift Co., in New York. The failure of this

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE—CLEVELAND

firm, after it had published General Grant's Personal Memoirs, and paid over \$250,000 to his widow, involved Mr. Clemens in heavy losses; but by 1900 he had paid off all obligations by the proceeds of his books and lectures. He has travelled extensively in Europe, Australia,



SAMURI, LANGHORNE CLEMENS.

and other places. His books include The Roughing It; Adventures of Tom Saw- judge. He died in October, 1806.

yer; The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn: The Prince and the Pauper; A Tramp Abroad; Life on the Mississippi; A Yankee at King Arthur's Court; Tom Saw-yer Abroad; Pudd'nhead Wilson; Joan of Arc; More Tramps Abroad, etc.

Cleopatra's Needle. See GORRINGE. HENRY HONEYCHURCH.

Cleveland, the most important port of Ohio, on Lake Erie, was named after Gen. Moses Cleaveland, director of the Connecticut Land Company, who arrived at the present site of Cleveland, July 22, 1796, and began the settlement at the mouth of Cuyahoga River. In 1800 the population was only 7; in 1810 it was 57; 1820, 150; 1830, 1,075; 1840, 6,071; 1850, 17,034. In 1854, Ohio City, on the opposite bank of the river, was united with Cleveland, and in 1860 the population of the united cities was 43,838; in 1870, 92,829; 1880, 159,-404: 1890, 261,353: 1900, 381,768.

Cleveland, BENJAMIN, military officer: born in Prince William county, Va., May 26, 1738; removed to North Carolina in 1769; entered the American army in 1775: led a company in the campaign of Rutherford against the Cherokee Indians in 1776; greatly distinguished himself at King's Mountain (q, v_*) ; and later set-Jumping Frog; The Innocents Abroad; tled in South Carolina, where he became a

CLEVELAND, GROVER

GROVER. assistant district-attorney, and in 1870 he served three years.

twenty-second 192,000, and entered office in January. and twenty-fourth President of the United 1883. His administration of affairs at States, from 1885 to 1889, and from 1893 Albany secured the presentation of his to 1897; Democrat; born in Caldwell, Es- name to the Democratic National Consex co., N. J., March 18, 1837. After vention in 1884. He was nominated; and some experience as a clerk and some elected, after a close and exciting struglabor on the compilation of the Ameri- gle, over James G. Blaine, and was inaucan Herd Book, he became a bank clerk gurated March 4, 1885 (see CABINET, in Buffalo, and was admitted to the PRESIDENT'S). President Cleveland, in his bar in 1859. From 1863 to 1865 he was famous message to Congress on the surplus and the tariff in December, 1887, was elected sheriff of Erie county and forced the fighting on the revenue-reform Elected mayor of issue. He was the candidate of his party Buffalo in 1881, he attracted during the in 1888, but was defeated by Benjamin first few months of his term more than Harrison, and retired in 1889. He settled local notice, and was the Democratic can- in New York, and resumed the practice didate for governor of New York in 1882. of law. In 1892 he received for the third One of the successful nominees in this time the Democratic nomination. In the "tidal-wave" Democratic year, Mr. Cleve- election he received 277 electoral and land received the phenomenal majority of 5,556.533 popular votes, while Harrison



Gran Chulany

(renominated) had 145 electoral and 5,175,577 popular votes. He was inaugurated March 4, 1893. At the close of his second term he took up the practice of law again, making his home at Prince-

ton, N. J.

Tariff Message of 1887 .- During both of his administrations President Cleveland gave much thought to the question of the tariff, and in several of his messages to Congress he urged a reform based on the conditions of the day. Towards the close of 1887 he deemed the condition of the national finances so important as to justify a special expression of his views thereon, and accordingly he devoted his entire message of Dec. 6 to a consideration of the subject. The following is the text of the message:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1887. To the Congress of the United States,-You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties with a condition of the national finances which imperatively demands immediate and careful consideration.

The amount of money annually exacted, through the operation of present laws, from the industries and necessities of the people largely exceeds the sum necessary to meet the expenses of the government.

When we consider that the theory of our institutions guarantees to every citizen the full enjoyment of all the fruits of his industry and enterprise, with only such deduction as may be his share towards the careful and economical maintenance of the government which protects him, it is plain that the exaction of more than this is indefensible extortion and a culpable betrayal of American fairness and justice. This wrong inflicted upon those who bear the burden of national taxation, like other wrongs, multiplies a brood of evil consequences. The public Treasury, which should only exist as a conduit conveying the people's tribute to its legitimate objects of expenditure, becomes a hoarding-place for money needlessly withdrawn from trade and the people's use, thus crippling our national energies, suspending our country's development, preventviting schemes of public plunder.

This condition of our Treasury is not altogether new, and it has more than once of late been submitted to the people's representatives in the Congress, who alone can apply a remedy. And yet the situation still continues, with aggravated incidents, more than ever presaging financial convulsion and widespread disaster.

It will not do to neglect this situation because its dangers are not now palpably imminent and apparent. They exist none the less certainly, and await the unforeseen and unexpected occasion, when suddenly they will be precipitated upon us.

On June 30, 1885, the excess of revenues over public expenditures, after complying with the annual requirement of the Sinking-fund Act, was \$17,-859,735.84; during the year ended June 30, 1886, such excess amounted to \$49,-405,545.20; and during the year ended June 30, 1887, it reached the sum of \$55,-567,849.54.

The annual contributions to the sinkingfund during the three years above specified, amounting in the aggregate to \$138.-058,320.94, and deducted from the surplus as stated, were made by calling in for that purpose outstanding 3 per cent. bonds of the government. During the six months prior to June 30, 1887, the surplus revenue had grown so large by repeated accumulations, and it was feared the withdrawal of this great sum of money needed by the people would so affect the business of the country that the sum of \$79,864,100 of such surplus was applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the 3 per cent. bonds still outstanding, and which were then payable at the option of the government. The precarious condition of financial affairs among the people still needing relief, immediately after June 30, 1887, the remainder of the 3 per cent. bonds then outstanding, amounting with principal and interest to the sum of \$18,877,500, were called in and applied to the sinking-fund contribution for the current fiscal year. Notwithstanding these operations of the Treasury Department, representations of distress in business circles not only continued, but increased, and absolute peril seemed at hand. In these ing investment in productive enterprise, circumstances the contribution to the threatening financial disturbance, and in- sinking-fund for the current fiscal year was at once completed by the expenditure

of \$27,684,283.55 in the purchase of government bonds not yet due, bearing 4 and 41% per cent. interest, the premium paid thereon averaging about 24 per cent. for the former and 8 per cent. for the latter. In addition to this, the interest accruing during the current year upon the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the government was to some extent anticipated, and banks selected as depositaries of public money were permitted to somewhat increase their deposits.

While the expedients thus employed to release to the people the money lying idle in the Treasury served to avert immediate danger, our surplus revenues have continued to accumulate, the excess for the present year amounting on Dec. 1 to \$55,-258,701.19, and estimated to reach the sum of \$113,000,000 on June 30 next, at which date it is expected that this sum, added to prior accumulations, will swell the surplus in the Treasury to \$140,-000,000.

There seems to be no assurance that. with such a withdrawal from use of the people's circulating medium, our business community may not in the near future be subjected to the same distress which was quite lately produced from the same And while the functions of our national Treasury should be few and simple, and while its best condition would be reached, I believe, by its entire disconnection with private business interests, yet when, by a perversion of its purposes. it idly holds money uselessly subtracted from the channels of trade, there seems to be reason for the claim that some legitimate means should be devised by the government to restore, in an emergency, without waste or extravagance, such money to its place among the people.

If such an emergency arises, there now exists no clear and undoubted executive power of relief. Heretofore demption of 3 per cent. bonds, which were payable at the option of the government, has afforded a means for the disbursement of the excess of our revenues; but these bonds have all been retired, and there are no bonds outstanding the payment of which we have a right to insist upon. The contribution to the sinking-fund which furnishes the occasion for expendialready made for the current year, so that there is no outlet in that direction.

In the present state of legislation the only pretence of any existing executive power to restore at this time any part of our surplus revenues to the people by its expenditure consists in the supposition that the Secretary of the Treasury may enter the market and purchase the bonds of the government not yet due, at a rate of premium to be agreed upon. The only provision of law from which such a power could be derived is found in an appropriation bill passed a number of years ago, and it is subject to the suspicion that it was intended as temporary and limited in its application, instead of conferring a continuing discretion and authority. No condition ought to exist which would justify the grant of power to a single official, upon his judgment of its necessity, to withhold from or release to the business of the people, in an unusual manner, money held in the Treasury, and thus affect at his will the financial situation of the country; and, if it is deemed wise to lodge in the Secretary of the Treasury the authority in the present juncture to purchase bonds, it should be plainly vested, and provided, as far as possible, with such checks and limitations as will define this official's right and discretion and at the same time relieve him from undue responsibility.

In considering the question of purchasing bonds as a means of restoring to circulation the surplus money accumulating in the Treasury, it should be borne in mind that premiums must of course be paid upon such purchase, that there may be a large part of these bonds held as investments which cannot be purchased at any price, and that combinations among holders who are willing to sell may reasonably enhance the cost of such bonds to the government.

It has been suggested that the present bonded debt might be refunded at a less rate of interest, and the difference between the old and new security paid in cash, thus finding use for the surplus in the Treasury. The success of this plan, it is apparent, must depend upon the volition of the holders of the present bonds; and it is not entirely certain that ture in the purchase of bonds has been the inducement which must be offered

them would result in more financial bene- be fully realized, and though it presents fit to the government than the purchase features of wrong to the people as well as of bonds, while the latter proposition peril to the country, it is but a result would reduce the principal of the debt by actual payment instead of extending

The proposition to deposit the money held by the government in banks throughout the country for use by the people is, it seems to me, exceedingly objectionable in principle, as establishing too close a relation between the operations of the like predicament in the future by the regovernment Treasury and the business of the country, and too extensive a commingling of their money, thus fostering an unnatural reliance in private business upon public funds. If this scheme should be adopted, it should only be done as a temporary expedient to meet an urgent necessity. Legislative and executive effort should generally be in the opposite direction, and should have a tendency to divorce, as much and as fast as can be safely done, the Treasury Department from private enterprise.

Of course, it is not expected that unnecessary and extravagant appropriations will be made for the purpose of avoiding the accumulation of an excess of revenue. Such expenditure, besides the demoralization of all just conceptions of public duty which it entails, stimulates a habit of consistent with the mission of our people, our government.

I have deemed it my duty to thus bring sum paid for such duties. to the knowledge of my countrymen, as well as to the attention of their representatives charged with the responsibility of legislative relief, the gravity of our financial situation. The failure of now to be exhausted. If disaster results from the continued inaction of Congress, the responsibility must rest where it be-

Though the situation thus far consider-

п.--о

growing out of a perfectly palpable and apparent cause, constantly reproducing the same alarming circumstances-a congested national Treasury and a depleted monetary condition in the business of the country. It need hardly be stated that while the present situation demands a remedy, we can only be saved from a moval of its cause.

Our scheme of taxation, by means of which this needless surplus is taken from the people and put into the public Treasury, consists of a tariff or duty levied upon importations from abroad and internal-revenue taxes levied upon the consumption of tobacco and spirituous and malt liquors. It must be conceded that none of the things subjected to internalrevenue taxation are, strictly speaking, necessaries. There appears to be no just complaint of this taxation by the consumers of these articles, and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden without hardship to any portion of the people.

But our present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable, and illogical source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once reckless improvidence not in the least revised and amended. These laws, as their primary and plain effect, raise the price or the high and beneficent purposes of to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty by precisely the Thus the amount of the duty measures the tax paid by those who purchase for use these imported articles. Many of these things, however, are raised or manufactured in our own country, and the duties now the Congress heretofore to provide against levied upon foreign goods and products are the dangers which it was quite evident called protection to these home manufactthe very nature of the difficulty must nec- ures, because they render it possible for essarily produce caused a condition of those of our people who are manufacturers financial distress and apprehension since to make these taxed articles and sell them your last adjournment which taxed to the for a price equal to that demanded for the utmost all the authority and expedients imported goods that have paid customs within executive control; and these appear duty. So it happens that, while comparatively a few use the imported articles, millions of our people, who never used and never saw any of the foreign products, purchase and use things of the same kind made in this country, and pay ed is fraught with danger which should therefor nearly or quite the same en-

hanced price which the duty adds to to be laid upon every consumer in the the imported articles. imports pay the duty charged thereon quite beyond a reasonable demand for govinto the public Treasury, but the great ernmental regard, it suits the purposes majority of our citizens, who buy do- of advocacy to call our manufactures inmestic articles of the same class, pay fant industries still needing the highest a sum at least approximately equal to this and greatest degree of favor and fosterduty to the home manufacturer. This ing care that can be wrung from federal reference to the operation of our tariff legislation. laws is not made by way of instruction, but in order that we may be constantly price of domestic manufactures resultreminded of the manner in which they ing from the present tariff is necessary impose a burden upon those who consume in order that higher wages may be paid domestic products, as well as those who to our working-men employed in manufacconsume imported articles, and thus create a tax upon all our people.

It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation. It must be extensively continued as the source of the government's income; and in a readjustment of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in manufacture should be carefully considered, as well as the preservation of our manufacturers. It may be called protection or by any other name, but relief from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff laws should be devised with especial precaution against imperilling the existence of our manufacturing interests. But this existence should not mean a condition which. without regard to the public welfare or a national exigency, must always insure the realization of immense profits instead of moderately profitable returns. As the volume and diversity of our national activities increase, new recruits are added to those who desire a continuation of the advantages which they conceive the present system of tariff taxation directly afforts to reform the present condition been resisted by those of our fellow-citizens thus engaged that they can hardly complain of the suspicion, entertained to a certain extent, that there exists an orto maintain their advantage.

We are in the midst of centennial celebrations, and with becoming pride we rejoice in American skill and ingenuity, in American energy and enterprise, and in the aggregate to 1,214,023, leaving in the wonderful natural advantages and 2.623,089 persons employed in such manuresources developed by a century's national growth. Yet, when an attempt is made benefited by a high tariff. to justify a scheme which permits a tax

Those who buy land for the benefit of our manufacturers.

It is also said that the increase in the tories than are paid for what is called the pauper labor of Europe. acknowledge the force of an argument which involves the welfare and liberal compensation of our laboring people. Our labor is honorable in the eyes of every American citizen; and as it lies at the foundation of our development and progress, it is entitled, without affectation or hypocrisy, to the utmost regard. The standard of our laborers' life should not be measured by that of any other country less favored, and they are entitled to their full share of all our advantages.

By the last census it is made to appear that, of the 17,392,000 of our population engaged in all kinds of industries, 7,670,-493 are employed in agriculture, 4,074,238 in professional and personal service (2,-934,876 of whom are domestic servants and laborers), while 1,810,256 are employed in trade and transportation, and 3,837,-112 are classed as employed in manufacturing and mining.

For present purposes, however, the last fords them. So stubbornly have all ef- number given should be considerably reduced. Without attempting to enumerate all, it will be conceded that there should be deducted from those which it includes 375,143 carpenters and joiners. 285,401 milliners, dressmakers, and seamganized combination all along the line stresses, 172,726 blacksmiths, 133,756 tailors and tailoresses, 102,473 masons, 76,-241 butchers, 41,309 bakers, 22,083 plasterers, and 4,891 engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements, amounting facturing industries as are claimed to be

To these the appeal is made to save

their employment and maintain their who have sheep to shear, in order that wages by resisting a change. There should the price of their wool may be increased. the interest of low prices for the majorin view; and yet, with slight reflection, they will not overlook the fact that they are consumers with the rest; that they, too, have their own wants and those of their families to supply from their earnings, and that the price of the necessaries welfare and comfort.

But the reduction of taxation demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or justify either the loss of employment by the working-man or the lessening of his wages; and the profits still remaining to the manufacturer after a no excuse for the sacrifice of the interests while a high tariff is claimed to be necessary to allow the payment of remunerative wages, it certainly results in a very large increase in the price of nearly all sorts of manufactures, which, in almost countless forms, he needs for the use of himself and his family. He receives at the desk of his employer his wages, and perhaps before he reaches his home is obliged, in a purchase for family use of an article which embraces his own labor, to return, in the payment of the increase in price which the tariff permits, the hard-earned compensation of many days of toil.

The farmer and the agriculturist, who manufacture nothing, but who pay the increased price which the tariff imposes upon every agricultural implement, upon all he wears, and upon all he uses and owns, except the increase of his flocks and herds and such things as his husbandry produces from the soil, is invited to aid in maintaining the present situation; and

be no disposition to answer such sugges. They, of course, are not reminded that the tions by the allegation that they are in farmer who has no sheep is by this a minority among those who labor, and scheme obliged, in his purchases of cloththerefore should forego an advantage in ing and woollen goods, to pay a tribute to his fellow-farmer as well as to the manu-Their compensation, as it may be facturer and merchant, nor is any mention affected by the operation of tariff laws, made of the fact that the sheep-owners should at all times be scrupulously kept themselves and their households must wear clothing and use other articles manufactured from the wool they sell at tariff prices, and thus, as consumers, must return their share of this increased price to the tradesman.

I think it may be fairly assumed that a of life, as well as the amount of their large proportion of the sheep owned by the wages, will regulate the measure of their farmers throughout the country are found in small flocks, numbering from twentyfive to fifty. The duty on the grade of imported wool which these sheep yield is 10 cents each pound if of the value of 30 cents or less, and 12 cents if of the value of more than 30 cents. If the liberal estimate of 6 lb. be allowed for necessary readjustment should furnish each fleece, the duty thereon would be 60 or 72 cents; and this may be taken of his employes, either in their oppor- as the utmost enhancement of its price tunity to work or in the diminution of to the farmer by reason of this duty. their compensation. Nor can the worker Eighteen dollars would thus represent the in manufactures fail to understand that increased price of the wool from twentyfive sheep, and \$36 that from the wool of fifty sheep; and at present values this addition would amount to about one-third of its price. If upon its sale the farmer receives this or a less tariff profit, the wool leaves his hands charged with precisely that sum, which in all its changes will adhere to it until it reaches the consumer. When manufactured into cloth and other goods and material for use, its cost is not only increased to the extent of the farmer's tariff profit, but a further sum has been added for the benefit of the manufacturer under the operation of other tariff laws. In the mean time the day arrives when the farmer finds it necessary to purchase woollen goods and materials to clothe himself and family for the winter. When he faces the tradesman for that purpose, he discovers that he is obliged not only to return in the way of increased prices his tariff profit on the wool he sold, and which then perhaps lies he is told that a high duty on imported before him in unmanufactured form, but wool is necessary for the benefit of those that he must add a considerable sum

thereto to meet a further increase in cost one thing has been discovered which should caused by a tariff duty on the manufact- be carefully scrutinized in an effort to Thus, in the end, he is aroused to reduce taxation. the fact that he has paid upon a moderate purchase, as a result of the tariff scheme, tain the price of any commodity to the profitable, an increase in price more than is willing to accept lower prices for such sufficient to sweep away all the tariff commodity, and that such prices are reprofit he received upon the wool he produced and sold.

farmers in the country, and the small for an easy reduction of taxation. proportion they bear to our population of the cost of living caused by such tariff becomes a burden upon those with moderupon the clothing of every man, woman, and child in the land, reasons are sugvision of our tariff laws.

the consumer of our home manufactures value and importance. resulting from a duty laid upon importamong our domestic producers sometimes of our country's progress. has the effect of keeping the price of the emergency that presses upon us our of these selfish schemes.

The necessity of combination to mainwhich when he sold his wool seemed so tariff point furnishes proof that some one munerative; and lower prices produced by competition prove the same thing. When the number of farmers engaged in Thus, where either of these conditions wool-raising is compared with all the exists, a case would seem to be presented

The considerations which have been preis considered; when it is made apparent sented touching our tariff laws are inthat in the case of a large part of those tended only to enforce an earnest recomwho own sheep the benefit of the present mendation that the surplus revenues of tariff on wool is illusory; and, above all, the government be prevented by the reducwhen it must be conceded that the increase tion of our customs duties, and at the same time to emphasize a suggestion that in accomplishing this purpose we may disate means and the poor, the employed and charge a double duty to our people by unemployed, the sick and well, and the granting to them a measure of relief from young and old, and that it constitutes a tariff taxation in quarters where it is tax which with relentless grasp is fastened most needed, and from sources where it can be most fairly and justly accorded.

Nor can the presentation made of such gested why the removal or reduction of considerations be with any degree of fairthis duty should be included in a re- ness regarded as evidence of unfriendliness towards our manufacturing interests In speaking of the increased cost to or of any lack of appreciation of their

These interests constitute a leading and ed articles of the same description, the most substantial element of our national fact is not overlooked that competition greatness and furnish the proud proof But if in their products below the highest limit manufacturers are asked to surrender allowed by such duty. But it is notorious something for the public good and to avert that this competition is too often stran- disaster, their patriotism, as well as a gled by combinations quite prevalent at grateful recognition of advantages althis time, and frequently called trusts, ready afforded, should lead them to willwhich have for their object the regula- ing co-operation. No demand is made that tion of the supply and price of commodi- they should forego all the benefits of govties made and sold by members of the ernmental regard; but they cannot fail combination. The people can hardly hope to be admonished of their duty, as well for any consideration in the operation as their enlightened self-interest and safety, when they are reminded of the fact If, however, in the absence of such com- that financial panic and collapse, to which bination, a healthy and free competition the present condition tends, affords no reduces the price of any particular greater shelter or protection to our manudutiable article of home production factures than to other important enterbelow the limit which it might otherwise prises. Opportunity for safe, careful, and reach under our tariff laws, and if with deliberate reform is now afforded; and such reduced price its manufacture con- none of us should be unmindful of a time tinues to thrive, it is entirely evident that when an abused and irritated people, heed-

less of those who have resisted timely

The difficulty attending a wise and fair revision of our tariff laws is not underestimated. It will require on the part of the Congress great labor and care, and especially a broad and national contemplation of the subject and a patriotic disregard of such local and selfish claims as are unreasonable and reckless of the welfare of the entire country.

Under our present laws more than 4,000 articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufactures, and many are hardly worth attention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate by adding them to the free list. The taxation of luxuries presents no features of hardship; but the necessaries of life used and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in every home, should be greatly cheapened.

The radical reduction of the duties imposed upon raw material used in manufactures, or its free importation, is of course an important factor in any effort to reduce the price of these necessaries. It would not only relieve them from the increased cost caused by the tariff on such material, but, the manufactured product being thus cheapened, that part of the tariff now laid upon such product, as a compensation to our manufacturers for the present price of raw material, could be accordingly modified. Such reduction or free importation would serve besides to largely reduce the revenue. It is not apparent how such a change can have any injurious effect upon our manufacturers. On the contrary, it would appear to give them a better chance in foreign markets with the manufacturers of other countries, who cheapen their wares by free material. Thus our own people might have the opportunity of extending their sales beyond the limits of home consumption, saving them from the depression, interruption in business, and loss caused by a glutted domestic market, and af- forts. fording their employes more certain and contentment.

The question thus imperatively preand reasonable relief, may insist upon a sented for solution should be approached radical and sweeping rectification of their in a spirit higher than partisanship, and considered in the light of that regard for patriotic duty which should characterize the action of those intrusted with the weal of a confiding people. But the obligation to declared party policy and principle is not wanting to urge prompt and effective action. Both of the great political parties now represented in the government have, by repeated and authoritative declarations, condemned the condition of our laws which permits the collection from the people of unnecessary revenue, and have in the most solemn manner promised its correction; neither as citizens nor partisans are our countrymen in a mood to condone the deliberate violation of these pledges.

Our progress towards a wise conclusion will not be improved by dwelling upon the theories of protection and free-trade. This savors too much of bandving epithets. It is a condition which confronts us, not a theory. Relief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which we award our home productions, but the entire withdrawal of such advantages should not be contemplated. The question of free-trade is absolutely irrelevant, and the persistent claim made in certain quarters that all the efforts to relieve the people from unjust and unnecessary taxation are schemes of socalled free-traders is mischievous and far removed from any consideration for the public good.

The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the government and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the Treasury through the perversion of governmental powers. These things can and should be done with safety to all our industries, without danger to the opportunity for remunerative labor which our working-men need, and with benefit to them and all our people by cheapening their means of subsistence and increasing the measure of their com-

The Constitution provides that the steady labor, with its resulting quiet and President "shall from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state

of the Union." It has been the custom inst., I called attention to the pending of the executive, in compliance with this boundary controversy between Great Britprovision, to annually exhibit to the Congress, at the opening of its session, the recited the substance of a representation general condition of the country, and to detail with some particularity the operations of the different executive departments. It would be especially agreeable to follow this course at the present time, and to call attention to the valuable accomplishments of these departments during the last fiscal year; but I am so much impressed with the paramount importance of the subject to which this communication has thus far been devoted that I shall forego the addition of any other topic, and only urge upon your immediate consideration the "state of the Union" as shown in the present condition of our Treasury and our general fiscal situation, upon which every element of our safety and prosperity depends.

The reports of the heads of departments, which will be submitted, contain full and explicit information touching the transaction of the business intrusted to them, and such recommendations relating to legislation in the public interest as they deem advisable. I ask for these reports and recommendations the deliberate examination and action of the legislative branch of the government.

There are other subjects not embraced in the departmental reports demanding legislative consideration, and which I should be glad to submit. Some of them, however, have been earnestly presented in previous messages, and as to them I beg leave to repeat prior recommendations.

As the law makes no provision for any report from the Department of State, a brief history of the transactions of that important department, together with other matters which it may hereafter be deemed essential to commend to the attention of the Congress, may furnish the occasion for a future communication.

The Venezuela Boundary.—On Dec. 17, 1895. President Cleveland sent the following message to Congress concerning the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela on the boundary question and its relation to the Monroe Doctrine:

To the Congress.—In my annual mes-

ain and the republic of Venezuela, and made by this government to her Britannic Majesty's government suggesting reasons why such dispute should be submitted to arbitration for settlement, and inquiring whether it would be so submitted.

The answer of the British government, which was then awaited, has since been received, and, together with the despatch to which it is a reply, is hereto appended. Such reply is embodied in two communications addressed by the British prime minister to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at this capital. will be seen that one of these communications is devoted exclusively to observations upon the Monroe Doctrine, and claims that in the present instance a new and strange extension and development of this doctrine is insisted on by the United States, that the reasons justifying an appeal to the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe are generally inapplicable "to the state of things in which we live at the present day," and especially inapplicable to a controversy involving the boundary-line between Great Pritain and Venezuela.

Without attempting extended argument in reply to these positions, it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation, and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It is intended to apply to every stage of our national life, and cannot become obsolete while our republic endures. the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the governments of the Old World and a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is an observance of the Monroe Doctrine of vital concern to our people and their government.

Assuming, therefore, that we may properly insist upon this doctrine without regard to "the state of things in which we live," or any changed conditions here sage addressed to the Congress on the 3d or elsewhere, it is not apparent why its changed application may not be invoked ed claims. Nor is this ignored in the in the present controversy.

If a European power, by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to that extent, such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be "dangerous to our peace and our safety," and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise

It is also suggested in the British reply that we should not seek to apply the Monroe Doctrine to the pending dispute because it does not embody any principle of international law which "is founded on the general consent of nations," and that "no statesman, however eminent, and no nation, however powerful, are competent to insert into the code of international law a novel principle which was never recognized before, and which has not since been accepted by the government of any other country."

Practically, the principle for which we contend has peculiar, if not exclusive, relation to the United States. It may not have been admitted in so many words to the code of international law, but since in international councils every nation is entitled to the rights belonging to it, if the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine is something we may justly claim, it has its place in the code of international law as certainly and as securely as if it were specifically mentioned, and when the United States is a suitor before the high tribunal that administers international law the question to be determined is whether or not we present claims which the justice of that code of law can find to be right and valid.

The Monroe Doctrine finds its recognition in those principles of international law which are based upon the theory that every nation shall have its rights protected and its just claims enforced.

confident that under the sanction of this stances, seem to me to be far from satis-

British reply. The prime minister, while not admitting that the Monroe Doctrine is applicable to present conditions, states: "In declaring that the United States would resist any such enterprise if it were contemplated, President Monroe adopted a policy which received the entire sympathy of the English government of that date." He further declares: "Though the language of President Monroe is directed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impossible to admit that they have been inscribed by any adequate authority in the code of internation-

Again he says: "They (her Majesty's government) fully concur with the view which President Monroe apparently entertained, that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh acquisitions on the part of any European state would be a highly inexpedient change."

In the belief that the doctrine for which we contend was clear and definite, that it was founded upon substantial considerations and involved our safety and welfare, that it was fully applicable to our present conditions and to the state of the world's progress, and that it was directly related to the pending controversy, and without any conviction as to the final merits of the dispute, but anxious to learn in a satisfactory and conclusive manner whether Great Britain sought, under a claim of boundary, to extend her possessions on this continent without right, or whether she merely sought possession of territory fairly included within her lines of ownership, this government proposed to the government of Great Britain a resort to arbitration as the proper means of settling the question, to the end that a vexatious boundary dispute between the two contestants might be determined and our exact standing and relation in respect to the controversy might be made clear.

It will be seen from the correspondence herewith submitted that this proposition has been declined by the British govern-Of course this government is entirely ment, upon grounds which, in the circumdoctrine we have clear rights and undoubt- factory. It is deeply disappointing that

CLEVELAND—CLINTON

such an appeal, actuated by the most friendly feelings towards both nations directly concerned, addressed to the sense of justice and to the magnanimity of one of the great powers of the world and touching its relations to one comparatively weak and small, should have produced no better results.

The course to be pursued by this government, in view of the present condition, does not appear to admit of serious doubt. Having labored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration, and having been now finally apprised of her refusal to do so, nothing remains but to accept the situation, to recognize its plain requirements, and deal with it accordingly. Great Britain's present proposition has never thus far been regarded as admissible by Venezuela, though any adjustment of the boundary which that country may deem for her advantage and may enter into of her own free will cannot of course be objected to by the United States.

Assuming, however, that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for its justification what is the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. The inquiry to that end should of course be conducted carefully and judicially, and due weight should be given to all available evidence, records, and facts in in Cornish, Me., July 25, 1881. support of the claims of both parties.

In order that such an examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner, I suggest that the Congress make an adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission, to be appointed by the executive, who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay. When such report is made and accepted it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist. by every means in its power, as a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela.

In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred, and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow.

I am, nevertheless, firm in my conviction that while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English-speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor, beneath which are shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness.

For the results of this message, see Venezuela.

Clifford, NATHAN, jurist; born in Rumney, N. H., Aug. 18, 1803; graduated at the Hampton Literary Institution; settled in York county, Me., after being admitted to the bar; member of Congress in 1839-43; appointed attorneygeneral of the United States in 1846; and in 1848 went to Mexico as United States commissioner to arrange terms for the cession of California to the United States. In 1849 he resumed practice in Maine; in 1858 was appointed an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, and in 1877 was president of the ELECTORAL COMMISSION (q. v.). He published United States Circuit Court Reports. He died

Clingman, THOMAS LANIER, legislator; born in Huntsville, N. C., July 27, 1812: graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1832; settled in Asheville, N. C.; United States Senator from 1858 till 1861, when he resigned, with other members from the Southern States. He joined the Confederate army, and was made a brigadier-general in May, 1862. In 1855 he located the highest point of the Black Mountain, which has since been known as "Clingman's Peak"; and he also discovered the highest point of the Smoky Mountain in 1858, now known as "Clingman's Dome." He died in Morgantown, N. C., Nov. 3, 1897.

Clinton, CHARLES, immigrant; born in Longford, Ireland, in 1690. With a number of relatives and friends, he sailed

to obtain their property, landed them on was defeated by James Madison. the State of New York and Vice-President Feb. 11, 1828. of the United States. He died in Ulster 1773.

Little Britain, Orange co., N. Y., March was commissioned a commodore and gov-2, 1769; graduated at Columbia Col-



DE WITT CLINTON.

lege in 1786; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1788, but practised in 1790-95, in favor of whose administra- July 10, 1761. tion he wrote much in the newspapers. He

from Ireland for America in May, 1729. York Historical Society and the Ameri-His destination was Philadelphia; but the can Academy of Fine Arts. Opposed to captain of the vessel, with a view to the War of 1812-15, he was the Peace their destruction by starvation, so as candidate for the Presidency in 1812, but barren Cape Cod, after receiving large Clinton was one of the founders and first sums of money as commutation for their president of the Literary and Philolives. Clinton and his family and friends sophical Society in New York, and was made their way to Ulster county, about one of the most efficient promoters of 60 miles up the Hudson and 8 miles from the construction of the Eric Canal. In it, in 1731, and there formed a settlement, 1817-22, and in 1824-27, he was governor he pursuing the occupation of farmer of New York. He was the most conspicuand surveyor. He was justice of the ous actor in the imposing ceremonies at peace, county judge, and lieutenant-colo- the opening of the Erie Canal in the fall nel of Ulster county, to which he gave of 1825, when, outside the Narrows, he its name. Two of his four sons were gen- poured a vessel of water from Lake Erie erals in the war for independence, and into the Atlantic Ocean, as significant of his youngest (George) was governor of their wedding. He died in Albany, N. Y.,

Clinton, GEORGE, naval officer and co-(now Orange) county, N. Y., Nov. 19, lonial governor; youngest son of Francis, sixth Earl of Lincoln, and rose to dis-Clinton, DE WITT, statesman; born in tinction in the British navy. In 1732 he ernor of Newfoundland. In September, 1743, he was appointed governor of the colony of New York, and retained that office ten years. His administration was a tumultuous one, for his temperament and want of skill in the management of civil affairs unfitted him for the duties. He was unlettered; and being closely connected with the Dukes of Newcastle and Bedford, he was sent to New York to mend his fortune. In his controversies with the Assembly he was ably assisted by the pen of Dr. Cadwallader Colden. afterwards lieutenant-governor of the prov-His chief opponent was Daniel Horsmanden, at one time chief-justice of the colony. After violent quarrels with all the political factions in New York, he abandoned the government in disgust, and returned home in 1753. He became governor of Greenwich Hospital-a sinecure. In 1745 he was vice-admiral of the very little. He was private secretary to red, and in 1757 admiral of the fleet. He his uncle George, governor of New York, died while governor of Newfoundland,

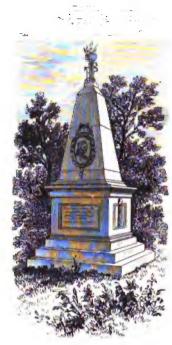
Clinton, GEORGE, Vice-President of the was in the Assembly of his State in 1797, United States from 1805 to 1812; Reand from 1798 to 1802 was a Democratic publican; born in Little Britain, Ulster leader in the State Senate. He was co., N. Y., July 26, 1739; was caremayor of New York City in 1803-7, 1809- fully educated by his father and a Scotch 10, and 1811-14. He was an earnest clergyman, a graduate of the University promoter of the establishment of the New of Aberdeen. In early youth George made

a successful cruise in a privateer in the he was opposed, because it would be dewards joined a militia company, as lieu- was again elected governor of New York, tenant, under his brother James, in the expedition against Fort Frontenac in 1758. He chose the profession of law, studied it with William Smith, and became distinguished in it in his native county. In 1768 he was elected a member of the Provincial Assembly, wherein he soon became the head of a Whig minority. In 1775 he was elected to the Continental Congress, and voted for the resolution for independence in 1776; but the invasion of New York by the British from the sea called him home, and he did not sign the Declaration of Independence. He was appointed a brigadier-general, and as such performed good service in his State. On the organization of the State of New York, in 1777, he was elected the first governor, and held the office, by successive elections, eighteen years. He was very energetic, both in civil and military affairs, until the end of the war; and was chiefly instrumental in preventing the consummation of the British plan for separating New England from the rest of the Union by the occupation of a line of military posts, through the Hudson and



GRORGE CLINTON.

French and Indian War, and soon after- structive of State supremacy. In 1801 he



CLINTON'S MONUMENT.

and in 1804 was chosen Vice-President of the United States. In 1808 he was a prominent candidate for the Presidency, but was beaten by Madison, and was reelected Vice-President. By his castingvote in the Senate of the United States. the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States was refused. While in the performance of his official duties at Washington, he died, April 20, 1812. His remains rest beneath a handsome white marble monument in the Congressional Cemetery in Washington.

Clinton, SIR HENRY, military officer; born in 1738; was a son of George Clin-Champlain valleys, from New York to the ton, colonial governor of New York. He St. Lawrence. In 1788 Governor Clinton entered the army when quite young, and presided over the convention held at had risen to the rank of major-general in Poughkeepsie to consider the new na- 1775, when he was sent to America with tional Constitution. To that instrument Howe and Burgoyne. He participated in 218

the battle of Bunker Hill (June 17, 1775), on a marauding excursion, hoping to draw



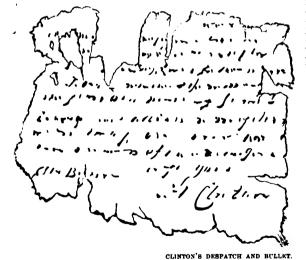
SIR HENRY CLINTON.

succeeded General Howe as commanderin January, 1778.

Canada, in accordance with the British from his stomach.

and was thereafter active in service Gates from Burgoyne's front to protect against the oppressed colonists until June, the country below. On the day after the 1782, when he returned to England. He capture of the forts Sir Henry wrote on a piece of tissue-paper the following despatch to Burgoyne: "Nous y voici [here we are], and nothing between us and Gates. I sincerely hope this little success of ours may facilitate your operations. In answer to your letter of the 28th September by C. C., I shall only say I cannot presume to order, or even advise, for reasons obvious. I heartily wish you success. Faithfully yours, H. CLIN-TON." This despatch was enclosed in an elliptical silver bullet, made so as to separate at the centre, and of a size (as delineated in the engraving) small enough to be swallowed by a man, if necessary. He intrusted it to a messenger who made his way north on the west side of the river. and, being suspected when in the camp of in-chief of the British forces in America George Clinton back of New Windsor, was arrested. When brought before General In October, 1777, Sir Henry undertook Clinton, he was seen to cast something into a diversion in favor of General Burgoyne, his mouth. An emetic was administered then making his way towards Albany from to him, which brought the silver bullet The despatch was

> found in it, and the prisoner was executed as a spy at Hurley, a few miles from Kingston, while that village was in flames lighted by the British marauders.









land and naval force, had captured Forts 1795. Clinton and Montgomery, in the Hudson

Highlands (Oct. 6), and sent forces of in Ulster (now Orange) county, N. Y., Aug.

plan of conquest. Clinton, with a strong Henry died in Gibraltar, Spain, Dec. 23,

Clinton, JAMES, military officer; born both arms of the service up the river 9, 1736; son of Charles Clinton; was well

the Revolutionary War he was lieutenant-colonel of the militia of Ulster county. He was a captain under Bradstreet in the capture of Fort Frontenac in 1758; and he afterwards was placed in command of four regiments for the protection of the frontiers of Ulster and Orange counties—a position of difficulty and danger. When the war for independence broke out, he was appointed colonel of the 3d New York Regiment (June 30, 1775), and accompanied Montgomery to Quebec. Made a brigadier-general in August, 1776, he was active in the service; and was in command of Fort Clinton, in the Hudson Highlands, when it was attacked in October, 1777.



JAMES CLINTON.

In 1779 he joined Sullivan's expedition against the Senecas with 1,500 men. He was stationed at Albany during a great part of the war; but he was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. General Clinton was a commissioner to adjust the boundary-line between New York and Pennsylvania; and was a member of both the Assembly and Senate of the State of New Dec. 22, 1812.

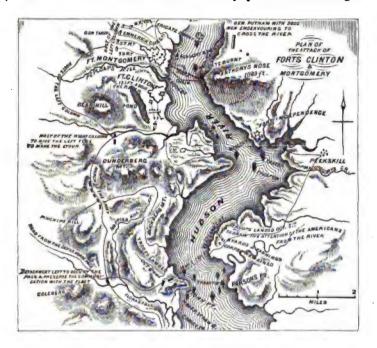
Clinton, FORT, CAPTURE OF. While time.

educated, but he had a strong inclination son Highlands were three forts of confor military life. Before the beginning of siderable strength, but with feeble garrisons-Fort Constitution, opposite West Point, and Forts Clinton and Montgomery, on the west side of the river at the lower entrance to the Highlands, standing on opposite sides of a creek, with high, From Fort Montgomery, rocky shores. on the northern side of the stream, to Anthony's Nose, opposite, the Americans had stretched a boom and chain across the river to prevent the passage of hostile vessels up that stream. Forts Clinton and Montgomery were under the immediate command of Gov. George Clinton, and his brother Gen. James Clinton. Tories had informed Sir Henry Clinton of the weakness of the garrisons, and as soon as expected reinforcements from Europe had arrived, he prepared transports to ascend the river. He sailed (Oct. 4. 1777) with more than 3.000 troops, in many armed and unarmed vessels, commanded by Commodore Hotham, and landed them at Verplanck's Point, a few miles below Peekskill, then the headquarters of General Putnam, commander of the Highland posts. He deceived Putnam by a feigned attack on Peekskill, but the more sagacious Governor Clinton believed he designed to attack the Highland forts. Under cover of a dense fog, on the morning of the 6th, Sir Henry re-embarked 2,000 troops, crossed the river, and landed them on Stony Point, making a circuitous march around the Dunderberg to fall upon the Highland forts. At the same time, his armed vessels were ordered to anchor within point-blank-shot distance of these forts, to beat off any American vessels that might appear above the boom and chain. Sir Henry divided his forces. One party, led by Vaughan, and accompanied by the baronet (about 200 strong), went through a defile west of the Dunderberg, to strike Fort Clinton. while another party strong), led by Colonel Campbell, made York. He died in Little Britain, N. Y., a longer march, back of Bear Mountain, to fall on Fort Montgomery at the same Vaughan had a severe skirmish Burgoyne was contending with Gates on with troops sent out from Fort Clinton, the upper Hudson, in 1777, Sir Henry on the borders of Lake Sinnipink, near Clinton was attempting to make his way it: at the same time the governor sent a up the river, to join him or to make a messenger to Putnam for aid. The mesdiversion in his favor. Among the Hud-senger, instead, deserted to the British.

CLITZ-CLUB

Fort Montgomery at 5 P.M. and demand- twice in the battle at Gaines's Mills, and ed the surrender of both forts. It was taken prisoner; and after passing a month refused, when a simultaneous attack in Libby prison was exchanged and ap-

Campbell and his men appeared before he served with distinction; was wounded



(chiefly militia) made a gallant defence March, 1865; retired July 1, 1885. until dark, when they were overpowered mountains to settlements beyond.

Clitz, Henry Boynton, military offi-forced through physical exhaustion of cer; born in Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., those opposing a vote. July 4, 1824; graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1845; served in the Mexican War, and for brav- dred tastes and pursuits, meeting at ery at Cerro Gordo received the brevet stated times for social intercourse. They

by both divisions and by the vessels pointed commandant at West Point; rein the river was made. The garrison ceived the brevet of brigadier-general in

Closure, a method of terminating deand sought safety in a scattered retreat bates; adopted by the British Parliament to the adjacent mountains. The governor on Feb. 9, 1881, but not used until Feb. fled across the river, and at midnight was 24, 1884. Since then it has been frein the camp of Putnam, planning future quently called into use. It is also freely operations. His brother, badly wounded, used in the French Senate and Chamber of made his way over the mountains to his Deputies. In the United States House of home at New Windsor. Some American Representatives a debate can be closed vessels lying above the boom, unable to by adopting the previous question, but escape, were burned by their crews. By in the United States Senate there can be the light of this conflagration the fugitive no closure under the present rules. Degarrisons found their way through the bates there are brought to a close by general consent, which is sometimes

Clôture. See CLOSURE.

Clubs, originally a few persons of kinof first lieutenant. During the Civil War may be political, literary, scientific, fine

arts, business or commercial, athletic, ing the war for independence, and a etc.; and clubs of these classes are established in all of the principal cities of delphia. In July, 1775, he was made joint the United States. Political clubs often treasurer of Pennsylvania with Mr. Hille-exert great influence in public affairs. The oldest club in the United States is gress fled to Baltimore, Clymer was one the Wistar Club, established in Philadelphia in 1833, and the next, the Union Club, of New York City, established in the was a commissioner to treat with the Indians at Fort Pitt; and in 1780 he as-

In the early part of the Civil War, Union League clubs were established in all the cities and towns in the Northern States, and exerted a powerful influence in maintaining patriotic sentiments in their communities. They partook somewhat of the character of secret and fraternal organizations. A few of the largest and wealthiest ones are still in existence, the others having gradually disbanded a few years after the close of the war. A striking feature of modern club-life in the United States is found in the large and constantly growing number of clubs organized by and for women exclusively. Of these the most conspicuous example is the Sorosis, of New York City, founded in 1868, and claiming to be the first distinctively women's club in the country. The growth of these clubs reached an extent in 1892 which warranted the organization of the Central Federation of Women's Clubs, which has in affiliation with it over 2,700 women's clubs, representing a membership of 200,000.

Cluseret, Gustave Paul, military officer; born in Paris, France, June 13, 1823; came to the United States in January. 1862; enlisted in the Union army and was made aide-de-camp to General McClellan, and received the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers in 1862 for bravery in the battle of Cross Keys. On March 2, 1863, he resigned from the army, and the next year became editor of the New Nation, a weekly published in New York City. In this paper he strongly opposed the renomination of Lincoln and favored Frémont. He was the author of a number of articles on The Situation in the United States, which were published in the Courrier Français. He returned to France in 1867.

Clymer, Gforge. signer of the Declaration of Independence; born in Philadelphia in 1739; was an active patriot dur-1825 that the coal-trade began to assume

gas; and when, in December, 1776, Con-Indians at Fort Pitt; and in 1780 he assisted in organizing the Bank of North America. At the close of the war he made his residence at Princeton, N. J.: and in 1784 was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. In 1787 he was a member of the convention that framed the national Constitution, and was a member of the first Congress under it. A collector of the excise duties in 1791 which led to the Whiskey Insurrection (q, v_{\cdot}) , and serving on a commission to treat with Southern Indians, Mr. Clymer, after concluding a treaty (in June, 1796), withdrew from public life. He was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and the Pennsylvania Bank. He died in Morrisville, Pa., Jan. 23, 1813.

Coal. The business of coal-mining in the United States for commercial purposes has entirely grown up since 1825. It was known before the Revolution that coal existed in Pennsylvania. As early as 1769, a blacksmith, Obadiah Gore, in the Wvoming Valley, used coal found lying on the surface of the ground. Forty years afterwards he tried the successful experiment of burning it in a grate for fuel. During the Revolution anthracite coal was used in the armory at Carlisle, Pa., for blacksmiths' fires. In 1790 an old hunter. Philip Gintner, in the Lehigh Valley, discovered coal near the present Mauch Chunk. In 1792 the Lehigh Coal-Mining Company was formed for mining it, but it did little more than purchase lands. In 1806 200 or 300 bushels were taken to Philadelphia. but experiments to use it for ordinary fuel failed. In 1812 Col. George Shoemaker took nine wagon-loads to Philadelphia. but could not sell it. It was soon afterwards used with success in rolling-mills in Delaware county, and it soon found purchasers elsewhere. But it was not until

notable proportions, when anthracite was ANDER DALLAS BACHE (q. v.). On his used in factories and in private houses for death, in 1867, Prof. Benjamin Peirce fuel. The whole amount of anthracite (q. v.) was made superintendent. Professent to market in 1820 was 365 tons. The sor Bache greatly extended the scope of entire product of the country in the cal- the survey, including an investigation of endar year 1899 was 193,321,987 short the Gulf Stream, the laws of tides, and tons of bituminous, spot value, \$167,935,- their ebb and flow in harbors and rivers. 304; and 53,944,647 long tons of Pennsyl- so that navigators might have complete vania anthracite, spot value, \$88,142, information concerning tide-waters of the 130

Dec. 1, 1882.

security of the vast commerce upon the gulation—a geodetic survey intended to very extended and often dangerous coasts embrace the shores of the Atlantic and of the United States. It is believed that Pacific oceans within its limits, and to to President Jefferson the idea of a geodet- tions of "field-work" are carried on ic survey of the coast. Mr. Gallatin was simultaneously at many points on the then Secretary of the Treasury, and warm- coast. Gallatin, with great assiduity, gathered on the Pacific. instruments and standards of measure. On his return, in 1815, he was formally controls the expenditures. appointed superintendent, and entered

United States. The observations and in-Coan, Titus, missionary; born in Kill- vestigations also include meteorological ingsworth, Conn., Feb. 1, 1801; grad-charts-changes in the weather in differuated at Auburn Theological Seminary in ent seasons at various points, and the 1833. With his wife and six others he laws of storms. During the Civil War sailed for Hawaii, Dec. 5, 1834, and reach- the work ceased on the Southern coasts, ed Honolulu in July, 1835. His labors for the Confederates captured some of the met with great success. In 1838-40 he vessels employed in the survey; and offimade over 7,000 converts, and his subsecters and pilots engaged in the work were quent efforts increased this number to transferred to service in the navy, and, 13,000. His publications include Life in with their minute knowledge of the Hawaii, etc. He died in Hilo, Hawaii, coasts, greatly assisted in the national operations there. Professor Peirce still Coast and Geodetic Survey, United further extended the survey, so STATES, a national undertaking for the to constitute a great national trianto Professor Patterson, of Philadelphia, form, by means of triangulation, a grand is due the honor of having first suggested chain across the continent. The opera-The Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf ly approved the measure. The first at- coasts are divided into sections, each havtempt to organize a national coast sur- ing its triangulation, astronomical, topovey, "for the purpose of making complete graphical, and hydrographical parties, all charts of our coasts, with the adjacent working independently, but upon the same shoals and soundings," was made in 1807. system, so that the whole will form a Congress authorized such a survey, and connected survey from Maine to Texas appropriated \$50,000 for the purpose. Mr. and from San Diego to the 49th parallel The coast of ALASKA information for scientific uses. A plan (q, v), since its acquisition, has been addproposed by F. R. HASSLER (q. v.) was ed to the field of operations, and a very adopted, but, on account of political dis- large amount has been done and projected turbances in Europe and America, noth- there. The whole work is under the coning was done in the matter until 1811, trol of the Treasury Department, while a when Mr. Hassler was sent to Europe for superintendent, Henry S. Pritchett, in 1901, directs all the details of the work. The War of 1812-15 detained him abroad, governs the movements of the parties, and

Cobb, DAVID, military officer: born in upon the duties in 1816, near the city of Attleboro, Mass., Sept. 14, 1748; grad-New York; but in less than two years it uated at Harvard College in 1766; bewas discontinued. Mr. Hassler resumed came a physician; member of the Proit in 1832, and the work has been carried vincial Congress in 1775; aide-de-camp to on continually ever since. Mr. Hassler Washington for a number of years; and died in 1842, and was succeeded by ALEX- brevetted brigadier-general at the close of

COBB—COBBETT

chusetts in 1809. He died in Taunton, March 12, 1882. Mass., April 17, 1839.

Cherry Hill, Jefferson co., Ga., Sept. 7, was solicitor-general of the Western circuit of Georgia from 1837 to 1841; a the Siege of New Orleans (a novel); member of Congress from 1843 to 1851; speaker of the 31st Congress; and governor of Georgia from 1851 to 1853. He was again elected to Congress in 1855.



HOWELL CORB

and was Secretary of the Treasury under President Buchanan from 1857 to 1860. He was a zealous promoter of the Confederate cause in 1860-61, and was chosen president of the convention at Montgomery, Ala., that organized the Confederate government Feb. 4, 1861. He became a brigadier - general in the Confederate army; and at the close of the war he opnational government. He died in New York City, Oct. 9, 1868.

United States.

the Revolutionary War. Washington as- ordered 2,000 copies of this work for pubsigned him the duty of providing enter- lic distribution to promote the cultivatainment for the French officers, and of tion of mulberry-trees. In 1835 Mr. Cobb making terms for the evacuation of New became superintendent of the first silk-York. He was a member of Congress in manufacturing company organized in New 1793-95; lieutenant-governor of Massa- England. He died in Dedham, Mass.,

Cobb, Joseph Beckham, author; born Cobb, Howell, statesman; born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., April 11, 1819; educated at Franklin College, Ga., set-1815; was a lawyer by profession, and tled in Noxubee county, Miss., in 1838. His publications include The Creole, or Mississippi Scenes, or Sketches of Southern and Western Life and Adventure, etc. He died in Columbus, Ga., Sept. 15, 1858.

Cobb, THOMAS R. R., lawyer; born in Cherry Hill, Ga., April 10, 1823; graduated at the University of Georgia in 1841; member of the Confederate Congress; general in the Confederate army. His publications include Digest of the Laws of Georgia; Inquiry into the Law of Negro Slavery in the United States; and Historical Sketch of Slavery, from the Earliest Periods. He was killed in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13,

Cobbett, WILLIAM, journalist; born in Farnham, Surrey, England, March 9, 1762; was the self-educated son of a farmer, and in early manhood was eight years in the army, rising to the rank of sergeant-major. He obtained his discharge in 1791, married, and came to America in 1792, when he became a pamphleteer, bookseller, and journalist, having established Peter Porcupine's Gazette in 1794. He attacked Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, because of his treatment of yellow-fever cases, especially of his blood-letting. Rush prosecuted him for libel, and obtained a verdict for \$5,000 damages. That suit had been brought to a trial on the day of Washington's death (Dec. 14, posed the reconstruction measures of the 1799), and Cobbett remarked that it was a singular coincidence that while the great patriot was dying in consequence of Cobb, JONATHAN HOLMES, manufact- the too free use of the lancet, he should urer; born in Sharon, Mass., July 8, be mulcted in a verdict of \$5,000 for ex-1799; graduated at Harvard College in posing and ridiculing the dangerous prac-1817; and was one of the first to in-tice in yellow fever. In anticipation of troduce the manufacture of silk in the the verdict, Cobbett stopped the publica-In 1831 he published tion of his paper and removed to New Manual of the Mulberry-Tree and the Cult- York, where he was threatened with imure of Silk. Two years later Congress prisonment, but procured bail. There he

COBDEN CLUB-COCKBURN

called Rush Lights, in which he exhibited, in vivid colors, the various phases of character of all engaged in his prosecution. Then he went back to England, and issued Porcupine's Works, in 12 octavo volumes, which sold largely on both sides of the Atlantic. In these he exhibited such pictures of his American enemies that he tasted the sweets of revenge. In 1802 he began his famous Weekly Political Register, which he conducted with ability about thirty years, but which caused him to incur fines and imprisonment because of his libellous utterances. He again came to the United States in 1817, but returned to England in 1819, taking with him the bones of Thomas Paine. He continued the business of writing and publishing, and many of his books, written in vigorous Anglo-Saxon, are very useful. He entered Parliament in 1832, and was a member three years. He died in Farnham, June 18, 1835.

Cobden Club, a club instituted in London for the purpose of putting into practical application the principles of Richard Cobden. Its first annual dinner was held July 21, 1866, with William E. Gladstone in the chair. Its active membership includes many of the best-known statesmen of Great Britain, and among its honorary members are quite a number of well-known Americans, several of whom have been subjected to severe political criticism because of their connection with the club.

Cochran, John, surgeon; born in Sudsbury, Pa., Sept. 1, 1730; was a surgeon's mate in the French and Indian War; appointed surgeon-general in the army in 1776; and commissioned director-general of hospitals by Congress in 1781. When peace was concluded he settled in New York, and was appointed commissioner of loans for that State. He died in Palatine, N. Y., April 6, 1807.

Cochrane, SIR ALEXANDER FORESTER INGLIS. British naval officer; born April 22, 1758: won great distinction in the wars with the United States and France, but most particularly in an unequal engagement with five French ships in Chesapeake Bay. In the War of 1812-15 he was commander of the American station. In August, 1814, he participated with the land forces in capturing Washington, and

issued a series of vigorous pamphlets, later aided in the attack on New Oncalled Rush Lights, in which he exhibited, LEANS $(q.\ v.)$. He was made admiral of in vivid colors, the various phases of charthe blue in 1819. He died in Paris, acter of all engaged in his prosecution. France, Jan. 26, 1832.

Cockburn, SIR GEORGE, naval officer; born in London, England, April 22, 1772; entered the royal navy in 1783, and was rear-admiral in 1812. During the spring and summer of 1813 a most distressing warfare was carried on upon land and water by a British squadron, under his command, along the coasts between Delaware Bay and Charleston Harbor. It was marked by many acts of cruelty. "Chastise the Americans into submission" was the substance of the order given to Cockburn by the British cabinet, and he seemed to be a willing servant of the will of his government. An Order in Council, issued on Dec. 20, 1812, declared the ports and harbors of much of the American coast in a state of blockade. entered between the capes of Virginia early in February, 1813, with a squadron, of which his flag-ship was the Marlborough, seventy-four guns. This squadron bore a land force of about 1,800 men, a part of them captive Frenchmen from British prisons, who preferred active life in the British service to indefinite con-

Clockborn

SIR GEORGE COCKBURN'S SIGNATURE.

finement in jails. The appearance of this force alarmed all lower Virginia; and the militia of the Peninsula and about Norfolk were soon in motion after the squadron had entered Hampton Roads. The Secretary of the Treasury ordered the extinguishment of all the beacon-lights on the Chesapeake coast. At the same time the frigate Constellation, thirty-eight guns, lying at Norfolk, was making ready to attack the British vessels. A part of the British squadron went into Delaware Bay, but the forewarned militia were ready for the marauders, who only attacked the village of Lewiston.

was commander of the American station. On April 3, 1813, a flotilla of a dozen In August. 1814, he participated with the boats filled with armed men from the Britland forces in capturing Washington, and ish fleet, under Lieutenant Polkingthorne,

of the St. Domingo, seventy-four guns, en-privateers, and captured both. The crew tered the Rappahannock River and attack- of one escaped, and gave the alarm at ed the Baltimore privateer Dolphin, ten Newbern. The British boats proceeded to cuns. Captain Stafford, and three armed attack that place, but found it too well schooners prepared to sail for France. The three smaller vessels were soon taken, but the struggle with the Dolphin was severe. She was boarded, and for fifteen minutes a contest raged fearfully on her deck, when the Dolphin struck her colors. Cock- they falsely promised their freedom. burn now went up the Chesapeake with the brigs Fantome and Mohawk, and the tenders Dolphin, Racer, and Highflyer, and proceeded to destroy Frenchtown, a hamlet of about a dozen houses on the west went down the coast, stopping at and coast of Delaware. Cockburn made the Fantome his flag-ship. The only defenders of the hamlet were a few militia who came down from Elkton, and some drivers of stages and transportation - wagons. The former garrisoned a redoubt which had just been erected, upon which lay four iron They were vanquished and retired. The storehouses were plundered and burned, but the women and children ant. In anticipation of the coming of an were well treated. Property on land worth army of liberation, as they were falsely \$25,000 was destroyed, and on the water informed Cockburn's men were, the nefive trading-vessels were consumed. Thence Cockburn went up the bay to HAVRE DE freedom. Cockburn did not venture into GRACE (q. v.), at the mouth of the Susquehanna, which he plundered and burned. Afterwards he attacked the villages of Fredericktown and Georgetown (May 6, 1813), on the Sassafras River. They contained from forty to fifty houses each. He first visited Fredericktown, on the north shore. The militia, under Colonel Veazy, made a stout resistance, but were compelled to retire. The village was laid in ashes, and the storehouses were plundered and burned. The marauders then crossed over to Georgetown, and served it in the same way. Having deprived three villages on the Chesapeake of property worth at least \$70,000, Cockburn returned to the fleet.

Early in July, 1813, Admiral Cockburn, with a part of his marauding fleet, went southward from Hampton Roads to plunder and destroy. His vessels were the Sceptre, seventy four guns (flag - ship), Romulus, Fox, and Nemesis. Off Ocracoke 800 armed men in barges to the waters Dec. 26, 1861. of Pamlico Sound. There they attacked the Anaconda and Atlas, two American born in Ireland, Feb. 28, 1854; became

prepared to warrant their doing so. They captured Portsmouth, and plundered the country around. They decamped in haste (July 16), carrying with them cattle and other property, and many slaves, to whom These, and others obtained the same way. Cockburn sold in the West Indies on his private account.

Leaving Pamlico Sound, the marauders plundering Dewees's and Capers's islands, and filling the whole region of the lower Santee with terror. Informed of these outrages, the citizens of Charleston prepared for the reception of the marauders. Fort Moultrie and other fortifications were strengthened, breast-works thrown up at exposed places, and a body of militia was gathered at Point Pleasgroes were prepared to rise and strike for Charleston Harbor, but went down to Hilton Head, from which he carried off slaves and cattle. Then he visited the Georgia coast, and at Dungenness House, the fine estate of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, on Cumberland Island, he made his headquarters for the winter, sending his marauders out in all directions to plunder the plantations on the neighboring coast. He was concerned in the sack of Washington in 1814, and in an unsuccessful attempt to capture Baltimore in the same year. He was knighted in 1815; made a major-general of marines in 1821; and died in London, Aug. 19, 1853.

Cocke, PHILIP ST. GEORGE, military officer; born in Virginia in 1808; graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1832; brigadier-general in the Confederate army in 1861; and was commander of the 5th Brigade in the first engagement of Bull Run. After eight months' service he returned to his home Inlet, he despatched (July 12, 1813) about in Powhatan county, Va., where he died,

Cockran, WILLIAM BOURKE, lawyer;

adherent of Tammany Hall, for which he FIELD (q. v.), for the State of New York. was frequently spokesman. In 1896, being The latter, after completing the abovean advocate of the gold standard, he left mentioned work, was appointed by the his party and made speeches for the Republican party.

Cod, CAPE, the long, narrow, and sandy peninsula of Massachusetts, somewhat re-GOSNOLD (q. v.), in 1602.

States fishers set nets on Sunday, Jan. 13, pal objects in his projected international 1878, contrary to local regulations; they code was to secure a general adoption of were forcibly removed; controversy ensued. the principle of arbitration in inter-Mr. Evarts, for the United States, sent national disputes, an end approximately despatch Aug. 24; correspondence, Sep-reached in the international agreement tember, October; Marquis of Salisbury re- at the Peace Conference at The Hague, in fused compensation; but Earl Granville 1899. See Arbitration, International granted it; £15,000 awarded by arbitra- Court of. tion, May 28, 1881.

founder Coddington, WILLIAM, Rhode Island; born in Lincolnshire, Eng- at Amherst College; followed the sea in land, in 1601; came to America in 1630 1834-64, and in the Civil War was capas a magistrate of Massachusetts ap- tain of the Quaker City, which carried pointed by the crown. He was a pros- provisions to Port Royal. His publicaperous merchant in Boston, but, taking tions relating to the United States inthe part of Anne Hutchinson (q. v.), clude Restoration of the American Carryhe was so persecuted that, with eighteen ing Trade; and the Mormon Country. others, he removed to the island of Aquid- He died in Boston, Mass., April 6, 1900. neck (now Rhode Island), where, on the organization of a government, he was ap- in Scott county, Ia., Feb. 26, 1846. 1678.

Codes, in general terms a collection of laws, the most notable of which in modern times is the Code Napoléon, which was promulgated between 1803 and 1810, and has since been adopted in large part by various countries. In the United States the most notable codes are those prepared by Judge Stephen J. Field (q, v_i) for use in California at the time of its admission into the Union, and the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure pre-

prominent in New York politics as an pared by his brother, DAVID DUDLEY legislature chairman of a commission to prepare a political code, a penal code, and a civil code, which, with the codes of procedure alluded to, were designed to sembling a person's arm slightly bent at take the place of the common law, and the elbow; about 65 miles long, and from to cover the entire range of American one to 20 miles wide. It belongs to Barn- law. A number of the States have adoptstable county. On its northern extremity, ed in whole or in part this last class of known as Race Point, is a light-house with codes. Mr. Field also actively urged the a revolving light 47 feet above the sea. preparation of a code of international This section of Massachusetts was dis- law, and personally prepared Outlines of covered and named by BARTHOLOMEW an International Code, which was highly commended by jurists and statesmen in Cod Fisheries. At Fortune Bay, United all countries. One of Mr. Field's princi-

Codman, John, author; born in Dorof chester, Mass., Oct. 16, 1814; educated

Cody, WILLIAM FREDERICK, scout; born pointed judge, or chief ruler. In March, 1857-58 he was under contract to supply 1640, Coddington was elected governor, the Kansas Pacific Railroad with all the and held the office seven years. He went buffalo meat needed during its constructo England in 1651, and in 1674-75 he tion, and in eighteen months he killed was again governor. He adopted the 4,280 buffaloes, on account of which he tenets of the Quakers. He died Nov. 1, received his widely known sobriquet of "Buffalo Bill." During the Civil War he was a guide and scout for the national government; in 1868-72 was scout and guide in all the movements against the hostile Sioux and Chevenne Indians; in 1876 was scout of the 5th Cavalry, and in the action at Indian Creek, in a personal encounter, killed Yellow Hand, the Cheyenne chief. He has been in more Indian fights than any other living man. He is coauthor of The Great Salt Lake Trail.

Coffee, John, surveyor; born in Notta-

COFFIN—COINAGE

1812, he was colonel of Tennessee volunteers under Jackson, and was with him



JOHN COFFEE.

in all his wars with the Creek Indians. He was with him also in his expedition to Pensacola (q. v.), and in the defence of New Orleans. In 1817 he was surveyor of public lands. He died near Florence, Ala., July 7, 1833.

Coffin, Charles Carleton (pen-name CARLETON), author; born in Boscawen, N. H., July 26, 1823; during the Civil War was war correspondent of the Boston Journal. His publications include Days and Nights on the Battle-field: Following the Flag; Four Years of Fighting; Caleb Krinkle, a Story of American Life; Story of Liberty; Old Times in the Colonies; Life of Garfield, etc. He died in Brookline, Mass., March 2, 1896.

Coffin, Sir Isaac, naval officer; born in Boston, May 16, 1759; was the son of a collector of the customs in Boston, who was a zealous loyalist. He entered the British navy in 1773, became a lieutenant in 1776, and was active on the American coast at different times during the war for independence. He served under Rodney, was made post-captain in 1790, and Present Date. He died in 1861. rear-admiral of the blue in 1804, in

way county, Va., in 1772. In December, Having a real attachment for his native country, he endowed a "Coffin School" in Nantucket, where many of his relatives lived, and gave for its support \$12,500. He died in Cheltenham, England, July 23, 1839.

> Coffin, JOHN, loyalist; born in Boston, Mass., in 1756; took part in the battle of Bunker Hill; later recruited 400 men in New York, who were afterwards called the Orange Rangers; was promoted major and received a handsome sword from Cornwallis in recognition of his bravery and skill in many important actions. Later he was promoted major-general. He died in King's county, N. B., in 1838.

> Coffin, Joshua, antiquarian; born in Newbury, Mass., Oct. 12, 1792; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1817; an earnest abolitionist; helped to establish the New England Anti-Slavery Society in 1832; published The History of Ancient Newbury. He died in Newbury, Mass., June 24, 1864.

Coffin, Levi, philanthropist; born near New Garden, N. C., Oct. 28, 1798; early became interested in the welfare of the slaves in the South; financially aided on their way to Canada thousands of fugitive slaves, including Eliza Harris, who later became widely known through Uncle Tom's Cabin. In April, 1847, he went to Cincinnati, O., and opened a "free-labor goods" store, which he operated successfully for many years. For thirty years he was president of the secret society known as the "underground railroad, the purpose of which was to aid slaves in their escape by passing them on from member to member. He died in Avondale, O., Sept. 16, 1877.

Coggeshall, George, author; born in Connecticut in 1784; during the War of 1812-15 commanded two privateers. His publications relating to the United States include History of American Privateers and Letters of Marque during our War with England, 1812, 13, 14; and Historical Sketch of Commerce and Navigation from the Birth of our Saviour down to the

Coinage, Confederate States. When which year he was knighted. In June, Louisiana seceded and seized the United 1814, he was created admiral of the States mint at New Orleans, there were blue, and in 1820 admiral of the white. thousands of dollars' worth of gold and He was a member of Parliament in 1818. silver bullion in store. The State issued

COINAGE

jointly with the Confederate government coining. and a silver coinage of \$1,101,316.50 in ony as early as 1644. half-dollars, using the United States dies of 1861, the dies of 1860 having been destroyed. The bullion, when nearly exhausted, was transferred to the Confederate government, May, 1861, and all the United States dies were destroyed, the die for its use. When completed it was press. As there was but little if any entire coinage of the Confederate States. liberty within an arc of thirteen stars. shield beneath a liberty-cap, the upper part to make thirteen shillings out of a pound of the shield containing seven stars, the of brass." The power of coinage was exwhole surrounded by a wreath: to the left, to the right, sugarcotton in bloom; Legend: Confederate States of American. Exergue: Half Dol. Boarders. milled; edge, serrated.

Coinage, United States. Wampum depreciated in value as currency in consethe authorities of Massachusetts not to receive it in payment of taxes. As fast as coin came to the colony of Massachusetts by trade with the West Indies, it was sent to England to pay for goods purchased there. To stop this drain of specie Massachusetts set up a mint, and coined silver threepences, sixpences, and shillings, each bearing the figure of a pine-tree on one side, and the words "New England" on the other. The silver was alloved a quarter below the English standard, with the expectation that the debasement would prevent the coin leaving the country. Thus the pound currency of New England came to be one-fourth less than the pound sterling of Great Britain; and this standard was afterwards adopted by the British Parliament for all the English American colonies. The "mint-house" in Boston existed about thirty-four years. All the

Some coins had been made in a gold coinage of \$254,820 in double eagles, Bermuda for the use of the Virginia col-

Copper coins bearing the figure of an elephant were struck in England for the Carolinas and New England in 1694. Coins were also struck for Maryland, bearing the effigy of Lord Baltimore. In 1722-23, William Wood obtained a royal patent Confederate government ordering a new for coining small money for the "English plantations in America." He made it of such high relief as to be useless in the of pinchbeck—an alloy of copper and tin. One side of the coin bore the image of bullion to coin, no attempt was made to George I., and on the other was a large engrave another. Four pieces, however, double rose, with the legend "Rosa Amerihalf-dollars, were struck, which formed the cana utile dulci." In the coinage of 1724 the rose was crowned. This base coin The coin shows-Obverse: A goddess of was vehemently opposed in the colonies. A writer of the day, speaking of the spec-Exergue, 1861. Reverse: An American ulation, said Wood had "the conscience ercised by several of the independent States from 1778 until the adoption of the national Constitution. A mint was established at Rupert, Vt., by legislative authority in 1785, whence copper cents were issued, bearing on one side a plough and a sun rising from behind hills, and on quence of over-production, and a final the other a radiated eye surrounded by blow was given to it as a circulating me- thirteen stars. Some half-cents also were dium in New England by an order from issued by the Vermont mint. In the same year the legislature of Connecticut authorized the establishment of a mint at New Haven, whence copper coins were issued having on one side the figure of a human head, and on the other that of a young woman holding an olive-branch. This mint continued in operation about three years. In 1786 parties obtained authority from the legislature of New Jersey to coin money, and they established two mints in that State: one not far from Morristown, and the other at Elizabethtown. On one side of this coinage was the head of a horse, with a plough beneath; and on the reverse a shield. The head of a horse and three ploughs now form the chief device of the great seal of New Jersev.

Cents and half-cents were issued in Massachusetts in 1788, exhibiting on one side an eagle with a bundle of arrows in the coins issued from it bore the dates 1652 right talon, an olive-branch in the left, or 1662, the same dies being used, prob- and a shield on its breast bearing the ably, throughout the thirty-four years of word "cent." That device was, and is

COINAGE, UNITED STATES

United States. On the other side of the dollar in copper. Massachusetts cent was the figure of an Indian holding a bow and arrow; also a single star. As early as the adoption of the "Articles of Confederation" (1781) the subject of national coinage occupied the attention of statesmen. In 1782, Robert Morris, superintendent of finance, submitted to the Continental Congress a plan for a metallic currency for the United States, arranged by Gouverneur Morris, who attempted to harmonize all the ed at a mint in New Haven, Conn. They moneys of the States. He found that the bore the following devices: On one side 1440th part of the Spanish dollar was a thirteen circles linked together; a small common divisor of all the various curren- circle in the middle, with the words Starting with that fraction as a "American Congress" within it, and, in



PACRIMILE OF THE FIRST MONEY COINED BY THE UNITED STATES.

penny, ten pence to one bill, ten bills to one dollar (about seventy-five cents of our until 1795. present currency), and ten dollars to one plan to Congress in February, 1782, and employed Benjamin Dudley, of Boston, to construct machinery for a mint. The subject was debated from time to time, and on April 22, 1783, some coins were submitted to Congress as patterns. Nothing further was done in the matter (and Mr. Dudley was discharged) until 1784, when Mr. Jefferson, chairman of a committee report, disagreeing with that of Mor-

now, the chief on the great seal of the of a dollar in silver, and a hundredth of a

This report was adopted by Congress in 1785, and was the origin of our copper cent, silver dime and dollar, and golden eagle. The following year Congress framed an ordinance for the establishment of a mint, but nothing further was done until 1787, when the board of treasury, by authority of Congress, contracted with James Jarvis for 300 tons of copper coins of the prescribed standard, which were coin-

> the centre, the sentence "We are one." On the other side a sun-dial, with the sun above it, and the word "Fugio"; and around " Contiwhole, nental Currency, 1776." Below the dial, "Mind business." your few of these pieces, it is said, were struck in a mint at Rupert, Vt. The national Constitution vested the right of coinage exclusively in the national govern-

unit, he proposed the following table of ment. The establishment of a mint was moneys: Ten units to be equal to one authorized by act of Congress in April, 1792, but it did not go into full operation

During the interval of about three years crown. The superintendent reported the its operations were chiefly experimental. and hence the variety of silver and copper coins which appeared between 1792 and 1795, now so much sought after by coincollectors. The most noted of these is the "Washington cent," or "Liberty - cap cent," so called because it has the profile of Washington on one side and a libertycap on the other. The subject of a device for the national coin caused much and appointed for the purpose, submitted a sometimes warm debate in Congress. The bill for the establishment of the mint ris because of the diminutive size of its originated in the Senate, and provided unit. He proposed to strike four coins for an eagle on one side of the gold and upon the basis of the Spanish milled dollar silver coins. To this there was no obas follows: A golden piece of the value jection. The bill proposed for the reverse of ten dollars, a dollar in silver, a tenth a representation of the head of the Presi-

COINAGE. UNITED STATES

dent of the United States for the time being, with his name and order of succession to the Presidency and the date of the coin-



LIBERTY-CAP CENT.

age. To this it was objected that the President might not always be satisfactory to the people, who would be disturbed by the effigy of an unpopular or unworthy one. Besides, the head of the President might be viewed as a stamp of royalty on the coins, and would wound the feelings of many. The House, after much debate, did not agree with the Senate, and the bill was sent back. Then it was proposed to substitute a head or figure of Liberty. This was finally agreed to, but an attempt was afterwards made to substitute the head of Columbus. At last the eagle, in the place of the head of Liberty, was chosen for the golden coins.

David Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, was chosen the first director of the mint. At that city (being the seat of government) it was established, and was never moved from it. It was the sole mint until 1835, when Congress created several branches. The dies used in coinage in all the mints in the United States are under the supervision of the engraver of the mint at Philadelphia. By the act of 1792 the golden eagle of 10 dollars was to weigh 270 grains, the parts in the same proportion; all of the fineness of 22 carats. The silver dollar, of 100 cents, was to weigh 416 grains, the fractions in proportion; the fineness, 892.4 thousandths. The copper cent was to weigh 264 grains; the half-cent in proportion. In 1793 the weight of the cent was reduced to 208 grains, and the half-cent ir the same proportion.

title of the chief officer of which is Superintendent of the Mint. An act was passed in June, 1834, changing the weight and fineness of the gold coin, and the relative value of gold and silver. The weight of the eagle was reduced to 258 grains, and the parts in proportion, of which 232 grains must be pure gold, making the fineness 21 carats. The silver coinage was not then changed, but in January, 1837, Congress reduced the weight of the silver dollar to 4121/2 grains, and the parts in proportion. By act of March 3, 1849, there were added to the series of gold coins the double eagle and the dollar; and in February, 1853, a 3-dollar piece. On March, 3, 1851, there was added to the silver coins a 3-cent piece (a legal tender for sums not exceeding 30 cents), and this piece continued to be coined until April 1, 1853, when its fineness was raised and its weight reduced. By act of Feb. 21, 1853, gold alone was made a legal tender, and the weight of the half-dollar was reduced to 206 grains, and smaller coins in proportion. Silver was made a legal tender only to the amount of 5 dollars. The silver dollar was not included in the change, but remained a legal tender. The copper cent and half-cent were discontinued in 1857, and a new cent of copper and nickel was coined. In 1864 the coinage of the bronze cent was authorized; also 2-cent pieces. By act of March 3, 1865, a 3-cent piece was authorized, of three-fourths copper and one-fourth nickel. May 16, 1866, a coinage of 5-cent pieces, three - fourths copper and one-fourth nickel, was authorized. The coinage act of 1873 prescribed the fineness of all gold and silver coins to be .900. The gold coins were of the same denomination as before; the silver coins were a "trade-dollar," weighing 420 grains; a half-dollar, or 50-cent piece; a quarter-dollar, and a dime. There were also 5 - cent and 3 - cent silver coins issued. The issuing of coins other than those enumerated in the act is prohibited. It was provided that upon the coins of the United States there shall be the follow-Assay offices were established at New ing devices and legends: Upon one side York in 1854; at Denver, Col., in 1864; an emblem of Liberty, with the word and at Boise City, Ida., in 1872. In 1873 "Liberty" and the year of the coinage; Congress made the mint and assay offices and upon the reverse the figure of an a bureau of the Treasury Department, the cagle, with the inscriptions "United States

COINAGE—COKE

of America" and "E pluribus unum," and a designation of the value of the coin; but fund was reached on April 24 of this on the gold dollar and 3-dollar pieces, year, when the total reached the \$502,173,the dime, 5, 3, and 1 cent pieces, the 119 mark. figure of the eagle shall be omitted; and has been a little less than \$1,000,000, and, on the reverse of the silver trade-dollar of course, there is virtually no significance the weight and the fineness of the coin in the drop. When it is considered that shall be inscribed, with the motto "In six or seven years ago this fund amounted God we trust" added when practicable.

of the mints of the United States from ated. When the fund was ebbing at that their organization in 1792 to June 30, time it was found necessary by the nation-1900:

Denomination.	Value.
GOLD.	
Double-engles	\$1,534,426,060.00
Eagles	319,061,160.00
Half-eagles	259,066,545.00
Three-dollar pieces (coinage discontinued under	1
act of Sept. 26, 1890)	
Quarter-eagles	29.015.635.00
Dollars (coinage discontinued under act of Sept.	,,
26, 1890)	
Total gold	
Total Rose	\$2,101,033,111.00
SILVER.	
Dollars (coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873,	l
and resumed under act of Feb. 28, 1878)	*8506,527,453.00
Trade-dollars	85,965,924.00
Dollars (Lafayette souvenir), act of March 3, 1899.	50,026,00
Half-dollars	144,948,509.00
Half-dollars (Columbian souveur)	2,501,052.50
Quarter-dollars	63,763,021.50
Quarter-dollars (Columbian souvenir)	10,005.75
Twenty-cent pieces (coinage discontinued, act of	
May 2, 1878)	271,000,00
Dimes	35,931,861.20
Half-dimes (coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12,	
1878)	4,880,219.40
Three-cent pieces (coinage discontinued, act of Feb.	4,000,210140
12, 1873)	1,242,047,20
Total silver	\$796,171,159.55
MINOR.	A17 047 900 TO
Five-cent pieces, nickel	\$17,967,308.10
Three-cent pieces, nickei (coinage discontinued, act	
of Sept. 28, 1890)	941,349.48
Two-cent pieces, bronze (coinage discontinued, act	
of Feb. 12, 1873)	919,020.00
One-cent pieces, copper (coinage discontinued, act	
of Feb 21, 1857)	1,562,887.44
One cent pieces, nickel (coinage discontinued, act	
of April 22, 1864)	2,007,720.00
One-cent pleces, bronse	10,072,758.59
Half-cent pieces, copper (coinage discontinued, act	
of Feb. 21, 1857)	89,926.11
Total minor	\$33,503,969 7 2
Total coinage	\$2,996,763,249.27

Silver-dollar coinage under act of April 2, 1792, \$2,031,238; March 3, 1891, \$495,496,215. Total, \$506,527,453.

On May 3, 1901, the United States treasury:

amounts to \$501.469.468. last month has been the highest in the England fisheries. history of the government.

The highest figure ever attained by the The diminution since then to a sum less than \$100,000,000 the exact The following table shows the coinage amount now held can be better apprecial administration to issue bonds to stay the inroads which were being made upon it, due to demands for gold from the money centres, and it was not without involving the government in considerable debt that the fund was maintained at the lowest figure permissible.

There is not a country on the face of the earth which holds so much gold in its treasury as the United States now has in its coffers. Russia, England, France, and other great money powers of Europe, have from time to time held amounts of commensurate value in their treasuries, but at the present time we have any and all of them beaten by a large margin. See BIMETALLISM; CIRCULA-TION, MONETARY; CURRENCY, NATIONAL: MONETARY REFORM.

Coke, SIR EDWARD, jurist: born at Mileham, Norfolk, England, Feb. 1, 1552; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, Clifford's Inn, and the Inner Temple; began the practice of law in 1578, and quickly rose to the highest rank. Passing through different grades of judicial office, he became lord chief-justice of England, opposed in his whole course by a powerful rival, Francis Bacon. Coke was a violent and unscrupulous man, and carried his points in court and in politics by sheer audacity, helped by tremendous intreasurer issued the following statement tellectual force. As attorney-general, he concerning the amount of gold held by the conducted the prosecution of Sir Walter Raleigh with shameful unfairness; and The gold fund in the treasury now from the beginning of his reign King This is made James I. feared and hated him, but failed up as follows: Reserve fund, \$150,000,000; to suppress him. Coke was in the privy held against gold certificates, \$283,441,- council and in Parliament in 1621 when 989, and the general fund, \$68,027,479. the question of monopolies by royal grants This total includes both coin and bullion, was brought before the House in the case and the average fund held during the of the council of Plymouth and the New Coke took ground against the validity of the patent, and so

COLDEN-COLD HARBOR

King. In other cases he took a similar the council, he administered the governcourse; and when the King censured the ment in 1760, and was made lieutenant-House of Commons, as composed of "flery, governor in 1761, which station he held popular, and turbulent spirits," Coke, until his death, being repeatedly placed speaker of the House, invited that body at the head of affairs by the absence or to an assertion of its rights, independent of the King, in the form of a protest entered on its minutes. The angry monarch sent for the book, tore out the record of the protest with his own hands, dissolved Long Island. Dr. Colden wrote a History Parliament, and caused the arrest and the imprisonment of Coke. Pvm. and other members for several months in the Tower. After that he was a thorn in the side of James and his successor. In 1628 Coke retired from public life, and died in Stoke Pogis, Buckinghamshire, Sept. 3, 1634. His Reports and other writings upon law and jurisprudence were numerous and most important. He published Coke upon Littleton in 1628.

Colden, CADWALLADER, physician; born in Dunse, Scotland, Feb. 17, 1688; graduated at the University of Edinburgh



CADWALLADER COLDEN.

mathematician. In 1708 he emigrated to Pennsylvania, and returned to his native country in 1712. He came again to America in 1716, and in 1718 made his abode in New York, where he was made first surveyor-general of the colony, became a master in chancery, and, in 1720, obtained a seat in Governor Burnet's council. He received a patent for lands in Orange county, N. Y., about 10 miles from Newburg, and there he went the attack at 4 P.M. The veterans of

directly assailed the prerogative of the to reside in 1755. Becoming president of death of governors. During the Stamp Act excitement the populace burned his After the return of Governor coach. Tryon in 1775, he retired to his seat on. of the Five Indian Nations of Canada in 1727. He was an ardent student of botany, and introduced the Linnæan system into America. He published scientific works and was a correspondent of the leading men of science in Europe. He died on Long Island, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1776.

Cold Harbor, BATTLE OF. In 1862 the Army of the Potomac and a large part of the Army of the James formed a junction near Cold Harbor, a locality in Hanover county, Va., originally known as Cool Arbor, and the old battle-ground of McClellan and Lee the year before. in 1705, and became a physician and Gen. W. F. Smith and 16,000 men of the Army of the James had been taken in transports from Bermuda Hundred around to the White House, whence they had marched towards the Chickahominy. Sheridan had seized the point at Cold Harbor, and the Nationals took a position extending from beyond the Hanover road to Elder Swamp Creek, not far from the Chickahominy. Burnside's corps composed the right of the line, Warren's and Wright's the centre, and Hancock's the left. The Confederate line, reinforced by troops under Breckinridge, occupied a line in front of the Nationals—Ewell's corns on the left. Longstreet's in the centre, and A. P. Hill's on the right. On the morning of June 1, 1862, Hoke's division attempted to retake Cold Harbor. It was repulsed, but was reinforced by McLaws's division. Wright's 6th Corps came up in time to meet this new danger: and Smith's troops from the Army of the James, after a march of 25 miles, came up and took post on the right of the 6th Corps, then in front of Cold Harbor, on the road leading to Gaines's Mills. Between the two armies was a broad, open, undulating field and a thin line of woods. Over this field the Nationals advanced to

COLD HARBOR, BATTLE OF

Smith soon captured the first line of rifle- opened one of the most sanguinary batpits and 600 men. Their attack on the ties of the war. It was begun on the second line was a failure, and with dark- right by the divisions of Barlow and Gibness the struggle ceased, the Nationals bon, of Hancock's corps, supported by having lost 2,000 men. They held the Birney's. Barlow drove the Confederates ground, and bivouacked on the battle- from a strong position in front of their

desperate but unsuccessful efforts to re-rallied and retook the position. General

works, and captured several hundred men During the night the Confederates made and three guns, when the Confederates



take the rifle-pits. General Grant had ordered a redisposition of his army, making Hancock form the right, to the right of Wright's corps. Burnside was withdrawn entirely from the front and placed on the right and rear of Warren, who connected with Smith. Having made these dispositions on the 2d, it was determined to force the passage of the Chickahominy the next morning, and compel Lee to seek safety in the fortifications around Richmond. The Nationals moved at four o'clock on the morning of the 3d. Wilson's cavalry was on the right flank, and Sheridan's held the lower crossings of the river, and covered the roads to the White House. Orders had been given for signal for the advance was given, and then tle of Cold Harbor ended.

Gibbon, who charged at the same time, was checked by a marsh of the Chickahominy which partly separated and weakened his command, and part of them gained the Confederate works, but could not hold them. There was a severe struggle, and in the assaults Hancock lost 3,000 men. The other divisions of the army were hotly engaged at the same time. The battle was "sharp, quick, and decisive." The Nationals were repulsed at nearly every point with great slaughter. It was estimated that within the space of twenty minutes after the struggle began 10,000 Union soldiers lay dead or wounded on the field, while the Confederates, sheltered by their works, had not lost a general assault along the whole line. more than 1,000. And so, at one o'clock At half-past four, or a little later, the in the afternoon of June 3, 1864, the bat-

COLE-COLFAX

munitions of war. Their loss in this engagement, and in the immediate vicinity of Cold Harbor, was reported at 13,153, of whom 1,705 were killed and 2,406 were missing. Immediately after the battle Sheridan was sent to destroy the railways in Lee's rear, and so make Washington more secure. This task he effectually performed, fighting much of the time. Grant then resolved to transfer his army to the south side of the James

Cole, THOMAS, painter; born in Boltonle-Moor, Lancashire, England, Feb. 1, 1801, of American parents who had gone to England previous to his birth, and returned in 1819, settling in Philadelphia, where Thomas practised the art of woodengraving. He began portrait-painting in Steubenville, O., in 1820, soon wandered as an itinerant in the profession, and finally became one of the most eminent of American landscape-painters. He established himself in New York in 1825. The charming scenery of the Hudson employed his pencil and brush, and orders for his landscapes soon came from all quarters. From 1829 to 1832 he was in Europe, and on his return he made his home in Catskill, N. Y., where he resided until his death, Feb. 11, 1847. His two Empire and The Voyage of Life, the former consisting of a series of five, and the latter of four, pictures. many other fine compositions in landscape and figures, which gave him a place left unfinished at his death a series entitled The Cross and the World, and was also the author of a dramatic poem and read a History of the Ordinance of 1787 works of fiction.

Dutchess county, New York, Nov. 18, 1833; subsequently settled in St. Louis, Mo. When the Civil War broke out he enter- New York City, March 23, 1823; was ed the Union army and served with con- grandson of the last commander of Washspicuous ability in numerous engagements. ington's life-guard; became a merchant's Early in 1865, at the head of 1,500 men, clerk, and then, with his family, he went he led a successful expedition against the to New Carlisle, St. Joseph co., Ind., hostile Sioux, Arapahoe, and Cheyenne where for five years he was a clerk in a Indians at the sources of the Yellowstone country store. In 1841 his step-father,

It was one of the most sanguinary River. He was made a brigadier-general struggles of the great Civil War. The Na- of volunteers on May 28, 1898, and given tionals had a fearful loss of life, but command of the 3d Brigade, 2d Division. firmly held their position, with all their at Camp Alger. The unwholesome conditions of the camp caused his resignation. and his death, in St. Louis, Mo., July 31, 1899.

Coleman, WILLIAM T., pioneer: born in Cynthiana, Ky., Feb. 29, 1824; removed to San Francisco in 1849; became known through his affiliation with a secret organization for the suppression of crime in that city, called the Vigilance Committee. In the course of a few months this committee executed four notorious characters. and either drove out of California or terrified into concealment large numbers of others. In 1856 public indignation was again aroused by the murder of a well-known editor, James King. Vigilance Committee again became active, and Mr. Coleman became chairman of the executive committee. In this capacity he presided at the trials and had charge of the execution of four murderers, including Casey, the murderer of King. For many years this organization was the dominating power in municipal politics. He died in San Francisco, Cal., Nov., 22, 1893.

Coles, EDWARD, governor: born in Albemarle county, Va., Dec. 15, 1786; graduated at William and Mary College in 1807; went to Russia on a confidential diplomatic mission for the United States great finished works are The Course of government in 1817. He removed to Edwardsville, Ill., in 1819, and freed all the slaves which he had inherited, giving to He produced the head of each family 160 acres of land. He was governor of Illinois from 1823 to 1826, and during his term of at the head of his profession. Mr. Cole office he prevented the slavery party from obtaining control of the State. Later he settled in Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1856 before the Pennsylvania Historical Soci-Cole, NELSON, military officer; born in ety. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 7, 1868.

Colfax, Schuyler, statesman; born in

COLFAX-COLLEGE SETTLEMENTS



SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Mr. Mathews, was elected county auditor, Greek-letter societies in the United States and he removed to South Bend and made are as follows:

quently lectured to large audiences upon men he had known and subjects connected with his long career in public life. His best lecture was undoubtedly that on Lincoln and Garfield. He died suddenly, in Mankato. Minn., Jan. 13, 1885.

Collamer, JACOB, born in Troy, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1791; graduated at the University of Vermont in 1810; admitted to the bar in 1813; elected a justice of the Vermont Supreme Court in 1833: served until his election to Congress in 1843; appointed Postmaster-General under President Taylor in March, 1849; elected United States Senator in 1854, and served until his death, in Woodstock, Vt., Nov. 9, 1865.

College Fraternities. The principal

Name.	Grock Letters.	Where Founded.	Date.
Kappa Alpha	KA	Union	1825
Delta Phi	ΔΦ	"	1827
Sigma Phi	Σ. Φ	44	
Alpha Delta Phi	ĀĀÐ	Hamilton	1832
Psi Upsilon	* Y	Union	1833
Delta Upsilon	ΔŸ	Williams	1834
Beta Theta Pi	веп	Miami	1839
Chi Psi	XΨ	Union	
Delta Kappa Epsilon	AKE	Yale	1844
Zeta Psi	Z¥	New York University	1846
Delta Psi	Δ¥	Columbia	1847
Theta Delta Chi	θAX	Union	4.
Phi Delta Theta	Φ Δθ	Miami	1848
Phi Gamma Delta.	ΦΓΔ	Jefferson	1 44
Phi Kappa Sigma	ΦKI	University of Pennsylvania	1850
Phi Kappa Psi	Φ K Ψ	Jefferson	1852
Chi Phi.	X	Princeton	
Sigma Chi	ΣX	Miami	1855
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	ΣAE	Alabama	1856
Delta Tau Delta.	2 A E	Bethany	1860
			1865
Alpha Tau Omega	ΑΤΩ	Virginia Military Institute.	1867
Kappa Alpha (south)	K A	Washington and Lee	
Kappa Sigma	KΣ	Virginia	
Sigma Nu	ΣΝ	Virginia Military Institute	1869

Schuvler his deputy. There he studied the Indiana State constitutional convention, and the next year was a candidate elected him to Congress, and he was reelected for six consecutive terms. In De- scientists. cember, 1863, he was elected Speaker of

College Influence. The American collaw, and finally established a weekly lege has rendered a service of greater newspaper. In 1850 he was a member of value to American life in training men than in promoting scholarship. It has affected society more generally and deeply for Congress, but was not elected. In through its graduates than through its 1856 the newly formed Republican party contributions to the sciences. It has been rather a mother of men than a nurse of

College Settlements, a plan to elevate the House of Representatives, and was re- the degraded masses of large cities. It elected in 1865 and 1867. In November, consists in the establishment in tenement 1868, he was elected Vice-President, with localities of settlements or houses where General Grant as President. After his re- educated people live either permanently tirement to private life in 1873 he fre- or temporarily for the purpose of work-

COLLEGES FOR WOMEN-COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES

of this kind was made in 1867 when Edward Denison, a graduate of Oxford University, went to live in the East End of London that he might study the grievances of the poor, and do educational work among them. A similar work was done by Arnold Toynbee, whose labors led to his death in 1883, but whose efforts and name were perpetuated by the establishment on Jan. 10, 1885, of Toynbee Hall, in Whitechapel, East London, and afterwards of Oxford Hall. The first college settlement in the United States was founded in New York City in the fall of 1889, by the graduates of several women's colleges. The building, at No. 95 Rivington Street, is located in one of the most Side. On May 14, 1891, another settlement was organized in New York by the graduates of Yale. Columbia. Princeton. and other colleges. In October of the same year the graduates of Andover Theological Seminary and other ex-collegians began a similar work in the tenement district of Boston. See ADDAMS, JANE.

Colleges for Women. One of the most striking features of the development of higher education in the United States in the closing years of the nineteenth century was the opening of regular courses to women by a remarkably large number of colleges. At the close of the school year 1899 there were 484 colleges and universities in the United States, more than a majority of which had been made coeducational. For the higher instruction degrees, having 2,441 professors and ininto two classes. The first comprised the nurses. These institutions combined refollowing: Mills College, in Mills College ported 21,439 professors and instructors Radcliffe, in Cambridge; Smith, in North- had 417 fellowships, 7,077 scholarships, ampton; Mount Holyoke, in South Had- 7.096,325 volumes in their libraries, \$11,ley; Wellesley, in Wellesley—all in Mag. 004,532 invested in scientific apparatus, sachusetts; Wells, in Aurora; Elmira, in \$126,211,099 in grounds and buildings, and Elmira: Barnard, in New York City; and \$119,632.651 in productive funds, and Vassar. in Poughkeepsie-all in New \$19,213,371 in total income. The schools York: Bryn Mawr, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; and of technology had 567 scholarships, \$2,-

ing among the poor. The first attempt Randolph-Macon Women's College, Lynchburg, Va. These colleges had 543 professors and instructors, 4,606 students. seventeen fellowships, 254 scholarships, \$6,390,398 invested in grounds and buildings, \$4,122,473 invested in productive funds, and \$1,244,350 in total income. The second division, which comprised institutions under the corporate name of colleges, institutes, and seminaries, and were largely under the control of the different religious organizations, numbered 132, with 1,933 professors and instructors, 18,417 students, \$8,494,071 invested in grounds and buildings, \$743,700 invested in productive funds, and \$2,080,911 in total income.

Colleges in the United States. There crowded tenement districts of the East were nine higher institutions of learning in the English-American colonies before the breaking out of the Revo-War-namely, lutionary Harvard. Massachusetts; William and Mary, in Virginia; Yale, in Connecticut: King's, in New York; College of New Jersey and Queen's, in New Jersey; College of Rhode Island; Dartmouth, in New Hampshire; and University of Pennsylvania. Hampden-Sidney College was founded in 1775, just as the war broke out. In these colonial institutions many of the brightest statesmen of the eighteenth century and beginning of the nineteenth were educated. (See their respective titles.) At the close of the school year 1898-99 collegiate education in the United States was afforded by 484 colleges and universities, of which 348 were co-educational, and 136 for men of women exclusively there were 145 col- only; 145 colleges and seminaries for womleges and seminaries authorized to confer en conferring degrees, forty-three institutions of technology, 163 theological structors, 20,548 students and \$3,236,416 schools, ninety-six law schools, 151 mediin total income. The institutions exclu- cal schools, fifty dental schools, fifty-one sively for women, organized on the general pharmaceutical schools, thirteen veterbasis of college requirements, were divided inary schools, and 393 training-schools for Station, Cal.; Rockford College, Rockford, and 224,808 students. The universities Ill.; Women's College, Baltimore, Md.; and colleges for men and for both sexes

COLLETON-COLONIAL COMMISSIONS

\$9.078.143 in productive funds, and \$3.-424,610 in total income. Nearly all of the professional schools were connected with the large universities and colleges, and the training-schools for nurses were a part of municipal and other chartered hospitals. The agricultural and mechanical colleges endowed by Congress are in general connected with State universities, and are officially classified as schools of technology.

Colleton, James, colonial governor; was made governor of South Carolina, and given 48,000 acres of land in 1686. was his duty to exercise the authority of the proprietaries, and enforce the laws which were being violated by the colonists. Upon his arrival in the colony Colleton excluded from the legislative halls all the members of the Parliament who opposed proprietaries and the governor, imprisoned the secretary of the colony, and afterwards impeached, disfranchised, and drove Colleton out of the province.

command of the Rainbow in 1775, and cruised off the American coast. In 1777 destroyed the stores at Machias, and thirlater he ravaged the coasts of Connectidied April 6, 1795.

Collins, John, governor; born June 8, Rhode Island with Congress; in 1778in 1786-89 governor of Rhode Island. He was then elected to the first Congress under the national Constitution, but did not take his seat. He died in Newport, R. I., March 8, 1795.

Collins, Napoleon, naval officer; born

632,656 invested in scientific apparatus, ed to capture privateers. On Oct. 7, 1864, \$12,785,609 in grounds and buildings, and he followed the Confederate steamer Florida into the harbor of Bahia, Brazil. and captured her. Later, as Brazil had complained that her neutrality had not been respected, his act was disavowed. Collins was promoted rear-admiral in 1874, and given command of the South Pacific squadron. He died in Callao, Peru, Aug. 9, 1875.

> Colman, NORMAN J., agriculturalist; born near Richfield Springs, N. Y., in 1827; began the practice of law in New Albany, Ind., and the editing of an agricultural paper in St. Louis, Mo., in 1871. It He was elected lieutenant-governor as a Democrat in 1874, and was appointed by President Cleveland United States Commissioner of Agriculture in 1885.

Colonial Civil Service. SERVICE, COLONIAL.

Colonial Commissions. The first of these acts. Later the Assembly defied the two notable royal commissions to what is now the United States was sent out in 1634. Morton of Merry Mount had made serious charges against the people of Massachusetts before the privy council. That Collier, SIR GEORGE, naval officer; en- body summoned the council for New Engtered the British navy in 1761; given land before them to answer the charges. They denied having had anything to do with the matters complained of, and added he captured the American vessel Hancock; new and serious charges of their own, declaring themselves unable to redress their ty vessels on the northeast coast; and grievances. They referred the whole matter to the privy council. A commission cut and Chesapeake Bay. On Aug. 14, of twelve persons was appointed, with 1779, he captured the fleet of Commodore Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, at its Saltonstall on the Penobscot River. He head, to whom full power was given to revise the laws, to regulate the Church, and to revoke charters. The members 1717; was an active patriot during the of the Massachusetts Company in Eng-Revolutionary War; in 1776 was made a land were called upon to give up their commissioner to arrange the accounts of patent, and Governor Cradock wrote for it to be sent over. Morton wrote to one 83 was a member of the old Congress, and of the old planters that a governor-general had been appointed. Orders were also issued to the seaport towns of England to have all vessels intended for America stopped. The colonists were alarmed. The magistrates and clergy met on an island at the entrance to the inner harbor in Pennsylvania, May 4, 1814; joined the of Boston, and. resolving to resist the navy in 1834; served in the war with commissioners, agreed to erect a fort on Mexico; and in the Civil War was placed the island, and to advance the means for in command of the steam-sloop Wachu- the purpose themselves until the meeting sett, in 1863, when that vessel was assign- of the general court. They sent letters

COLONIAL COMMISSIONS

to send over the charter before the meet- ceeded to Boston. Meanwhile the authoriing of the court. When that body met, in May, active measures for defence were adopted. They ordered a fort to be built ment of the commissioners. It was unin Boston. Military preparations were ordered, and three commissioners were appointed to conduct "any war that might befall for the space of a year next ensuing." The English government threatened, but did nothing. In September, 1635, a writ of quo warranto was issued against the Massachusetts Company: but everything went on in the colony as if no serious The political threats were impending. disorders in England were safeguards to the infant colony. It was after the appointment of this commission that Endicott cut the cross from the standard at Salem.

The second of these commissions was Territorial claims, sent over in 1664. rights of jurisdiction, boundaries, and other matters had created controversies in New England, which were continually as a court to hear complaints against referred to the crown, and in 1664 the Massachusetts, of which there were thirty. King signified his intention to appoint a commission for hearing and determining tion, forbade such a proceeding, and the all matters in dispute. This occasioned alarm in Massachusetts, which had been a narrow oppressor of other colonies, eswhich serious complaints had been made. A large comet appearing at that time increased the general alarm, for it was regarded as portentous of evil, and a fast was ordered. Fearing a design to seize their charter might be contemplated, it was intrusted to a committee for safekeeping. The commission was appointed, consisting of Sir Richard Nicolls, Sir Robert Carr, Sir George Cartwright, and was sent to break up the party, when one Samuel Maverick, of Massachusetts. They of the commissioners and his servant beat of New Netherland. Touching at Boston, to arrest the commissioners. the commissioners asked for additional soldiers, but the request was coldly re- officer went there and reproved them, sayceived. The magistrates said they could ing, "It is well you have changed quarnot grant it without the authority of the ters, or I would have arrested you." general court. That body soon met and "What!" exclaimed Carr. "Arrest the Governor Winthrop accompanied the ex- son! treason!" cried Maverick. "Knave, pedition against New Netherland. After you shall hang for this!" The commissionboundary between New York and Con- to the King, and soon afterwards they necticut. Leaving Nicolls at New York as were recalled (1666). Their acts were ap-

of remonstrance to England, and refused governor, the other commissioners proties of Massachusetts had sent a remonstrance to England against the appointheeded. The Massachusetts authorities were unyielding, the commissioners were haughty and overbearing, and a bitter mutual dislike finally made their correspondence mere bickerings. The commissioners proceeded to settle the boundary between Plymouth and Rhode Island. More difficult was the settlement of the boundary between Rhode Island and Connecticut, because of opposing claims to jurisdiction over the Pequod country. The commissioners finally directed that the region in dispute should constitute a separate district, under the title of the "King's Province." Neither party was satisfied, and the boundary dispute continued fifty years longer.

The commissioners now proposed to sit The general court, by public proclamacommissioners went to New Hampshire and Maine, when they decided in favor of claims of the heirs of Mason and Gorges. pecially of Rhode Island, and against In the latter province they organized a new government; and on their return to Boston the authorities complained that the commissioners had disturbed the peace of Maine, and asked for an interview. It was denied by the commissioners, who denounced the magistrates as traitors because they opposed the King's orders. The commissioners having violated a local law by a carousal at a tavern, a constable came with an armament to take possession the officer. Another constable was sent gone to the house of a merchant. voted 200 soldiers. In Connecticut the King's commissioners?" "Yes, and the commissioners were cordially received, and King himself, if he had been here." "Treathe conquest, they proceeded to settle the ers sent an account of their proceedings

of the King's commissioners." Although in 1623 thirty families from Holland landthis order produced considerable alarm, ed there and began a settlement. that colony over Maine.

Colonial Settlements. a colony, to settle on Roanoke Island. while employed by the Dutch East India LORDS; CALVERT, LEONARD).

proved, and those of all the colonies ex- was formed in 1621, with unrestricted cept Massachusetts, which was ordered to control over New Netherland. They bought "appoint five able and meet persons to Manhattan Island of the Indians for about make answer for refusing the jurisdiction \$24, paid chiefly in cheap trinkets, and the sturdy magistrates of Massachusetts were laid the foundations of the State of maintained their position with much New York, as New Netherland was called adroitness, and the country being engaged after it passed into the possession of the in a foreign war, the nation left his English. Late in 1620 a company of Eng-Majesty to fight alone for the mainte- lish Puritans (see Puritans) who had fied nance of the royal prerogative. Massachu- from persecution to Holland, crossed the setts was victorious, and soon after the Atlantic and landed on the shores of departure of the commissioners a force Massachusetts, by permission of the Plymwas sent to re-establish the authority of outh Company (see PLYMOUTH COM-PANY). They built a town and called Settlements it New Plymouth; they organized a civil were made, as productive germs of colo-government and called themselves "Pilnies, in the following order of time: St. grims." Others came to the shores of Augustine, Fla., was settled by Spaniards, Massachusetts soon afterwards, and the under Menendez, 1565, and is the old- present foundations of the State of Masest settlement by Europeans within the sachusetts were laid at Plymouth in 1620 domain of the United States. It was per- (see PILGRIMS). In 1622 the Plymouth manently occupied by the Spaniards, ex- Company granted to Mason and Gorges cepting for a few years, until Florida a tract of land bounded by the rivers Merpassed from their control (see FLORIDA rimac and Kennebec, the ocean, and the and St. AUGUSTINE). Virginia was first St. Lawrence River, and fishermen settled settled by the English temporarily (see there soon afterwards. Mason and Gorges RALEIGH, SIR WALTER). The first per- dissolved their partnership in 1629, when manent settlement was made by them in the former obtained a grant for the whole 1607, under the auspices of London mer- tract, and laid the foundations for the chants, who that year sent five ships, with commonwealth of New Hampshire (q. v.).

King James of England persecuted the Storms drove them into the entrance to Roman Catholics in his dominions, and Chesapeake Bay, when they ascended the George Calvert, who was a zealous rov-Powhatan River 50 miles, landed, and alist, sought a refuge for his brethren built a hamlet, which they called James- in America. King James favored his projtown. The stream they named James ect, but died before anything of much River-both in compliment to their King. consequence was accomplished. His son After various vicissitudes, the settlement Charles I. granted a domain between North flourished, and, in 1619, the first repre- and South Virginia to Calvert (then cresentative Assembly in Virginia was held ated Lord Baltimore). Before the charat Jamestown. Then were laid the foun- ter was completed Lord Baltimore died, dations of the State of Virginia (see but his son Cecil received it in 1632. The VIRGINIA). Manhattan Island (now the domain was called Maryland, and Cecil borough of Manhattan, city of New York) sent his brother Leonard, with colonists, was discovered by Henry Hudson in 1609, to settle it (see Baltimore; Baltimore, They ar-Company. Dutch traders were soon after- rived in the spring of 1634, and, at a wards seated there and on the site of place called St. Mary, they laid the foun-Albany, 150 miles up the Hudson River. dations of the commonwealth of Mary-The government of Holland granted ex- land (see MARYLAND). The Dutch naviclusive privilege to Amsterdam merchants gator, Adrian Block (q. v.), sailing east to traffic with the Indians on the Hudson, from Manhattan, explored a river some and the country was called New Nether- distance inland, which the Indians called land. The Dutch West India Company Quon-eh-ti-cut, and in the valley watered

in 1639.

iams, a minister, was banished from Mas-LINA (q. v.) were laid at Edenton. called the Providence and Rhode Island GIA (q. v.). Plantation, for which a charter was given land was granted to William Penn, in which they did.

by that river a number of Puritans from brethren, the Quakers, and settlements Plymouth began a settlement in 1633. were immediately begun there, in addition The first permanent settlement made in to some already made by the Swedes withthe valley of the Connecticut was planted in the domain. Unsuccessful attempts to by Puritans from Massachusetts (near settle in the region of the Carolinas had Roston), in 1636, on the site of Hartford. been made before the English landed on In 1638 another company from Massachu- the shores of the James River. Some setsetts settled on the site of New Haven. tlers went into North Carolina from The two settlements were afterwards polit- Jamestown, between the years 1640 and ically united, and laid the foundations of 1650, and in 1663 a settlement in the the commonwealth of CONNECTICUT (q. v.), northern part of North Carolina had an organized government, and the country Meanwhile, elements were at work for was named Carolina, in honor of Charles the formation of a new settlement between II., of England. In 1668 the foundations Connecticut and Plymouth. Roger Will- of the commonwealth of NORTH CAROsachusetts in 1636. He went into the 1670 some people from Barbadoes sailed Indian country at the head of Narragan- into the harbor of Charleston and settled set Bay, where he was joined by a few on the Ashley and Cooper rivers (see sympathizers, and they located themselves SOUTH CAROLINA). The benevolent Genat a place which they called Providence. eral Oglethorpe, commiserating the con-Others, men and women, joined them, and dition of the prisoners for debt, in Engthey formed a purely democratic govern-land, conceived the idea of founding a ment. Others, persecuted at Boston, fled colony in America with them. The governto the Island of Aquiday, or Aquitneck ment approved the project, and, in 1732, (now Rhode Island), in 1638, and formed he landed, with emigrants, on the site of a settlement there. The two settlements the city of Savannah, and there planted were consolidated under one government, the germ of the commonwealth of Geor-

The first English colony planted in in 1644. So the commonwealth of RHODE America was the one sent over in 1585 ISLAND (q. v.) was founded. A small by Sir Walter Raleigh, who despatched colony from Sweden made a settlement on Sir Richard Grenville, with seven ships the site of New Castle, Del., and called and many people, to form a colony in the country New Sweden. The Dutch Virginia, with Ralph Lane as their govclaimed the territory as a part of New ernor. At Roanoke Island Grenville left Netherland, and the governor of the lat- 107 men under Lane to plant a colony, ter proceeded against the Swedes in the the first ever founded by Englishmen in summer of 1655, and brought them under America. This colony became much straitsubjection. It is difficult to draw the line ened for want of provisions next year, of demarcation between the first settle- and, fortunately for them, Sir Francis ments in Delaware, New Jersey, and Penn- Drake, sailing up the American coast sylvania, owing to their early political sit- with a squadron, visited the colony and The (present) State of Delaware found them in great distress. He generremained in possession of the Dutch, and ously proposed to furnish them with afterwards of the English, until it was supplies, a ship, a pinnace, and small purchased by William Penn, in 1682, and boats, with sufficient seamen to stay and annexed to Pennsylvania (q. v.). So it make a further discovery of the country; remained until the Revolution as "the or sufficient provisions to carry them to Territories," when it became the State of England, or to give them a passage home DELAWARE (q. v.). The first permanent in his fleet. The first proposal was acsettlement in New Jersey $(q.\ v.)$ was cepted; but a storm having shattered his made at Elizabethtown in 1644. A prov-vessels, the discouraged colonists concluded ince lying between New Jersey and Mary- to take passage for home with Drake, The whole colony 1681, for an asylum for his persecuted sailed from Virginia June 18, 1586, and

arrived at Portsmouth, England, July 28. quent and decided negatives. to surrender his patent, and then obtained a charter for "all the lands of New France." She sent out missionaries in They sailed from Honfleur March 12, and arrived in ACADIA (q. v.), where the arms of Madame Guercheville were proceeded to Port Royal (now Annapolis), where he found only five persons, two of whom were Jesuit missionaries previously sent over. The Jesuits went with other persons to Mount Desert Island. Just as they had begun to provide themselves with comforts, they were attacked by SAMUEL ARGALL (q. v.), of Virginia. The French made some resistance, but were compelled to surrender to superior numbers. One of the Jesuits was killed, several were wounded, and the remainder attempted until seventy years afterwards. made prisoners. Argall took fifteen of the Frenchmen, besides the Jesuits, to Virginia; the remainder sailed for France. This success induced the governor of Virginia to send an expedition to crush the power of the French in Acadia, under the pretext that they were encroaching upon the rights of the English. Argall sailed with three ships for the purpose. On his arrival he broke in pieces, at St. Saviour, a cross which the Jesuits had set up, and raised another, on which he inscribed the name of King James. He sailed to St. Croix and destroyed the remains of De Mont's settlement there; and then he went to Port Royal and laid that deserted town in ashes. The English government did not approve the act, nor did the French government resent it.

Though the revolution in England (1688) found its warmest friends among the Low Churchmen and Non-conformists there, who composed the English Whig party, the high ideas which William entertained of royal authority made him naturally coalesce with the Tories and the High Church party. As to the government of the colonies, he seems not to have abated any of the pretensions set up by his predecessors. The colonial assemblies Parliament. To these William gave fre- not alone upon the colonies as political

Madame de Guercheville, a pious lady in vincial acts for establishing the writ of France, zealous for the conversion of the habeas corpus were also vetoed by the American Indians, persuaded De Monts King. He also continued the order of James II. prohibiting printing in the colonies. Even men of liberal tendencies, like Locke, Somers, and Chief-Justice Holt. conceded prerogatives to the King in the colonies which they denied him at home. The most renowned jurists of the kingset up in token of possession. Her agent dom had not yet comprehended the true nature of the connective principle between the parent country and her colonies.

As early as 1696 a pamphlet appeared in England recommending Parliament to tax the English-American colonies. Two pamphlets appeared in reply, denying the right of Parliament to tax the colonies. because they had no representative in Parliament to give consent. From that day the subject of taxing the colonies was a question frequently discussed, but not After the ratification of the treaty of Paris in 1763, the British government resolved to quarter troops in America at the expense of the colonies. The money was to be raised by a duty on foreign sugar and molasses, and by stamps on all legal and mercantile paper. It was determined to make the experiment of taxing the American colonists in a way which Walpole feared to undertake. A debate arose in the House of Commons on the right of Parliament to tax the Americans without allowing them to be represented in that body. The question was decided by an almost unanimous vote in the affirmative. "Until then no act, avowedly for the purpose of revenue, and with the ordinary title and recital taken together, is found on the statute-book of the realm," said Burke. "All before stood on commercial regulations and restraints." Then the House proceeded to consider the STAMP ACT (q. v.).

In 1697 the right of appeal from the colonial courts to the King in council was sustained by the highest legal authority. By this means, and the establishment of courts of admiralty, England at length acquired a judicial control over the colonies, and with it a power (afterwards had hastened to enact in behalf of the peo- imitated in our national Constitution) of ple the Bill of Rights of the Convention bringing her supreme authority to bear

effectual, upon the colonists as individuals.

At the beginning of the French and Indian War (1754), the period when the American people "set up for themselves" in political and social life, there was no exact enumeration of the inhabitants; but from a careful examination of official records. Mr. Bancroft estimated the number as follows:

Colonies.	White.	Colored.	
Massachusetts		3,000	
New Hampshire	50,000	3,000	
Connecticut		3,500	
Rhode Island		4,500	
New York		11,000	
New Jersey		5,000	
Pennsylvania and Delaware		11,000	
Maryland		44,000	
Virginia		116,000	
North Carolina,		20,000	
South Carolina		40,000	
Georgia.		2,000	
Total		260,000	

At this period the extent of the territorial possessions of England and France in America was well defined on maps published by Evans and Mitchell-that of the latter (a new edition) in 1754. The British North American colonies stretched coastwise along the Atlantic about 1,000 miles, but inland their extent was very limited. New France, as the French settlers called their claimed territory in America, extended over a vastly wider space, from Cape Breton, in a sort of crescent, to the mouth of the Mississippi River, but the population was mainly collected on the St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Montreal. The English colonies in America at that time had a population of 1,485,634, of whom 292,738 were negroes. The French were scarcely 100,-000 in number, but were strong in Indian allies, who, stretching along the whole interior frontier of the English colonies, and disgusted with constant encroachments upon their territories, as well as ill-treatment by the English, were always ripe and ready for cruel warfare.

The war with the French and Indians, and the contests with royal authority in which the colonies had been engaged at its close, in 1763, revealed to the colonists their almost unsuspected innate strength. During these contests, disease and weapons had slain 30,000 of the colonists. Thev

corporations, but, what was much more which \$5,000,000 had been reimbursed by Parliament. Massachusetts alone had kept from 4,000 to 7,000 men in the field, besides garrisons and recruits to the regular regiments. They served but a few months in the year, and were fed at the cost of the British government. At the approach of winter they were usually disbanded, and for every campaign a new army was summoned. Yet that province alone spent \$2,000,000 for this branch of the public service, exclusive of all parliamentary disbursements. Connecticut had spent fully \$2,000,000 for the same service, and the outstanding debt of New York, in 1763. incurred largely for the public service, was about \$1,000,000.

The Southern colonies, too, had been liberal in such public expenditures, according to their means. At that time Virginia had a debt of \$8,000,000. Everywhere the English-American colonies felt the consciousness of puissant manhood, and were able to grapple in deadly conflict with every enemy of their inalienable rights. They demanded a position of political equality with their fellowsubjects in England, and were ready to maintain their rights at all hazards.

In Pitt's cabinet, as chancellor of the exchequer, was the brilliant Charles Townshend, loose in principles and bold in suggestions. He had voted for the Stamp Act, and voted for its repeal as expedient, not because it was just. In January, 1767, by virtue of his office, on which devolved the duty of suggesting ways and means for carrying on the government, proposed taxation schemes which aroused the most vehement opposition in America. He introduced a bill imposing a duty on tea, paints, paper, glass, lead, and other articles of British manufacture imported into the colonies. It was passed June 29. The exportation of tea to America was encouraged by another act, passed July 2, allowing for five years a drawback of the whole duty payable on the importation. By another act, reorganizing the colonial custom-house system, a of revenue commissioners board America was established, to have its seat at Boston. Connected with these bills were provisions very obnoxious to the Americans, all having relation to the had also spent more than \$16,000,000, of main object—namely, raising a revenue

COLONIAL SETTLEMENTS-COLONIAL WARS

the crown to establish a general civil western boundary of Virginia. list; fixing the salaries of governors, judges, and other officers in all the provcrown, making these officers independent of the people and fit instruments for issue of the colonial paper currency.

The narrow-minded Hillsborough, British secretary of state for the colonies wishing, if possible, to blot out the settlements west of the Appalachian Mountains, and to extend an unbroken line of Indian frontier from Georgia to Canada, had issued repeated instructions to that effect, in order to make an impassable obstruction of emigration westward. These instructions were renewed with emphasis in 1768, when John Stuart, an agent faithful to his trust, had already carried the the Kanawha. By such a line all Kentucky, as well as the entire territory from the jurisdiction of Virginia and confirmed to the Indians by treaties. Virginia strenuously opposed this measure; and, to thwart the negotiations of Stuart with the Indians, sent Thomas Walker as her commissioner to the congress of the Six Nations held at Fort Stanwix (q. v.) late in the autumn of 1768. There about 3.000 Indians were present, who were loaded with generous gifts. They complied with the wishes of the several agents present, and the western boundary-line was established at the mouth of the Kanawha to meet Stuart's line on the south. From the Kanawha northward it followed the Ohio and Alleghany rivers, a branch of the Susquehanna, and so on to the junction of Canada and Wood creeks, tributaries of the Mohawk River. Thus the Indian frontier was defined all the Nations to a larger part of Kentucky. American colonies, and were in truth the

in America. There was a provision in caused the line to be continued down the the first bill for the maintenance of a Ohio to the mouth of the Tennessee River, standing army in America and enabling which stream was made to constitute the

In striking a balance of losses and gains in the matter of parliamentary taxation in inces, such salaries to be paid by the America, it was found in 1772 that the expenses on account of the Stamp Act exceeded \$60,000, while there had been regovernment oppression. A scheme was ceived for revenue (almost entirely from also approved, but not acted upon, for Canada and the West India islands) only transferring to the mother-country, and about \$7,500. The operation of levying converting into a source of revenue, the a tax on tea had been still more disastrous. The whole remittance from the colonies for the previous year for duties on teas and wines, and other articles taxed indirectly, amounted to no more than about \$400, while ships and soldiers for the support of the collecting officers had cost about \$500,000; and the East India Company had lost the sale of goods to the amount of \$2,500,000 annually for four or five years.

After the proclamation of King George III., in 1775, Joseph Hawley, one of the stanch patriots of New England, wrote frontier line to the northern limit of from Watertown to Samuel Adams, in Con-North Carolina. He was now ordered to gress: "The eyes of all the continent are continue it to the Ohio, at the mouth of on your body to see whether you act with firmness and intrepidity—with the spirit and despatch which our situation calls for. northwest of the Ohio, would be severed It is time for your body to fix on periodical annual elections-nav, to form into a parliament of two houses." This was the first proposition for the establishment of an independent national government for the colonies.

On April 6, 1776, the Continental Congress, by resolution, threw open their ports to the commerce of the world "not subject to the King of Great Britain." This resolution was the broom that swept away the colonial system within the present bounds of the republic, and the flag of every nation save one was invited to our harbors. Absolute free-trade was established. The act was a virtual declaration of independence.

Colonial Wars, Society of, a patriotic society established in 1892 to "perpetuate the memory of those events and of the men who, in military, naval, and civil offices way from Florida almost to Lake On- of high trust and responsibility, by their tario; but SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON (q. v.), acts or counsel assisted in the establishpretending to recognize a right of the Six ment, defence, and preservation of the

COLONIES—COLONIZATION SOCIETY

for those whose public services made our descendant of an ancestor who fought in Leone from New Bedford. any colonial battle from the Jamestown lieutenant-governor, member of the council, or as a military, naval, or marine officer in behalf of the colonies, or under the flag of England, or during that period was distinguished in military, official, or legislative life. The officers in 1900 were: Governor-general, Frederick J. De Peyster, New York; secretary-general, Walter L. Suydam, 45 William street, New York; deputy secretary-general, Gen. Howard R. Bayne, New York; treasurer-general, Edgeneral, George N. McKenzie, Baltimore. ward Shippen, Philadelphia; registrar-

Colonies, GRIEVANCES OF THE AMERI-See HOPKINS, STEPHEN.

Colonies, VINDICATION OF THE. See FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN.

Colonists, RIGHTS OF. See ADAMS, SAMUEL.

Colonization Society, AMERICAN. The idea of restoring Africans in America to their native country occupied the minds of philanthropists at an early period. It seems to have been first suggested by Rev. Samuel Hopkins and Rev. Ezra They issued a circular on the subject in August, 1773, in which they invited subscriptions to a fund for founding a colony of free negroes from America on the western shore of Africa. A con-Massachusetts and

founders of the nation. With this end in 1787, for a home for destitute Afriview it seeks to collect and preserve manu- cans from different parts of the world, scripts, rolls, and records; to provide suit- and for promoting African civilization. able commemorations or memorials relat- He failed. In 1793 he proposed a plan of ing to the American colonial period, and colonization to be carried on by the sevto inspire in its members the paternal and eral States and by the national governpatriotic spirit of their forefathers, and in ment. He persevered in his unavailing the community of respect and reverence efforts until his death, in 1803. The subject continued to be agitated from time to freedom and unity possible." Any adult time, and in 1815 a company of thirtymale may become a member who is the eight colored persons emigrated to Sierra

Steps had been taken as early as 1811 settlement in Virginia, in 1607, to the for the organization of a colonization sobattle of Lexington, in 1775, or who at ciety, and on Dec. 23, 1816, the conany time was a governor, deputy-governor, stitution of the American Colonization Society was adopted at a meeting at Washington, and the first officers were chosen Jan. 1, 1817. All reference to emancipation, present or future, was specially disclaimed by the society, and in the course of the current session of Congress, Henry Clay, John Randolph, Bushrod Washington, and other slave-holders took a leading part in the formation of the society. In March, 1819, Congress appropriated \$100,000 for the purpose of sending back to Africa such slaves as should be surreptitiously imported. Provision was made for agents and emigrants to be sent out, and early in 1820 the society appointed an agent, put \$30,000 at his disposal, and sent in a government vessel thirty-eight emigrants, who were to erect tents for the reception of at least 300 recaptured Africans. The agents of the United States were instructed not to exercise any authority over the colonists, and the government of the colony was assumed by the society.

A constitution for the colony (which Stiles, of Newport, R. I., where the Afri- was named Liberia) was adopted (Jan. can slave-trade was extensively carried 24, 1820), by which all the powers of the government were vested in the agent of the colonization society. In 1824 a plan for a civil government in Liberia was adopted, by which the society retained the privilege of ultimate decision. tribution was made by ladies of Newport Another constitution was adopted in 1828, in February, 1774, and aid was received by which most of the civil power was Connecticut. secured to the colonists. In 1841 Joseph After the Revolution the effort was re- J. Roberts, a colored man, was appointed newed by Dr. Hopkins, and he endeav- governor by the society. Import duties ored to make arrangements by which free were levied on foreign goods, and out of blacks from America might join the Eng- this grew a temporary difficulty with the lish colony at Sierra Leone, established British government. British subjects vio-

COLORADO

lated the navigation law with impunity, in 1540. and, when the British government was apsent an expedition, under Lieut. Z. M. pealed to, the answer was that Liberia Pike, to explore this region, and it nearly had no national existence. emergency the society surrendered such in the mountain region, and discovered governmental power as it had retained, and recommended the colony to proclaim itself a sovereign and independent state. It was done, and such a declaration of independence was made July 26, 1847. The next year the independence of Liberia was acknowledged by the United States, Great Britain, and France. So the American Colonization Society became mainly instrumental in the foundation of Liberia, and in sustaining the colony until it became self-supporting.

After that consummation the society continued to send out emigrants, and to furnish them with provisions and temporary dwellings; and it materially aided the republic in the development of its commerce and agriculture. It also aided in the dissemination of Christianity in that region, and in the promotion of education and the general welfare of the country. The whole amount of receipts of the society from its foundation to 1875 was, in round numbers, \$2,400,000, and those of the auxiliary societies a little more than \$400,000. The whole number of emigrants that had been sent out to that date by the parent society was nearly 14,000, and the Maryland society had sent about 1,250; also 5,722 Africans recaptured by the United States government had been returned. The society had five presidents -namely, Bushrod Washington. Charles Carroll, James Madison, Henry Clay, and J. H. B. Latrobe-all slave-holders.

Colorado, a State occupying a mountainous and high plateau region, between Kansas and Nebraska on the east. Utah on the west, Wyoming on the north, and New Mexico and Texas on the south, organized as a Territory Feb. 28, 1861, from parts of its several contiguous neighbors, and admitted to the Union July 4, 1876, hence known as the "Centennial State." The portion north of the Arkansas River, and east of the Rocky Mountains, was included in the Louisiana purchase of 1803 and the remainder in the Mexican cession of 1848. Francis Vasquez de Coronado is believed to have been

In 1806 President Jefferson In this crossed the territory from north to south



STATE SEAL OF COLORADO.

the mountain known as Pike's Peak. In 1820 another expedition, under Col. S. H. Long, visited this region; and in 1842-44 Col. John C. Frémont crossed it in his famous passage over the Rocky Mountains. Before the beginning of the nineteenth century, it is believed that no white inhabitants lived in Colorado, excepting a few Mexicans and Spaniards in the southern portion. Gold was discovered there, near the mouth of Clear Creek. in 1852, by a Cherokee cattle-dealer. This and other discoveries of the precious metal brought about 400 persons to Colorado in 1858-59; and the first discovery of a gold-bearing lode was by John H. Gregory, May 6, 1859, in what is now known as the "Gregory Mining District," in Gilpin county. An attempt to organize government among the miners was made by the erection of Arapahoe county, and the election of a representative to the Kansas legislature, Nov. 6, 1858. He was instructed to urge the separation of the district from Kansas and the organization of a new Territory. The first movement for a territorial government was by a convention of 128 delegates held at Denver in the autumn of 1859, who decided the first European explorer of this region to memorialize Congress on the subject.

COLORADO—COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

The Territory was organized in 1861, and but for the veto of President Johnson statehood would have been granted in 1867. A further attempt was made in 1873, but Congress refused to pass an enabling act.

Colorado was long noted as a silver-producing State, but after the repeal of the silver-purchase clause of the BLAND SILVER BILL (q. v.) by the Sherman Act of 1890, the serious apprehensions of local mineoperators were proved groundless by the results of a general exploitation for gold, and within a few years Colorado passed from the status of a silver to that of a gold State. In the calendar year 1900 the State produced bullion of various kinds to the value of \$50,303,964, and of this total \$29,226,198 was in gold and \$12,-433,785 in silver, the State then breaking all its previous records as a gold-producer. Coal, both bituminous and anthracite, and iron, are found in great quantities; lead, zinc, copper, quicksilver, tellurium, salt, gypsum, and pottery clays are plentiful. Mining and smelting are the most important industries after that of agriculture. Cattle and sheep herding are declining in consequence of the multiplication of small farms. In 1899 the total assessed valuation of taxable property was \$212,202,886, and the net debt \$2,728,-667. The population in 1800 was 412,198; in 1900, 539,700.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS.

Name.	Term.	Remarks. Appointed by		
William Gilpin	1861-62	President	Lincoln	
John Evans	1862-65	**	4.6	
Alexander Cummings !	1865-67		Johnson	
A. C. Hunt	1867-69	44		
Edward M. McCook	1869-73	44	Grant	
Samuel H. Elbert	1873-74	44	44	
Edward M. McCook	1874-75	44	64	
John I. Routt	1875-76		44	

STATE GOVERNORS.

Name.	Term.	
John L. Routt	1876 to 1878	
Fred. W. Pitkin	1879 " 1882	
James B. Grant	1883 ** 1885	
Seni, H. Eaton	1845 " 1886	
Alvah Adams	1887 " 1888	
Job A. Cooper	1889 ** 1890	
John L. Routt	1891 " 1893	
Davis H. Waite	1893 4 1895	
A. W. McIntyre	1895 " 1897	
Alvah Adams	1897 44 1899	
Charles S. Thomas	1899 " 1901	
James B. Orman	1901 " 1903	

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Name. No. of Congress.		grees.	Term.			
Jerome B. Chaffee	44th	to	45th	1876	to	1879
Henry M. Teller	44th	**	47th	1877	66	1888
Nathaniel P. Hill	46th	44	48th	1879	44	1886
Thomas M. Bowen	48th	"	50th	1883	66	1889
Henry M. Teller	49th		1885	44		
Edward O. Wolcott	51st	to	57th	1889	"	1901
Thomas Patterson	57th	"		1901	66	

Colquitt, Alfred Holt, statesman; born in Walton county, Ga., April 20, 1824; graduated at Princeton in 1844; admitted to the bar in 1845; served throughout the Mexican War as staff officer; in 1852 was elected to Congress; in 1859 was a member of the State legislature. He favored the secession of Georgia and entered the Confederate army, in which he rose to the rank of majorgeneral. In 1876 he was elected governor of the State, and in 1882 United States Senator. He died March 26, 1884.

Columbia, a city and county seat of Maury county, Tenn.; on the Duck River; 47 miles southwest of Nashville. It contains a number of educational institutions, and a large United States arsenal. During the Civil War there were two encounters here between the National and Confederate forces; the first on Sept. 9, 1862, when the 42d Illinois Volunteers were engaged, and on Nov. 24-28, when a considerable part of General Thomas's army fought what is sometimes known as the battle of Duck Run.

Columbia, Capture of See South Carolina.

Columbia, DISTRICT OF. See WASH-INGTON.

Columbia University, one of the higher institutions of learning established in the English-American colonies; originally named King's College; afterwards Columbia College; and in 1896 Columbia University. In 1746 an act was passed by the colonial Assembly of New York for raising £2,250, by lottery, "for the encouragement of learning and towards the founding of a college." The sum was increased in 1751, and intrusted to ten trustees, one of whom was a Presbyterian, two were of the Dutch Reformed Church. and seven were Episcopalians. Rev. Samuel Johnson, of Stratford, Conn., was invited, in 1753, to become president of the

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY—COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

college building was laid Aug. 23, 1756, ninth and Fiftieth streets. on the block now bounded by Murray, wards bishop of the diocese) succeeded lege, him. The college was prepared for the Work. of the volumes were recovered thirty years \$3,000,000. afterwards in a room in St. Paul's Chapel, when none but the sexton knew

proposed institution, and a royal charter in charge of twenty-four trustees. On constituting King's College was granted May 21, 1787, William Samuel Johnson, Oct. 31, 1754. The organization was ef- LL.D., son of the first president, was feeted in May, 1755. The persons named chosen to fill his father's place, and the in the charter as governors of the col- college started on a prosperous career. A lege were the Archbishop of Canterbury, new charter was obtained in 1810. A the principal civil officers of the colony, medical and law school was established, the principal clergymen of the five de- and in 1828 the Hon. James Kent denominations of Christians in the city of livered a course of law lectures in the New York, and twenty private gentle- college that formed the basis of his men. The college opened July 17, 1754, famous Commentaries. The college ocwith a class of eight, under Dr. Johnson, cupied the original site until 1857, when sole instructor in the vestry-room of it was removed to the square between Trinity Church. The corner-stone of the Madison and Fourth avenues and Forty-

In 1892, the institution having out-Church, and Barclay streets and College grown its accommodations, a tract of land Place. It faced the Hudson River and was purchased on Morningside Heights, "was the most beautifully situated of between Amsterdam Avenue, the Bouleany college in the world." The first com- vard, and 116th and 120th streets, and mencement was on June 21, 1758, when the erection of the first of a group of new about twenty students were graduated, buildings, the observatory, was begun. In 1767 a grant was made in the New Since then the work of construction has Hampshire Grants of 24,000 acres of land, steadily progressed, and prominent among but it was lost by the separation of that its completions is the noble library buildpart of Vermont from New York. In ing, erected by President Seth Low at a 1762 Rev. Myles Cooper was sent over cost of over \$1,000,000. In 1900 the uniby the Archbishop of Canterbury to be-versity had \$235,000 invested in scientific come a "fellow" of the college. He was apparatus, \$8,500,000 in grounds and a strong loyalist, and had a pamphlet buildings, and \$9,500,000 in productive controversy with young Alexander Ham-funds. The total income was \$854,327, ilton, one of his pupils. Cooper became and the total benefactions, \$518,667. The president of the college, and so obnoxious departments were: Columbia College (the were his politics that the college was at-School of Arts), School of Political tacked by the "Sons of Liberty" and a Science. School of Philosophy, School of mob in New York on the night of May Pure Science, School of Law, School of 10, 1775, and he was obliged to flee for Medicine, School of Applied Science, Barhis life. Rev. Benjamin Moore (after- nard College (for women), Teacher's Col-Summer School, and Extension There were 35 fellowships, 230 reception of troops the next year, when scholarships, 339 professors and instructhe students were dispersed, the library tors, and a total of 4.034 students in all and apparatus were stored in the City departments. The debt of the univer-Hall, and mostly lost, and the building sity. growing out of its removal to became a military hospital. About 600 Morningside Heights, was substantially

Columbiad. See CANNON.

Columbian Exposition. Early of their existence. In 1784 regents of a 1890 an act was passed by Congress, pro-State University were appointed, who viding for an exhibition of arts, industook charge of what property belonged tries, manufactures, and products of the to the institution and changed its name soil, mines, and sea in 1892. This exhibito Columbia College. There was no presition was designed to be a commemoration dent for several years. In 1787 the origi- and celebration of the 400th anniversary nal charter was confirmed by the State of the discovery of America by Columbus. legislature, and the college was placed and hence was designated "The World's

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION—COLUMBUS

Columbian Exposition." When the ques- Affairs. The total estimated expenditure tion of a site for the exposition came up for the fair was \$26,000,000. for determination, the four cities, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and Washingtion, were competitors, and on Feb. 24 Chicago, which had given a good guarantee of \$10,000,000, was awarded that honor. Congress at once appropriated \$1,500,000 towards providing for the successful management of the enterprise. A commission of two persons from each State and Territory was appointed by the President on the nomination of the govlarge, and two from the District of Cothe buildings should be dedicated Oct. 12, In connection with the exposition a naval of the Roman Catholic and dent was authorized to extend to foreign nations an invitation to send ships of war to join the United States navy at Hampton Roads and proceed thence to the review. The national commission being chosen, the President appointed ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan, to be permanent chairman, and John T. Dickinson, of Texas, permanent secretary. The ground selected in Chicago for the commons known as Lake Front, consisting of 90 acres at the edge of the lake adjoining the business centre of the city, and Jackson Park, containing over 600 acres. All the great buildings, except the permanent art building, were to be erected in the park. The entire work of the exposition was divided into fifteen branches. each of which was placed under the control of a director of acknowledged ability and national fame. These branches included the Bureau of Agriculture, the Departments of Ethnology, Fish and Fisheries, Mines and Mining, Liberal Arts, Publicity and Promotion, Fine Arts, Machinery, Manufactures, Electricity, Horticulture, Floriculture and the Woman's Department, besides the Bureau of Trans- CIETY OF. portation and the Department of Foreign

The imposing naval parade in New York Harbor proved to be an event of surpassing interest. The fair was opened by President Cleveland; a poem, Prophecy. by William A. Croffut, was read, and the usual initiatory exercises occurred, but several weeks elapsed before all the exhibits were in place. Some special features of interest were the various congresses which assembled at Chicago. Aside from religious and educational reunions, ernors, and also eight commissioners at there was a literary congress in July, which discussed copyright and general lumbia, to constitute the World's Colum- literature; the Jews, Roman Catholics, bian Commission. It was directed that negroes, and engineers held special "congresses." In the autumn a monster "par-1892. The exposition was to be opened liament of religions" assembled, at which on May 1, 1893, and closed on the last were present representatives of the lead-Thursday of October in the same year. ing Protestant denominations, as well as review was directed to be held in New Churches, Confucianism, Buddhism, the York Harbor in April, 1893, and the Presi- Brahmo Samaj, Judaism, Mohammedanism, Theosophy, and Shintoism.

The attendance, despite the business depression, was large from the United States, particularly from the West. The visit of Columbus's descendant, the Duke of Veragua, excited much popular interest, as did that of the Princess Eulalie of the Spanish royal family. Restorations of the caravels of Columbus followed his Col. George R. Davis, of Illinois, was track across the Atlantic, and were conchosen director-general of the exposition. ducted to Chicago by way of New York; another noteworthy restoration was the erection of the buildings included the viking ship, which also made the journey to the fair. The question of the Sunday opening of the fair called forth considerable controversy, and reached the courts. As to the general character of the exposition proper, opinions have varied. No mention of the fair would be complete without a reference to several popular features—the gigantic Ferris wheel and the Midway Plaisance, with its various "villages," Cairo street, etc. Two great fires-one in January, the other in June, 1894-swept away the great buildings, excepting the Fine Arts Building, which has been converted into the Field Columbian Museum, now amply endowed.

Columbian Order. See TAMMANY, So-

Columbus, BARTHOLOMEW, elder broth-

COLUMBUS

there engaged as a mariner and a constructor of maps and charts. It is be-Hope with Bartholomew Diaz. Christopher sent him to England to seek the aid of Henry VII. in making a voyage of discovery. He was captured by pirates, and long retained a captive; and, on his rebrother's great discovery beyond the Atlantic, and that he had sailed on a second 1515.

er of Christopher Columbus; born in voyage. Bartholomew was cordially re-Genoa about 1432. In 1470, when Chris- ceived at the Spanish Court, and Queen topher went to Lisbon, Bartholomew was Isabella sent him in command of three store-ships for the colony in Hispaniola, or Santo Domingo. His brother received lieved that he visited the Cape of Good him with joy, and made him lieutenantgovernor of the Indies. He was uncommonly brave and energetic, and, when his brother was sent to Spain in chains, Bartholomew shared his imprisonment, was released with him, and was made Lord turn through France, he first heard of his of Mona-an island near Santo Domingo. He died in Santo Domingo, in May,

COLUMBUS. CHRISTOPHER

Colombo), discoverer of America; born in or near Genoa about 1435. At the age of ten years he was placed in the University of Pavia, where he was instructed in the sciences which pertain to navigation. In 1450 he entered the marine service of Genoa, and remained in it twenty years. His brother BARTHOLO-MEW (q, v) was then in Lisbon, engaged in constructing maps and charts, and making an occasional voyage at sea. Thither Christopher went in 1470. Prince Henry of Portugal was then engaged in explorations of the west coast of Africa, seeking for a passage to India south of that continent. The merchants of western Europe were then debarred from participation in the rich commerce of the East by way of the Mediterranean Sea by their powerful and jealous rivals, the Italians, and this fact stimulated explorations for the circumnavigation of Prince Henry had persisted in Africa. his efforts in the face of opposition of priests and learned professors, and had already, by actual discovery by his navigators, exploded the erroneous belief that the equator was impassable because of the extreme heat of the air and water. Columbus hoped to find employment in the prince's service, but Henry died soon after the Genoese arrived in Lisbon.

In the chapel of the Convent of All Saints at Lisbon, Columbus became ac-

Columbus, Christopher (Cristoforo Henry's navigators. Mutual love led to marriage. The bride's mother placed in the hands of Columbus the papers of her husband, which opened to his mind a new field of contemplation and ambition.

The desire for making explorations in the western waters was powerfully stimulated by stories of vegetable productions, timber handsomely carved, and the bodies of two men with dusky skins, which had been washed ashore at the Azores from some unknown land in the These had actually been seen by west. Pedro Correo, a brother of the wife of Columbus. These things confirmed Columbus in his belief that the earth was a sphere, and that Asia might be reached by sailing westward from Europe. He laid plans for explorations, and, in 1474, communicated them to the learned Florentine cosmographer, Paul Toscanelli, who gave him an encouraging answer, and sent him a map constructed partly from Ptolemy's and partly from descriptions of Farther India by Marco Polo, a Venetian traveller who told of Cathay (China) and Zipango (Japan) in the twelfth century. In 1477, Columbus sailed northwest from Portugal beyond Iceland to lat. 73°, when pack-ice turned him back; and it is believed that he went southward as far as the coast of Guinea. Unable to fit out a vessel for himself, it is stated that he first applied for aid, but in vain, to the Genoese. With like ill-success he applied quainted with Felipa, daughter of Pales- to King John of Portugal, who favored his trello, an Italian cavalier. then dead, who suit, but priests and professors interposed had been one of the most trusted of Prince controlling objections. The King, however,

sent a caravel ostensibly with provisions he determined to leave Portugal and ask The fears of the mariners caused them to go to England to ask aid for the projected

for the Cape Verde Islands, but with secret aid from elsewhere. With his son Diego, instructions to the commander to pursue he left Lisbon for Spain secretly in 1484, a course westward indicated by Columbus. while his brother Bartholomew prepared to



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

turbulent Atlantic.

turn back from the threatenings of the enterprise from Henry VII. Genoa again declined to help him: so also did Venice; Disgusted with this pitiful trick, re- and he applied to the powerful and duced to poverty, and having lost his wife. wealthy Spanish dukes of Medina-Sidonia

latter recommended the project to Queen Isabella, then with her Court at Cordova, who requested the navigator to be sent to her. In that city he became attached to Donna Beatrice Enriques, by whom he had a son, Ferdinand, born in 1487, who became the biographer of his father. It was an inauspicious moment for Columbus to lay his projects before the Spanish October day, he stopped at the gate of the monarchs, for their courts were moving from place to place, in troublous times, surrounded by the din and pageantry of war. But at Salamanca he was introduced to King Ferdinand by Mendoza, Archbishop of Toledo and Grand Cardinal of Spain.

A council of astronomers and cosmog-

and Medina-Celi. They declined, but the invited him (1488) to return, and Henry VII. had also invited him by letter to come to the Court of England, giving him encouraging promises of aid. But Ferdinand and Isabella treated him kindly, and he remained in Spain until 1491, when he set out to lay his projects before Charles VIII. of France.

On his way, at the close of a beautiful Franciscan monastery of Santa Maria de Rabida, near the port of Palos, in Andalusia, and asked for refreshment for his boy, Diego. The prior of the convent, Juan Perez de Marchena, became interested in the conversation of the stranger, and he invited him to remain as his guest. To him Columbus unfolded his plans. raphers was assembled at Salamanca to Alonzo Pinzon and other eminent naviconsider the project. They decided that gators at Palos, with scientific men, were the scheme was visionary, unscriptural, invited to the convent to confer with Coand irreligious, and the navigator was in lumbus, and Pinzon offered to furnish danger of arraignment before the tribunal and command a ship for explorations. of the Inquisition. For seven years longer Marchena, who had been Queen Isabella's the patient navigator waited, while the confessor, wrote to her, asking an inter-

view with her for Columbus. It was granted. Marchena rode to the camp of the monarchs at Santa Fé, when the Queen sent a little more than \$200 to Columbus to enable him to appear decently at Court. He explained his project to the sovereigns. He had by the already. operations of a poetic temperament, regarded himself as a preordained gospel - bearer to the heathen of unknown lands. His name implied it-" Christ-bearer "and hearing that the Sultan



COLUMBUS BEFORE THE COUNCIL.

Spanish monarchs were engaged with the Egypt intended to destroy the sepulchre Moors in Granada, during which time of Jesus, he recorded a vow that he Columbus served in the army as a volun- would devote the proceeds of his explorateer. Meanwhile the King of Portugal had tions to the rescue of that holy place



GATE OF THE MONASTERY

Moors-for France.

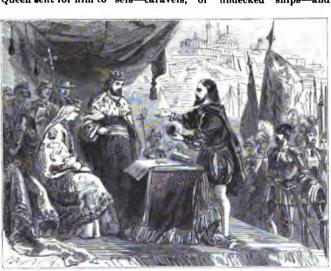
A more enlightened civil officer at Court

return. Ferdinand said their wars had so exhausted the treasury that money could not be spared for the enterprise. The Queen declared that she would pledge her crown jewels, if necessary, to supply the money, and would undertake the enterprise for her own crown of Castile. An agreement was signed by their Majesties and Columbus at Santa Fé, April 17, 1492, by which he and his heirs should

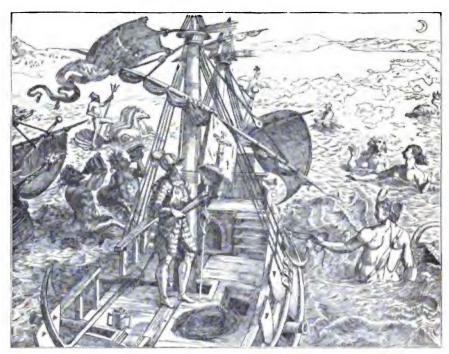
forever have office the of admiral over lands he might discover, with honors equal to those of Grand Admiral of Castile; that he should be viceroy and governor - general over the same; that he should receive onetenth of all mineral and other products that might be obtained; that he and his lieutenants should he the sole judges in all disputes that

from destruction. He urged his suit with might arise between his jurisdiction and eloquence, but the Queen's confessor op- Spain, and that he might advance one-eighth posed the demands of Columbus, and he in any venture, and receive a correspondleft Granada-just conquered from the ing share of the profits. He was also authorized to enjoy the title of Don, or noble.

The monarchs fitted out two small vesremonstrated, and the Queen sent for him to sels-caravels, or undecked ships-and



COLUMBUS EXPLAINING HIS PLAN BEFORE FERDINAND AND ISABELLA. 253



THE VISION OF COLUMBUS (From an old print).

one larger vessel. Leaving Diego as page to Prince Juan, the heir apparent, Columbus sailed from Palos in the decked vessel Santa Maria, with Martin Alonzo Pinzon as commander of the Pinta, and his brother, Vincent Yanez Pinzon, as commander of the Nina, the two caravels. They left the port with a complenous-some indications of land were disverge of the horizon.

Early the next morning, Rodrigo Tricena, a sailor of the Pinta, first saw land; but the award was given to Columbus, who saw the light on the land. At dawn a wooded shore lay before them; and, after a perilous voyage of seventyone days, the commander, with the banner of the expedition in his hand, leading ment of officers and crews on Friday his followers, landed, as they supposed, morning, Aug. 3, 1492, and after a voyage on the shores of Farther India. Colummarked by tempests—the crew in mortal bus, clad in scarlet and gold, first touched fear most of the time, and at last muti- the beach. A group of naked natives, with skins of a copper hue, watched their covered late in the night of Oct. 11. movements with awe, and regarded the Many times they had been deceived by strangers as gods. Believing he was in presages of land, and what they thought India. Columbus called the inhabitants were actual discoveries of it. The crown "Indians." Columbus took possession of had offered a little more than \$100 the land in the name of the crown of to the man who should first discover Castile. He soon discovered it to be an land, and to this Columbus added the island-one of the Bahamas-which he prize of a silken doublet. All eyes were named San Salvador. Sailing southward. continually on the alert. At ten o'clock he discovered Cuba, Haiti, and other islon the night of the 11th, Columbus was ands, and these were denominated the on his deck, eagerly watching for signs West Indies. He called Haiti Hispaniola. of land, when he discovered a light on the or Little Spain. On its northern shores the Santa Maria was wrecked. With her

timbers he built a fort, and leaving thirtynine men there to defend it and the interests of Castile, he sailed in the Nina for Spain in January, 1493, taking with him several natives of both sexes. On the voyage he encountered a fearful tempest, but he arrived safely in the Tagus early in March, where the King of Portugal kindly received him. On the 15th he reached Palos, and hastened to the Court at Barcelona, with his natives, specimens of precious metals, beautiful birds, and other products of the newly found regions.

There he was received with great honors; all his dignities were reaffirmed, and on Sept. 25, 1493, he sailed from Cadiz with a fleet of seventeen ships and 1,500 men. Most of these were merely adventurers, and by quarrels and mutinies gave the admiral a great deal of trouble. After means discovering the Windward Islands, Japower

maica, and Porto Rico, founding a colony on Hispaniola, and leaving his brother Bartholomew lieutenant-governor of the island, he returned to Spain, reaching Cadiz July 1494. Jealousy had promulgated many slanders concerning him; these were all swept away in his presence. The nobles were iealous of him, and used every means their



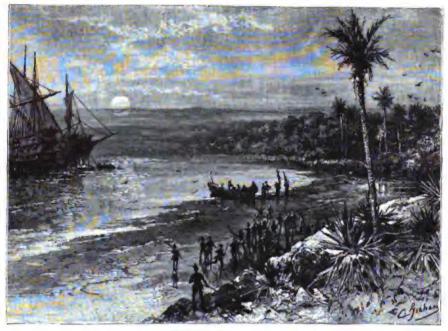
BANNER OF THE EXPEDITION

to thwart his grand purposes and to bring him into disrepute. He calmly met their opposition by reason, and often confused them by simple illustrations. He had already, by his success, silenced the clamor of the ignorant and superstitious priesthood about the "unscriptural" and "irreligious" character of his proposition, and finally, on May 30, 1498, Columbus sailed from San Lucar de Barrameda, with six ships, on his third voyage of discovery.

He took a more southerly course, and discovered the continent of South America on Aug. 1, at the mouth of the river Orinoco, which he supposed to be one of the rivers flowing out of Eden. Having discovered several islands and the coast of Para, he finally went to Hispaniola to recruit his enfeebled health. The colony was in great disorder, and his efforts to restore order caused him to be made the victim of jealousy and malice. He was misrepresented at the Spanish Court, and Francisco de Bobadilla was sent from Spain to inquire into the matter. He was ambitious and unscrupulous, and he sent Columbus and his brother to Spain in chains, usurping the government of the island. The command-



LANDING OF COLUMBUS (From an ancient manuscript).



THE LANDING-PLACE OF COLUMBUS.

sea offered to liberate him while on board. "No," he proudly replied, "the chains Majesties, and I will wear them until they shall order them to be taken off. I will preserve them afterwards as relics and memorials of the reward of my services."

The monarchs and the people of Spain were indignant at this treatment of the great discoverer. He was released and Bobadilla was recalled, but, through the influence of the jealous Spanish nobles, Nicolas Ovando was appointed by the King governor of Hispaniola, instead of Columbus. The great admiral was neglected for a while, when the earnest Queen. Isa-

er of the ship that conveyed him across the or China. After great sufferings, he returned to Spain in November, 1504, old and infirm, to find the good Queen dead, have been put on by command of their and to experience the bitterness of neglect from Ferdinand, her husband. His claims were rejected by the ungrateful monarch, and he lived in poverty and obscurity in Valladolid until May 20, 1506, when he died. In a touching letter to a friend just before his death he wrote, "I have no place to repair to except an inn, and am often with nothing to pay for my sustenance." For seven years his remains lay unnoticed in a convent at Valladolid, when the ashamed Ferdinand had them removed to a monastery in Seville, and erected a monument to his memory on bella, caused an expedition to be fitted out which were inscribed the words, "A Casfor him, and on May 9, 1502, he sailed tilla y a Leon Nuevo Mundo Dio Colon"from Cadiz with a small fleet, mostly "To Castile and Leon Columbus gave a caravels. He was not allowed to refit at New World." He died in the belief that his own colony of Hispaniola or Santo the continent he had discovered was Asia. Domingo, and he sailed to the western His remains were conveyed, in 1536, to verge of the Gulf of Mexico in search of Santo Domingo, where they were dea passage through what he always be-posited in the cathedral, and there they lieved to be Zipango (Japan) to Cathay, yet remain, despite a comparatively re-

cent declaration by the Spanish govern- dalusia during April and May. AMERICA, DISCOVERY OF.

Columbus in Cuba.—The following is the narrative of the explorer's visit to Cuba during his first voyage (1492) from his Journal. The Journal was forwarded to the King and Queen, but is now lost. In his Life of Columbus, Ferdinand Columbus drew largely from the Journal (see AMERICA, DISCOVERY OF), and in the subjoined abstract we have parts of the Journal word for word, with many quotawhat Columbus did and said:

There are a great number of palm-trees of harbor San Salvador. a different kind from those in Guinea and from ours, of a middling height, the trunks without that covering, and the leaves very large, with which they thatch their houses. The country is very level." The Admiral jumped into his boat and went on shore. He came to two houses, which he believed to belong to fishermen who had fled from fear. In one of them he found a kind of dog that never barks, and in both there were nets of palm-fibre and cordage, as well as horn fish-hooks, bone harpoons, and other apparatus " for fishing, and several hearths. He believed that many

people lived together in one house. He should be touched, and so it was done." 11.—K

ment that his remains had been trans- found much purslane and wild amaranth. ferred to the cathedral in Havana. A He returned to the boat and went up the noble monument to his memory has been river for some distance, and he says it was erected in the city of Genoa, Italy. See great pleasure to see the bright verdure, and the birds, which he could not leave to go back. He says that this island is the most beautiful that eyes have seen, full of good harbors and deep rivers, and the sea appeared as if it never rose; for the herbage on the beach nearly reached the waves, which does not happen where the sea is rough. He says that the island is full of very beautiful mountains, although they are not very extensive as regards length, but high; and all the country tions by another chronicler concerning is high like Sicily. It is abundantly supplied with water, as they gathered from the Indians they had taken with them Sunday, Oct. 28.—"I went thence in from the island of Guanahani. These said search of the island of Cuba on a south- by signs that there are ten great rivers, southwest coast, making for the nearest and that they cannot go round the island point of it, and entered a very beautiful in twenty days. When they came near river without danger of sunken rocks or land with the ships, two canoes came out; other impediments. All the coast was clear and, when they saw the sailors get into a of dangers up to the shore. The mouth of boat and row about to find the depth of the river was 12 brazos across, and it is the river where they could anchor, the wide enough for a vessel to beat in. I canoes fled. The Indians say that in this anchored about a lombard-shot inside." island there are gold-mines and pearls. The Admiral says that "he never beheld and the Admiral saw a likely place for such a beautiful place, with trees border- them and mussel-shells, which are signs of ing the river, handsome, green, and differ- them. He understood that large ships of ent from ours, having fruits and flowers the Gran Can came here, and that from each one according to its nature. There here to the mainland was a voyage of ten are many birds, which sing very sweetly. days. The Admiral called this river and



A SPANISH CARAVEL.

Monday, Oct. 29.—The Admiral weighgave orders that nothing in the houses ed anchor from this port and sailed to the westward, to go to the city, where, The herbage was as thick as in An- as it seemed, the Indians said that there

leagues to the northwest, and then another ments, or to be worshipped. They had point, then east 10 leagues. After an- dogs which never bark, and wild birds other league he saw a river with no very tamed in their houses. There was a large entrance, to which he gave the name wonderful supply of nets and other fishing of Rio de la Luna. He went on until the implements, but nothing was touched. He hour of vespers. He saw another river believed that all the people on the coast much larger than the others, as the Ind- were fishermen, who took the fish inland, ians told him by signs, and near he saw for this island is very large, and so beaugoodly villages of houses. He called the tiful, that he is never tired of praising river Rio de Mares. He sent two boats it. He says that he found trees and on shore to a village to communicate, and fruits of very marvellous taste; and adds one of the Indians he had brought with that they must have cows or other cattle, abandoning their houses with all they con- lulled every one to rest, while the air was

was a king. They doubled a point 6 known whether these were used as ornahim, for now they understood a little, and for he saw skulls which were like those show themselves content with Christians. of cows. The songs of the birds and the All the men, women, and children fled, chirping of crickets throughout the night tained. The Admiral gave orders that soft and healthy, and the nights neither nothing should be touched. The houses hot nor cold. On the voyage through the were better than those he had seen before, other islands there was great heat, but and he believed that the houses would here it is tempered like the month of May. improve as he approached the mainland. He attributed the heat of the other islands They were made like booths, very large, to their flatness, and to the wind coming and looking like tents in a camp without from the east, which is hot. The water



THE NEW WORLD.

there. Within they were clean and well they did not know whence the natives swept, with the furniture well made. All got their drinking-water, though they are of palm branches beautifully conhave sweet water in their houses. Ships

regular streets, but one here and another of the rivers was salt at the mouth, and structed. They found many images in the are able to turn in this river, both entershape of women, and many heads like ing and coming out, and there are very masks, very well carved. It was not good leading-marks. He says that all

this sea appears to be constantly smooth, small vessels might take shelter. He like the river at Seville, and the water could not proceed because the wind had suitable for the growth of pearls. He come round to the north, and all the coast found large shells unlike those of Spain. runs northwest and southeast. Remarking on the position of the river cape farther on ran out still more. For and port, to which he gave the name of these reasons and because the sky showed San Salvador, he describes its mountains signs of a gale, he had to return to the as lofty and beautiful, like the Peña de Rio de Mares. las Enamoradas, and one of them has cape running out to the west-southwest.

cape covered with palm-trees, to which ians on board was sent on shore. low and beautiful, and the sea deep.

Wednesday, Oct. 31. - All

Thursday, Nov. 1. - At sunrise the another little hill on its summit, like a Admiral sent the boats on shore to graceful mosque. The other river and the houses that were there, and they port, in which he now was, has two round found that all the people had fled. After mountains to the southwest, and a fine low some time a man made his appearance. The Admiral ordered that he should be Tuesday, Oct. 30.—He left the Rio left to himself, and the sailors returned de Mares and steered northwest, seeing a to the boats. After dinner, one of the Indhe gave the name of Cabo de Palmas, after called out from a distance that there was having made good 15 leagues. The Ind- nothing to fear, because the strangers were ians on board the caravel Pinta said that good people and would do no harm to any beyond that cape there was a river, and one, nor were they people of the Gran that from the river to Cuba it was four Can, but they had given away their things days' journey. The captain of the Pinta in many islands where they had been. The reported that he understood from that, Indian then swam on shore, and two of that this Cuba was a city, and that the the natives took him by the arms and land was a great continent trending far brought him to a house, where they heard to the north. The king of that country, what he had to say. When they were cerhe gathered, was at war with the Gran tain that no harm would be done to them Can, whom they called Cami, and his they were reassured, and presently more land or city Fava, with many other than sixteen canoes came to the ships with names. The Admiral resolved to proceed cotton thread and other trifles. The Adto that river, and to send a present, with miral ordered that nothing should be the letter of the sovereigns, to the king taken from them, but that they might of that land. For this service there was understand that he sought for nothing but a sailor who had been to Guinea, and some gold, which they called nucay. Thus they of the Indians of Guanahani wished to went to and fro between the ships and go with him, and afterwards to return the shore all day, and they came to the to their homes. The Admiral calculated Christians on shore with confidence. The that he was 42 degrees to the north Admiral saw no gold whatever among of the equinoctial line (but the hand- them, but he says that he saw one of writing is here illegible). He says that them with a piece of worked silver he must attempt to reach the Gran Can, fastened to his nose. They said, by signs, who he thought was here or at the city that within three days many merchants of Cathay, which belongs to him, and is from inland would come to buy the things very grand, as he was informed before brought by the Christians, and would give leaving Spain. All this land, he adds, is information respecting the king of that land. So far as could be understood from Tuesday their signs, he resided at a distance of night he was beating to windward, and four days' journey. They had sent many he saw a river, but could not enter messengers in all directions, with news of it because the entrance was narrow. The the arrival of the Admiral. "These peo-Indians fancied that the ships could enter ple," says the Admiral, "are of the same wherever their canoes could go. Navi-appearance and have the same customs gating onward, he came to a cape run- as those of the other islands, without any ning out very far, and surrounded by religion, so far as I know, for up to this sunken rocks, and he saw a bay where day I have never seen the Indians on board



ALONG THE SHORE OF CUBA.

the northwest, I found it cold."

named Rodrigo de Jerez, who lived in distances from where he was.

say any prayer; though they repeat the Ayamonte, and the other Luis de Torres. Salve and Ave Maria with their hands who had served in the household of the raised to heaven, and they make the sign Adelantado of Murcia, and had been a of the cross. The language is also the Jew, knowing Hebrew, Chaldee, and even same, and they are all friends; but I be- some Arabic. With these men he sent two lieve that all these islands are at war with Indians, one from among those he had the Gran Can, whom they call Cavila, and brought from Guanahani, and another his province Bafan. They all go naked native of the houses by the river-side. He like the others." This is what the Ad- gave them strings of beads with which to miral says. "The river," he adds, "is buy food if they should be in need, and very deep, and the ships can enter the ordered them to return in six days. He mouth, going close to the shore. The gave them specimens of spices, to see if sweet water does not come within a league any were to be found. Their instructions of the mouth. It is certain," says the Ad- were to ask for the king of that land, and miral, "that this is the mainland, and they were told what to say on the part that I am in front of Zayto and Guinsay, of the sovereigns of Castile, how they had 100 leagues, a little more or less, dis- sent the Admiral with letters and a prestant the one from the other. It was very ent, to inquire after his health and estabclear that no one before has been so far lish friendship, favoring him in what he as this by sea. Yesterday, with wind from might desire from them. They were to collect information respecting certain Friday, Nov. 2.— The Admiral deprovinces, ports, and rivers of which the cided upon sending two Spaniards, one Admiral had notice, and to ascertain their

This night the Admiral took an altitude with a quadrant, and found that the dis- miral again went away in the boat, tance from the equinoctial line was 42 and landed to hunt the birds he had seen degrees. He says that, by his reckoning, he finds that he has gone over 1,142 leagues Alonzo Pinzon came to him with two from the island of Hierro. He still believes that he has reached the mainland.

Saturday, Nov. 3. - In the morning the Admiral got into his boat, and, of it; but he had not bartered for it, beas the river is like a great lake at cause of the penalty imposed by the Adthe mouth, forming a very excellent port, miral on any one who bartered. He further very deep, and clear of rocks, with a good said that this Indian carried some brown

Sunday, Nov. 4. - At sunrise the Adthe day before. After a time, Martin pieces of cinnamon, and said that a Portuguese, who was one of his crew, had seen an Indian carrying two very large bundles



REARING THE CHOSS.

acas.

beach for careening ships, and plenty of things like nutmegs. The master of the fuel, he explored it until he came to fresh Pinta said that he had found the cinnawater at a distance of 2 leagues from mon-trees. The Admiral went to the the mouth. He ascended a small moun- place, and found that they were not cinnatain to obtain a view of the surrounding mon-trees. The Admiral showed the Indcountry, but could see nothing, owing to ians some specimens of cinnamon and the dense foliage of the trees, which were pepper he had brought from Castile, and very fresh and odoriferous, so that he felt they knew it, and said, by signs, that there no doubt that there were aromatic herbs was plenty in the vicinity, pointing to among them. He said that all he saw was the southeast. He also showed them gold so beautiful that his eyes could never tire and pearls, on which certain old men said of gazing upon such loveliness, nor his that there was an infinite quantity in a ears of listening to the songs of birds. place called Bohio, and that the people That day many canoes came to the ships, wore it on their necks, ears, arms, and to barter with cotton threads and with legs, as well as pearls. He further underthe nets in which they sleep, called ham- stood them to say that there were great ships and much merchandise, all to the

southeast. He also understood that, far that, in the event of the place becoming away, there were men with one eye, and rich and important, the merchants would others with dogs' noses who were canni- be safe from any other nations. He adds: bals, and that when they captured an enemy they beheaded him and drank his tories, will ordain all things for his blood.

to the ship and wait for the return of the two men he had sent, intending to depart he desired. The Admiral further says: "These people are very gentle and timid; arms and without law. The country is habitants, for many live in one house. very fertile. The people have plenty of sow, as it is wild in the mountains, and it is impossible for me to write about, what they had. When they arrived, the Admiral says.

the same time.

"The Lord, in whose hands are all vicservice. An Indian said by signs that The Admiral then determined to return the mastic was good for pains in the stomach."

Tuesday, Nov. 6 .- "Yesterday, at night," and seek for those lands, if his envoys says the Admiral, "the two men came brought some good news touching what back who had been sent to explore the interior. They said that after walking 12 leagues they came to a village of they go naked, as I have said, without fifty houses, where there were 1,000 in-These houses are like very large booths. roots called zanahorias (yams), with a They said that they were received with smell like chestnuts; and they have beans great solemnity, according to custom, of kinds very different from ours. They and all, both men and women, came also have much cotton, which they do not out to see them. They were lodged in the best houses, and the people touched I believe they collect it throughout the them, kissing their hands and feet, maryear, because I saw pods empty, others velling and believing that they came full, and flowers all on one tree. There from heaven, and so they gave them to are a thousand other kinds of fruits which understand. They gave them to eat of and all must be profitable." All this the chief people conducted them by the arms to the principal house, gave them two Monday, Nov. 5. - This morning the chairs on which to sit, and all the natives Admiral ordered the ship to be careen- sat round them on the ground. The ed, afterwards the other vessels, but Indian who came with them described not all at the same time. Two were al- the manner of living of the Christians, ways to be at the anchorage, as a precau- and said that they were good people. tion; although he says that these people Presently the men went out, and the womwere very safe, and that without fear all en came sitting round them in the same the vessels might have been careened at way, kissing their hands and feet, and Things being in this looking to see if they were of flesh and state, the master of the Niña came to bones like themselves. They begged the claim a reward from the Admiral because Spaniards to remain with them at least he had found mastic, but he did not five days." The Spaniards showed the nabring the specimen, as he had dropped tives specimens of cinnamon, pepper, and it. The Admiral promised him a reward, other spices which the Admiral had given and sent Rodrigo Sanchez and master them, and they said, by signs, that there Diego to the trees. They collected some, was plenty at a short distance from thence which was kept to present to the sover- to the southeast, but that there they did eigns, as well as the tree. The Admiral not know whether there was any. Finding says that he knew it was mastic, though that they had no information respecting it ought to be gathered at the proper cities, the Spaniards returned; and if they season. There is enough in that district had desired to take those who wished to acfor a yield of 1,000 quintals every year. company them, more than 500 men and The Admiral also found here a great deal women would have come, because they of the plant called aloe. He further says thought the Spaniards were returning to that the Puerto de Mares is the best in heaven. There came, however, a printhe world, with the finest climate and the cipal man of the village and his son, with most gentle people. As it has a high, a servant. The Admiral conversed with rocky cape, a fortress might be built, so them, and showed them much honor.

angry, he let them go on their way, say- done hitherto. Amen! ing that they would return at dawn, but they never came back.

ple on the road going home, men and of gold and spices, and to discover land." women with a half-burnt weed in their lages on the road of more than five until Nov. 12. houses, all receiving them with the same nightingales. ance, not very dark, less so than the given. Canarians. I hold, most serene Princes, great nations within the Church, and to is in their lands.

They made signs respecting many lands days, all of us being mortal, may your and islands in those parts. The Admiral kingdoms remain in peace, and free from thought of bringing them to the sover- heresy and evil, and may you be well reeigns. He says that he knew not what ceived before the eternal Creator, to whom fancy took them; either from fear, or I pray that you may have long life and owing to the dark night, they wanted to great increase of kingdoms and lordships. land. The ship was at the time high with the will and disposition to increase and dry, but, not wishing to make them the holy Christian religion as you have

"To-day I got the ship afloat, and prepared to depart on Thursday, in the name The two Christians met with many peo- of God, and to steer southeast in search

These are the words of the Admiral, hands, being the herbs they are accus- who intended to depart on Thursday, but, tomed to smoke. They did not find vil- the wind being contrary, he could not go

Monday, Nov. 12. - The Admiral left reverence. They saw many kinds of trees, the port and river of Mares before dawn herbs, and sweet-smelling flowers; and to visit the island called Babeque, so birds of many different kinds, unlike those much talked of by the Indians on board, of Spain, except the partridges, geese, of where, according to their signs, the peowhich there are many, and singing ple gather the gold on the beach at night They saw no quadrupeds with candles, and afterwards beat it into except the dogs that do not bark. The bars with hammers. To go hither it was land is very fertile, and is cultivated with necessary to shape a course east by south. yams and several kinds of beans different After having made 8 leagues along the from ours, as well as corn. There were coast, a river was sighted, and another 4 great quantities of cotton gathered, spun, leagues brought them to another river, and worked up. In a single house they which appeared to be of great volume, and saw more than 500 arrobas, and as much larger than any they had yet seen. The as 4,000 quintals could be yielded every Admiral did not wish to stop nor to enter year. The Admiral said that "it did not any of these rivers, for two reasons: the appear to be cultivated, and that it bore first and principal one being that wind all the year round. It is very fine, and and weather were favorable for going in has a large boll. All that was possessed search of the said island of Babeque; by these people they gave at a very low the other that, if there was a populous price, and a great bundle of cotton was and famous city near the sea, it would exchanged for the point of a needle or be visible, while, to go up the rivers, small other trifle. They are a people," says the vessels are necessary, which those of the Admiral, "guileless and unwarlike. Men expedition were not. Much time would and women go as naked as when their thus be lost; moreover, the exploration of mothers bore them. It is true that the such rivers is a separate enterprise. All women wear a very small rag of cotton that coast was peopled near the river, cloth, and they are of very good appear- to which the name of Rio del Sol was

The Admiral says that, on the previous that if devout religious persons were here, Sunday, Nov. 11, it seemed good to take knowing the language, they would all turn some person from among those at Rio Christians. I trust in our Lord that de Mares, to bring to the sovereigns, your Highnesses will resolve upon this that they might learn our language, with much diligence, to bring so many so as to be able to tell us what there Returning, they convert them, as you have destroyed those would be the mouthpieces of the Chriswho would not confess the Father, the tians, and would adopt our customs and Son, and the Holy Ghost. And after your the things of the faith. "I saw and

knew," says the Admiral, "that these not a commodity that will yield great people are without any religion, not idola-ters, but very gentle, not knowing what tant, for it is only obtained from the said is evil, nor the sins of murder and theft, island of Chios, and I believe the harvest being without arms, and so timid that is worth 50,000 ducats, if I remember 100 would fly before one Spaniard, al- right. There is here, in the mouth of the though they joke with them. They, river, the best port I have seen up to this however, believe and know that there is time, wide, deep, and clear of rocks. It a God in heaven, and say that we have is an excellent site for a town and fort. come from heaven. At any prayer that for any ship could come close up to the we say, they repeat, and make the sign of walls; the land is high, with a temperate the cross. Thus your Highnesses should climate, and very good water. resolve to make them Christians, for I believe that, if the work was begun, in a ship, with six youths in it. Five came on little time a multitude of nations would board, and I ordered them to be detained. be converted to our faith, with the acquisition of great lordships, peoples, and a house on the western side of the river, riches for Spain. Without doubt, there and seized seven women, old and young, is in these lands a vast quantity of and three children. gold, and the Indians I have on board the men would behave better in Spain do not speak without reason when they say that in these islands there are places where they dig out gold, and wear it on their necks, ears, arms, and legs, the rings being very large. There are also precious stones, pearls, and an infinity of spices. In this river of Mares, whence we departed to-night, there is undoubtedly a great quantity of mastic, and much more could be raised, because the trees may be planted, and will yield abundantly. The leaf and fruit are like the mastic, but the tree and leaf are larger. As Pliny describes it, I have seen it on the island of Chios in the Archipelago. I ordered many of these trees to be tapped, to see if any of them would yield resin; but, as it rained all the time I was in that river, I could not get any, except a very little, which I am bringing to your Highnesses. It may not be the right season for tapping, which is, I believe, when the trees come forth after winter and begin to flower. But when I was there the fruit was nearly ripe. Here also there is a great quantity of cotton, and I believe it would have a good sale here without sending it to Spain, but to the great cities of of age." All these are the words of the Adthe Gran Can, which will be discovered miral. He also says that he had felt some without doubt, and many others ruled cold, and that it would not be wise to over by other lords, who will be pleased to continue discoveries in a northerly direcserve your Highnesses, and whither will tion in the winter. On this Monday, be brought other commodities of Spain until sunset, he steered a course east by and of the Eastern lands; but these are south, making 18 leagues, and reaching to the west as regards us. There is also a cape, to which he gave the name of here a great yield of aloes, though this is Cabo de Cuba.

"Yesterday a canoe came alongside the They are here now. I afterwards sent to I did this because if they had women of their own land than without them. For on many occasions the men of Guinea have been brought to learn the language of Portugal, and afterwards, when they returned, and it was expected that they would be useful in their land, owing to the good company they had enjoyed and the gifts they had received, they never appeared after arriving. Others may not act thus. But, having women, they have the wish to perform what they are required to do; besides, the women would teach our people their language, which is the same in all these islands, so that those who make voyages in their canoes are understood everywhere. On the other hand, there are 1,000 different languages in Guinea, and one native does not understand another.

"The same night the husband of one of the women came alongside in a canoe. who was father of the three childrenone boy and two girls. He asked me to let him come with them, and besought me much. They are now all consoled at being with one who is a relation of them all. He is a man of about forty-five years

ships were on the bowline, as the sailors say, beating to windward without making any progress. At sunset they began to see an opening in the mountains, where two very high peaks were visible. It appeared that here was the division between the land of Cuba and that of Bohio, and this was affirmed by signs, by the Indians who were on board. As soon as the day had dawned, the Admiral made sail towards the land, passing a point which appeared at night to be distant 2 leagues. He then entered a large gulf. 5 leagues to the south-southeast, and there remained 5 more, to arrive at the point where, between two great mountains, there appeared to be an opening; but it could not be made out whether it was an inlet of the sea. As he desired to go to the island called Babeque, where, according to the information he had received, there was much gold; and as it bore east, and as no large town was in sight, the wind freshening more than ever, he resolved to put out to sea, and work to the east with a northerly wind. The ship made 8 miles an hour, and from ten in the forenoon, when that course was taken, until sunset, 56 miles, which is 14 leagues to the eastward from the Cabo de Cuba. The other land of Bohio was left to leeward. Commencing from the cape of the said gulf, he discovered, according to his reckoning, 80 miles, equal to 20 leagues, all that coast running east-southeast and west-northwest.

Wednesday, Nov. 14. - All last night the Admiral was beating to windward (he said that it would be unreasonable to navigate among those islands during the night, until they had been explored), for the Indians said yesterday that it would take three days to go from Rio de Mares to the island of Babeque, by which should be understood days' journeys in their canoes, equal to about 7 leagues. The wind fell, and, the course being east, she could not lay her course nearer than southeast, and, owing to other mischances, he was detained until the morning. At sunrise he determined to go in search of a port, because the wind had shifted from north to northeast, and, if island of Cuba, whence they came. The Ad- vated with the roots of which the Ind-

Tuesday, Nov. 13. - This night the miral approached the shore, having gone over 28 miles east-southeast that night. He steered south . . . miles to the land, where he saw many islets and openings. As the wind was high and the sea rough, he did not dare to risk an attempt to enter. but ran along the coast west-northwest. looking out for a port, and saw many, but none very clear of rocks. After having proceeded for 64 miles, he found a very deep opening, a quarter of a mile wide, with a good port and river. He ran in with her head south-southwest, afterwards south to southeast. The port was spacious and very deep, and he saw so many islands that he could not count them all, with very high land covered with trees of many kinds, and an infinite number of palms. He was much astonished to see so many lofty islands; and assured the sovereigns that the mountains and isles he had seen since yesterday seemed to him to be second to none in the world; so high and clear of clouds and snow, with the sea at their bases so deep. He believes that these islands are those innumerable ones that are depicted on the maps of the world in the Far East.

He believed that they yielded very great riches in precious stones and spices, and that they extend much further to the south, widening out in all directions. He gave the name of La Mar de Nuestra Señora, and to the haven, which is near the mouth of the entrance to these islands. Puerto de Principe. He did not enter it. but examined it from outside, until another time, on Saturday of the next week, as will there appear. He speaks highly of the fertility, beauty, and height of the islands which he found in this gulf, and he tells the sovereigns not to wonder at his praise of them, for that he has not told them the hundredth part. Some of them seemed to reach to heaven, running up into peaks like diamonds. Others have a flat top like a table. At their bases the sea is of a great depth, with enough water for a very large carrack. All are covered with foliage and without rocks.

Thursday, Nov. 15. - The Admiral went to examine these islands in the ship's boats, and speaks marvels of a port could not be found, it would be them, how he found mastic and aloes necessary to go back to the ports in the without end. Some of them were culti-

ians make bread; and he found that fires ands he had not yet seen to the southhad been lighted in several places. He west. He saw many more very fertile saw no fresh water. There were some na- and pleasant islands, with a great depth tives, but they fled. In all parts of the between them. Some of them had springs sea where the vessels were navigated he of fresh water, and he believed that the found a depth of 15 or 16 fathoms, and water of those streams came from some all basa, by which he means that the sources at the summits of the mountains. ground is sand, and not rocks; a thing He went on, and found a beach bordermuch desired by sailors, for the rocks cut ing on very sweet water, which was very their anchor cables.

whether islands or mainlands, that he large nut of the kind belonging to India, visited, the Admiral always left a cross. great rats, and enormous crabs. He saw so, on this occasion, he went in a boat many birds, and there was a strong smell to the entrance of these havens, and of musk, which made him think it must found two very large trees on a point be there. This day the two eldest of the of land, one longer than the other. One six youths, brought from the Rio de Mares, being placed over the other made a cross, and he said that a carpenter could not their escape. have made it better. He ordered a very large and high cross to be made out of went away with the boats, accompanied these timbers. He found canes on the by many of the sailors, to set up the cross beach, and did not know where they had which he had ordered to be made out of grown, but thought they must have been the two large trees at the entrance to the brought down by some river, and washed Puerto del Principe, on a fair site cleared up on the beach (in which opinion he of trees, whence there was an extensive had reason). He went to a creek on the and very beautiful view. He says that southeast side of the entrance to the port. there is a greater rise and fall there than Here, under a height of rock and stone in any other port he has seen, and that like a cape, there was depth enough for this is no marvel, considering the numerthe largest carrack in the world close in ous islands. The tide is the reverse of shore, and there was a corner where six ships might lie without anchors as in a room. It seemed to the Admiral that a port. He did not get under way, because fortress might be built here at small cost, it was Sunday. if at any time any famous trade should arise in that sea of islands.

Returning to the ship, he found that the Indians who were on board had fished the east, and he shaped a north-northeast up very large shells found in those seas. He made the people examine them, to see if there was mother-o'-pearl, which is the island of Babeque bearing due east in the shells where pearls grow. They found a great deal, but no pearls, and their absence was attributed to its not being the season, which is May and June. The sailors found an animal which seemed to be a taso, or taxo. They also fished with nets, and, among many others, caught a fish which was exactly like a pig, not like a tunny, but all covered with a very hard shell, without a soft place except the eyes. It was ordered to be salted, to bring home for the sovereigns to see.

cold. There was a beautiful meadow, and Friday, Nov. 16. - As in all parts many very tall palms. They found a who were on board the caravel Niña, made

Sunday, Nov. 18. - The Admiral again ours, because here, when the moon is south-southwest, it is low water in the

Monday, Nov. 19. - The Admiral got under way before sunrise, in a calm. In the afternoon there was some wind from course. At sunset the Puerto del Principe bore south-southwest 7 leagues. He saw about 60 miles. He steered northeast all that night, making 60 miles, and up to ten o'clock of Tuesday another dozen; altogether 18 leagues northeast by west.

Tuesday, Nov. 20 .- They left Babeque, or the islands of Babeque, to the east-southeast, the wind being contrary; and, seeing that no progress was being made, and the sea was getting rough, the Admiral determined to return to the Puerto del Principe, whence he had started, which was 25 leagues distant. He did not wish Saturday, Nov. 17.—The Admiral got to go to the island he had called Isabella, into the boat, and went to visit the isl- which was 12 leagues off, and where he

might have anchored that night, for two off as the day before, owing to adverse he brought with him, whom he had taken where the Indians say there is much gold. at the island of Guanahani, which he He did this in sight of the Admiral, from named San Salvador, 8 leagues from Isa- whom he was distant 16 miles. he wanted them to take to Spain. They night. He shortened sail, and showed a del Principe, but could not reach it, be- come, if he had wished to do so. cause it was night, and because the current drifted them to the northwest. He towards the land all day, always steering turned her head to northeast with a light south with little wind, but the current wind. At three o'clock in the morning would never let them reach it, being the wind changed, and a course was as far off at sunset as in the morning. shaped east-northeast, the wind being The wind was east-northeast, and they south-southwest, and changing at dawn to could shape a southerly course, but south and southeast. At sunset Puerto there was little of it. Beyond this del Principe bore nearly southwest by west cape there stretched out another land or 48 miles, which are 12 leagues.

24 miles. Afterwards the wind changed to nibals, and of whom they were much east, and he steered south by east, at afraid. When they saw that this course sunset having gone 12 miles. Here he was taken, they said that they could not found himself 42 degrees north of the talk to these people because they would conjugate the said that they could not be said that they could not said the said that they could not said they could not said they could not said that they could not said they could not equinoctial line, as in the port of Mares, but he says that he kept the result from it would seem that he thought this disonly in . . . degrees).

obedience to and against the wish of the some of them first saw the strangers. Admiral, and out of avarice, thinking that his caravel could show him where there the island at the very same point they

east, with the wind east, but it was nearly the sea of Nuestra Señora, where there north-northeast; and he continued to steer the mouth of the opening to the islands. south to see the land he had seen in that He says that if he had known of this

reasons: one was that he had seen two currents, the land being 40 miles off. This islands to the south which he wished to night Martin Alonzo shaped a course to explore; the other, because the Indians the east, to go to the island of Babeque. hella, might get away, and he said that Admiral stood towards the land all thought that, when the Admiral had lantern, because Pinzon would thus have found gold, he would let them return to an opportunity of joining him, the night their homes. He came near the Puerto being very clear, and the wind fair to

Friday, Nov. 23.—The Admiral stood cape, also trending east, which the Wednesday, Nov. 21. - At sunrise the Indians on board called Bohio. They said Admiral steered east, with a southerly that it was very large, and that there wind, but made little progress, owing to were people in it who had one eye in a contrary sea. At vespers he had gone their foreheads, and others who were canbe eaten, and that they were very well armed. The Admiral says that he well the quadrant in suspense until he reached believes that there were such people, and the shore, that it might be adjusted (as that if they are armed they must have some ability. He thought that they may tance was too great, and he had reason, have captured some of the Indians, and it not being possible, as these islands are because they did not return to their homes, the others believed that they had This day Martin Alonzo Pinzon parted been eaten. They thought the same of company with the caravel Pinta, in disthe Christians and of the Admiral when

Saturday, Nov. 24. - They navigated an Indian who had been put on board all night, and at three they reached was much gold. So he parted company, had come to the week before, when not owing to bad weather, but because he they started for the island of Babeque. chose. Here the Admiral says: "He had At first the Admiral did not dare to done and said many other things to me." approach the shore, because it seemed Thursday, Nov. 22. - On Wednesday that there would be a great surf in that night the Admiral steered south-south- mountain-girded bay. Finally he reached calm. At three it began to blow from are many islands, and entered a port near quarter. When the sun rose he was as far port before he need not have occupied

himself in exploring the islands, and it looked up the hill, and saw that they the boat to sound; finding a good sandy ing north. This, with another island near it, forms a harbor which would hold all the ships of Spain safe from all winds. This entrance on the southwest side is passed by steering south-southwest, the cutlet being to the west very deep and wide. Thus a vessel can pass amidst these islands, and he who approaches from the north, with a knowledge of them, can pass along the coast. These islands are at the foot of a great mountain-chain running east and west, which is longer and higher than any others on this coast, where there are many. A reef of rocks outside runs parallel with the said mountains, like a bench, extending to the entrance. On the side of the flat island, and also to the southeast, there is another small reef, but between them is great width and depth. Within the port, near the southeast side detail, to the sovereigns, and declared of the entrance, they saw a large and very fine river, with more volume than any they had yet met with, and fresh water could be taken from it as far as the sea. At the entrance there is a bar, but within it is very deep, 19 fathoms. The banks are supplies of wood and provisions. He aflined with palms and many other trees.

Sunday, Nov 25. - Before sunrise the Admiral got into the boat, and went to see a cape or point of land to the southeast of the flat island, about a league and a half distant, because there appeared to fruits, and flowers, as in the people, and be a good river there. Presently, near to always something different in each place. the southeast side of the cape, at a dis- It had been the same as regards the havens tance of two cross-bow shots, he saw a and the waters. Finally, he says that, if large stream of beautiful water falling it caused him who saw it so much wonloud noise. He went to it, and saw who hear about it; yet no one can believe some stones shining in its bed like until he sees it. gold. He remembered that in the river

would not have been necessary to go were so wonderfully large that he could back. He, however, considered that the not exaggerate their height and straighttime was well spent in examining the ness, like stout yet fine spindles. He perislands. On nearing the land he sent in ceived that here there was material for great store of planks and masts for the bottom in 6 to 20 fathoms. He entered largest ships in Spain. He saw oaks and the haven, pointing the ship's head south- arbutus-trees, with a good river, and the west, and then west, the flat island bear- means of making water-proof. The climate was temperate, owing to the height of the mountains. On the beach he saw many other stones of the color of iron. and others that some said were like silver ore, all brought down by the river. Here he obtained a new mast and yard for the mizzen of the caravel Niña. He came to the mouth of the river, and entered a creek which was deep and wide, at the foot of that southeast part of the cape. which would accommodate 100 ships without any anchor or hawsers. Eyes never beheld a better harbor. The mountains are very high, whence descend many limpid streams and all the hills are covered with pines, and an infinity of diverse and beautiful trees. Two or three other rivers were not visited.

The Admiral described all this, in much that he had derived unspeakable joy and pleasure at seeing it, more especially the pines, because they enable as many ships as is desired to be built here, bringing out the rigging, but finding here abundant firms that he has not enumerated a hundredth part of what there is here, and that it pleased our Lord always to show him one thing better than another, as well on the ground and among the trees, herbs, the mountains above, with a der, how much more will it affect those

Monday, Nov. 26.—At sunrise the Ad-Tejo, near its junction with the sea, miral weighed the anchors in the haven of there was gold; so it seemed to him that Santa Catalina, where he was behind the this should contain gold, and he or- flat island, and steered along the coast dered some of these stones to be collected, in the direction of Cabo del Pico, which to be brought to the sovereigns. Just was southeast. He reached the cape late, then the sailor-boys called out that they because the wind failed, and then saw anhad found large pines. The Admiral other cape, southeast by east 60 miles,

the day, which is 8 leagues. During this ports, which all the sailors thought wonmountains, were full of tall and fine trees, so that it was a glory to look upon them, and there seemed to be many pines. Also, beyond the said Cabo de Pico to the southcast there are two islets, each about 2 leagues round, and inside them three exthe whole coast no inhabited places were been some, and there were indications of them, for, when the men landed, they found signs of people and numerous remains of fire. The Admiral conjectured that the land he saw to-day southeast of the Cabo de Campana was the island called by the Indians Bohio: it looked as if this cape was separated from the mainland.

The Admiral says that all the people he has hitherto met with have very great fear of those of Caniba or Canima. They affirm that they live in the island of Bohio, which must be very large, according to all accounts. The Admiral understood that those of Caniba come to take people from their homes, they being very cowardly, and without knowledge of arms. For this cause it appears that these Indians do not settle on the sea-coast, owing to being near the island of Caniba. When the natives who were on board saw a course shaped for that land, they feared to speak, thinking they were going to be eaten; nor could they rid themselves of the ship and the caravel were sent on their fear. They declared that the Canibas had only one eye and dogs' faces. The ever to the Indians, but to give them pres-Admiral thought they lied, and was in- ents. The Indians made as if they would clined to believe that it was people from resist the landing, but, seeing that the the dominions of the Gran Can who took boats of the Spaniards continued to adthem into captivity.

which, when 20 miles off, was named Cabo and anchor, although he had five or six de Campana, but it could not be reached singularly good havens under his lee. The that day. They made good 32 miles during Admiral was attracted on the one hand by the longing and delight he felt to gaze time the Admiral noted nine remarkable upon the beauty and freshness of those lands, and on the other by a desire to comderfully good, and five large rivers; for plete the work he had undertaken. For they sailed close along the land, so as these reasons he remained close hauled, to see everything. All along the coast and stood off and on during the night. there are very high and beautiful moun- But, as the currents had set him more tains, not arid or rocky, but all accessible, than 5 or 6 leagues to the southeast beyond and very lovely. The valleys, like the where he had been at nightfall, passing the land of Campana, he came in sight of a great opening beyond that cape, which seemed to divide one land from another, leaving an island between them. He decided to go back, with the wind southeast, steering to the point where the opening had cellent havens and two large rivers. Along appeared, where he found that it was only a large bay; and at the end of it, on the visible from the sea. There may have southeast side, there was a point of land on which was a high and square-cut hill, which had looked like an island. A breeze sprang up from the north, and the Admiral continued on a southeast course, to explore the coast and discover all that was there. Presently he saw, at the foot of the Cabo de Campana, a wonderfully good port, and a large river, and, a quarter of league on, another river, and a third, and a fourth to a seventh at similar distances, from the furthest one to Cabo de Campana being 20 miles southeast. Most of these rivers have wide and deep mouths, with excellent havens for large ships, without sand-banks or sunken rocks. Proceeding onwards from the last of these rivers, on a southeast course, they came to the largest inhabited place they had yet seen, and a vast concourse of people came down to the beach with loud shouts, all naked. with their darts in their hands. The Admiral desired to have speech with them, so he furled sails and anchored. The boats of shore, with orders to do no harm whatvance without fear, they retired from the Tuesday, Nov. 27.—Yesterday, at sun- beach. Thinking that they would not be set, they arrived near a cape named terrified if only two or three landed, three Campana by the Admiral; and, as the Christians were put on shore, who told sky was clear and the wind light, he them not to be afraid, in their own landid not wish to run in close to the land guage, for they had been able to learn

gone about half a league, the Admiral saw, valley among the mountains, whence much smoke arose, indicating a large population, with signs of much cultivation. So he resolved to stop at this port, and see learn the language. if he could have any speech or intercourse with the inhabitants. It was so that, if to this point. After they understand the the Admiral had praised the other havens. he must praise this still more for its these people Christians. lands, climate, and people. He tells marvels of the beauty of the country and of ligion nor idolatry, and your Highnesses the trees, there being palms and pinetrees; and also of the great valley, which is not flat, but diversified by hill and dale. the most lovely scenery in the world. Many streams flow from it, which fall from the mountains.

As soon as the ship was at anchor the Admiral jumped into the boat, to get soundings in the port, which is the shape of a hammer. When he was facing the entrance he found the mouth of a river on the south side of sufficient width for a galley to enter it, but so concealed that it is not visible until close to. Entering it for the length of the boat, there was a depth of from 5 to 8 fathoms. In passing up it the freshness and beauty of the a true relation to the sovereigns of the things which they had seen, 1,000 tongues would not suffice, nor his hand to write it, for that it was like a scene of enchantment. He desired that many other prudent and credible witnesses might see it, and he was sure that they would be as unable to exaggerate the scene as he was.

The Admiral also says: the benefit that is to be derived from this stranger should trade here, or put his foot country would be, I cannot say. It is in the country, except Catholic Christians,

a little from the natives who were on there must be an infinite number of things board. But all ran away, neither great that would be profitable. But I did not nor small remaining. The Christians went remain long in one port, because I wished to the houses, which were of straw, and to see as much of the country as possible, built like the others they had seen, but in order to make a report upon it to your found no one in any of them. They re- Highnesses; and, besides, I do not know turned to the ships, and made sail at noon the language, and these people neither unin the direction of a fine cape to the east- derstand me nor any other in my comward, about 8 leagues distant. Having pany; while the Indians I have on board often misunderstand. Moreover, I have on the south side of the same bay, a very not been able to see much of the natives, remarkable harbor and to the southeast because they often take to flight. But some wonderfully beautiful country like a now, if our Lord pleases, I will see as much as possible, and will proceed by little and little, learning and comprehending; and I will make some of my followers For I have perceived that there is only one language up advantages, I shall labor to make all They will become so readily, because they have no rewill send orders to build a city and fortress, and to convert the people. I assure your Highnesses that it does not appear to me that there can be a more fertile country nor a better climate under the sun, with abundant supplies of water. This is not like the rivers of Guinea. which are all pestilential. I thank our Lord that, up to this time, there has not been a person of my company who has so much as had a headache, or been in bed from illness, except an old man who has suffered from the stone all his life, and he was well again in two days. I speak of all three vessels. If it will please God that your Highnesses should send learned men out here, they will see the truth of trees, the clearness of the water, and the all I have said. I have related already birds, made it all so delightful that he how good a place Rio del Mares would be wished never to leave them. He said to for a town and fortress, and this is perthe men who were with him that to give fectly true; but it bears no comparison with this place, nor with the Mar de Nuestra Señora. For here there must be a large population, and very valuable productions, which I hope to discover before I return to Castile. I say that, if Christendom will find profit among these people, how much more will Spain, to whom the whole country should be subject. Your "How great Highnesses ought not to consent that any certain that where there are such lands for this was the beginning and end of the

glory of the Christian religion, and that a post of the house. They found the same no one should come to these parts who things in another village. The Admiral was not a good Christian."

All the above are the Admiral's words. He ascended the river for some distance, examined some branches of it, and, returning to the mouth, he found some pleasant groves of trees, like a delightful orchard. Here he came upon a canoe, dug out of one tree, as big as a galley of under way to-day because the wind was twelve benches, fastened under a boathouse made of wood, and thatched with palm-leaves, so that it could be neither injured by sun nor by the water. He says that here would be the proper site for a town and fort, by reason of the good port, good water, good land, and abundance of fuel.

mained during this day, in consequence of the rain and thick weather, though he might have run along the coast, the wind being southwest, but he did not weigh, because he was unacquainted with the coast beyond, and did not know what danger there might be for the vessels. The sailors of the two vessels went on shore to wash their clothes, and some of them walked inland for a short distance. They found indications of a large population. but the houses were all empty, every one having fled. They returned by the banks of another river, larger than that which they knew of, at the port.

Thursday, Nov. 29. - The rain and thick weather continuing, the Admiral did not get under way. Some of the Christians went to another village to the northwest, but found no one, and nothing in the houses. On the road they met an old do him any harm, gave him a few presents, and let him go. The Admiral would have liked to have had speech with him, for he was exceedingly satisfied with the house, the head of a man in a basket, cov- were taken to be shown to the sovereigns.

undertaking; namely, the increase and ered with another basket, and fastened to believed that they must be the heads of some founder, or principal ancestor of a lineage, for the houses are built to contain a great number of people in each: and these should be relations, and descendants of a common ancestor.

Friday, Nov. 30.—They could not get east, and dead against them. miral sent eight men well armed, accompanied by two of the Indians he had on board, to examine the village inland, and get speech with the people. They came to many houses, but found no one and nothing, all having fled. They saw four youths who were digging in the Wednesday, Nov 28.—The Admiral re- fields, but, as soon as they saw the Christians, they ran away, and could not be overtaken. They marched a long distance, and saw many villages and a most fertile land, with much cultivation and many streams of water. Near one river they saw a canoe dug out of a single tree, 95 palmos long, and capable of carrying 150 persons.

Saturday, Dec. 1 .- They did not depart. because there was still a foul wind, with much rain. The Admiral set up a cross at the entrance of this port, which he called Puerto Santo, on some bare rocks. The point is that which is on the southeast side of the entrance; but he who has to enter should make more over to the northwest; for at the foot of both, near the rock, there are 12 fathoms and a very clean bottom. At the entrance of the port, towards the southeast point, there is a reef of rocks above water, sufficiently far man who could not run away, and caught from the shore to be able to pass between him. They told him they did not wish to if it is necessary; for both on the side of the rock and the shore there is a depth of 12 to 15 fathoms; and on entering, a ship's head should be turned southwest.

Sunday, Dec. 2.—The wind was still condelights of that land, and wished that a trary, and they could not depart. Every settlement might be formed there, judging night the wind blows on the land, but no that it must support a large population. vessel need be alarmed at all the gales in In one house they found a cake of wax, the world, for they cannot blow home by which was taken to the sovereigns, the reason of a reef of rocks at the opening Admiral saying that where there was to the haven. A sailor-boy found, at the wax there were also 1,000 other good mouth of the river, some stones which things. The sailors also found, in one looked as if they contained gold; so they

The Admiral says that there are great could return, they were joined by many rivers at the distance of a lombard-shot.

as they were seen, men and women took their bundles of darts. to flight. The Indian from on board, who

Indians, and they went to the boats, where Monday, Dec. 3.-By reason of the con- the Admiral was waiting with all his tinuance of an easterly wind the Admiral people. One of the natives advanced into did not leave this port. He arranged to the river near the stern of the boat, and visit a very beautiful headland a quarter made a long speech which the Admiral did of a league to the southeast of the anch- not understand. At intervals the other orage. He went with the boats and Indians raised their hands to heaven, and some armed men. At the foot of the cape shouted. The Admiral thought he was there was the mouth of a fair river, and assuring him that he was pleased at his on entering it they found the width to arrival; but he saw the Indian who came be 100 paces, with a depth of 1 fath- from the ship change the color of his om. Inside they found 12, 5, 4, and 2 face, and turn as yellow as wax, trembling fathoms, so that it would hold all the much, and letting the Admiral know by ships there are in Spain. Leaving the signs that he should leave the river, as river, they came to a cove in which were they were going to kill him. He pointed five very large canoes, so well constructed to a cross-bow which one of the Spaniards that it was a pleasure to look at them, had, and showed it to the Indians, and They were under spreading trees, and a the Admiral let it be understood that they path led from them to a very well-built would all be slain, because that crossboat-house, so thatched that neither sun bow carried far and killed people. He also nor rain could do any harm. Within it took a sword and drew it out of the there was another canoe made out of a sheath, showing it to them, and saying single tree like the others, like a galley the same, which, when they had heard, with seventeen benches. It was a pleas- they all took to flight; while the Indian ant sight to look upon such goodly work, from the ship still trembled from cow-The Admiral ascended a mountain, and ardice, though he was a tall, strong man. afterwards found the country level, and The Admiral did not want to leave the cultivated with many things of that land, river, but pulled towards the place where including such calabashes as it was a the natives had assembled in great numglory to look upon them. In the middle bers, all painted, and as naked as when there was a large village, and they came their mothers bore them. Some had tufts upon the people suddenly; but, as soon of feathers on their heads, and all had

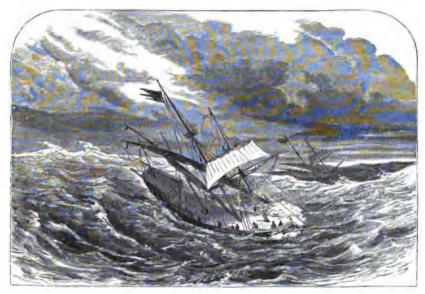
The Admiral says: "I came to them. was with the Admiral, cried out to them and gave them some mouthfuls of bread, that they need not be afraid, as the asking for the darts, for which I gave in strangers were good people. The Admiral exchange copper ornaments, bells, and made him give them bells, copper orna- glass beads. This made them peaceable, ments, and glass beads, green and yellow, so that they came to the boats again, and with which they were well content. He gave us what they had. The sailors had saw that they had no gold, nor any other killed a turtle, and the shell was in the precious thing, and that it would suffice boat in pieces. The sailor-boys gave them to leave them in peace. The whole dissome in exchange for a bundle of darts. trict was well peopled, the rest having These are like the other people we have fled from fear. The Admiral assures the seen, and with the same belief that we sovereigns that 10,000 of these men would came from heaven. They are ready to run from ten, so cowardly and timid are give whatever thing they have in exchange they. No arms are carried by them, ex- for any trifle without saying it is little; cept wands, on the point of which a short and I believe they would do the same with piece of wood is fixed, hardened by fire, gold and spices if they had any. I saw and these they are very ready to ex- a fine house, not very large, and with two change. Returning to where he had left doors, as all the rest have. On entering, the boats, he sent back some men up the I saw a marvellous work, there being hill, because he fancied he had seen a rooms made in a peculiar way, that I large apiary. Before those he had sent scarcely know how to describe it. Shells

that they were not, and one of them southwest. climbed up and offered me all the things

Tuesday, Dcc. 4.—The Admiral made Lindo, to reach the land to the east, sail with little wind, and left that and at sunrise the Admiral sighted anport, which he called Puerto Santo. other cape, 2½ leagues to the east. Hav-After going 2 leagues, he saw the great ing passed it, he saw that the land trended river of which he spoke yesterday. Pass- south and southwest, and presently saw

and other things were fastened to the have a large population on its banks. Beceiling. I thought it was a temple, and yond Cabo Lindo there is a great bay, I called them and asked, by signs, whether which would be open for navigation to prayers were offered up there. They said east-northeast and southeast and south-

Wednesday, Dec. 5. - All this night that were there, of which I took some." they were beating to windward off Cape



THE RETURN VOYAGE.

ing along the land, and beating to wind- a fine high cape in that direction, 7 courses, they reached Cabo Lindo, which to go there, but his object was to reach del Monte there is an important but up the intention. He could not go to Bahave a good entrance, and to be deep. east. Looking to the southeast, he saw Three-quarters of a league further on, land, which was a very large island, acthe Admiral saw another very large cording to the information of the Indians, river, and he thought it must have well peopled, and called by them Bohio. the water fresh until it enters the sea.

ward on southeast and west-northwest leagues distant. He would have wished is east-southeast, 5 leagues from Cabo del the island of Babeque, which, according Monte. A league and a half from Cabo to the Indians, bore northeast; so he gave rather narrow river, which seemed to beque either, because the wind was northits source at a great distance. It had 100 The Admiral says that the inhabitants of paces at its mouth, and no bar, with a Cuba, or Juana, and of all the other islands, depth of 8 fathoms. The Admiral sent the are much afraid of the inhabitants of Boboat in, to take soundings, and they found hio, because they say that they eat people. The Indians relate other things, by signs, This river had great volume, and must which are very wonderful; but the Ad-

ferred that those of Bohio must have more two parties only, who were sent out in cleverness and cunning to be able to capt- different directions to discover them, and ure the others, who, however, are very who, because they had few people with poor-spirited. The wind veered from north- them, remained out but a short time, east to north, so the Admiral determined found, nevertheless, a great number of to leave Cuba, or Juana, which, up to this time, he had supposed to be the mainland, on account of its size, having coasted along it for 120 leagues.

Memorial to Ferdinand and Isabella.— Subjoined is the text of the memorial, or report, of the second voyage of Columbus to the Indies, drawn up by him for their Highnesses King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella; and addressed to Antonio de Torres, from the city of Isabella, Jan. 30, 1494, with the reply of their Highnesses at the end of each item in italics:

The report which you, Antonio de Torres, captain of the ship Marigalante, and governor of the city of Isabella, have to make, on my behalf, to the king and queen, our sovereigns, is as follows:

Imprimis: after having delivered the credentials which you bear from me to their Highnesses, you will do homage in my name, and commend me to them as to my natural sovereigns, in whose service I desire to continue till death; and you will furthermore be able to lav before them all that you have yourself seen and known respecting me.

Their Highnesses accept and acknowledge the service.

Item. Although, by the letters which I have written to their Highnesses, as well as to Father Buil and to the Treasurer, a clear and comprehensive idea may be formed of all that has transpired since our arrival, you will, notwithstanding, inform their Highnesses, on my behalf, that God has been pleased to manifest such favor towards their service that not only has nothing hitherto occurred to diminish the importance of what I have formerly written or said to their Highnesses, but, on the contrary, I hope, by God's grace, shortly to prove it more clearly by facts, because we have found upon the seashore, without penetrating into the interior of the country, some spots showing stay here occasioned; and because the so many indications of various spices as weather was favorable for their departnaturally to suggest the hope of the best ure, and for the return of those who

miral did not believe them. He only in- good with respect to the gold-mines; for rivers whose sands contained this precious metal in such quantity that each man took up a sample of it in his hand, so that our two messengers returned so joyous, and boasted so much of the abundance of gold, that I feel a hesitation in speaking and writing of it to their Highnesses. But as Gorbalan, who was one of the persons who went on the discovery, is returning to Spain, he will be able to relate all that he has seen and observed: although there remains here another individual-named Hojeda, formerly servant of the Duke of Medina Celi, and a very discreet and painstaking youth-who without doubt discovered, beyond all comparison, more than the other, judging by the account which he gave of the rivers he had seen; for he reported that each of them contained things that appeared incredible. It results from all this that their Highnesses ought to return thanks to God for the favor which He thus accords to all their Highnesses' enterprises.

Their Highnesses return thanks to God for all that is recorded, and regard as a very signal service all that the Admiral has already done, and is yet doing; for they are sensible that, under God, it is he who has procured for them their present and future possessions in these countries, and, as they are about to write to him on this subject more at length, they refer to their letter.

Item. You will repeat to their Highnesses what I have already written to them, that I should have ardently desired to have been able to send them, by this occasion, a larger quantity of gold than what they have any hope of our being able to collect, but that the greater part of the people we employed fell suddenly ill. Moreover, the departure of this present expedition could not be delayed any longer for two reasons, namely: account of the heavy expense which their results for the future. The same holds should bring back the articles of which

the former were to put off the time of and extremely daring, who, if he were to their starting, and the latter were to find us in a dispirited condition and sick, delay their departure, they would not be might venture upon what he would not able to reach here by the month of May. dare to do if we were well. The other or those who are on land in the huts-I should experience great difficulties, and ourselves to the chance of sickness, or we even dangers, because, in traversing 23 or 24 leagues, where there are bays and rivers to pass, we should be obliged the risk of losing them. to carry, as provision for so long a journey, and for the time necessary for etc., which could not be carried on our backs; and there are no beasts of burden to be found, to afford the necessary assistance. Moreover, the roads and passes are be also extremely inconvenient to leave the sick men here in the open air, or in huts, with such food and defences as they exposed and undefended.

He has done well.

to make discoveries have fallen sick on also to go.

we stand in the most pressing need. If by all accounts, is a badly disposed man, Besides, if I wished now to undertake a evil consisted in the difficulty of carrying journey to the rivers with those who are the gold; for either we should have to well-whether with those who are at sea carry it in small quantities, and go and return every day, and thus daily expose should have to send it under the escort of a party of our people, and equally run

He has done well.

These are the reasons, you will tell collecting the gold, many articles of food, their Highnesses, why the departure of the expedition has not been delayed, and why only a sample of the gold is sent to them; but I trust in the mercy of God. who in all things and in every place has not in such a condition as I should wish guided us hitherto, that all our men will for travelling over; but they have already be soon restored to health, as, indeed, they begun to make them passable. It would are already beginning to be, for they have but to try this country for a little time. and they speedily recover their health. One thing is certain, that, if they could have on shore; although these Indians have fresh meat, they would very quickly, appear every day to be more simple and by the help of God, be up and doing; and harmless to those who land for the pur- those who are most sickly would speedily pose of making investigations. In short, recover. I hope that they may be realthough they come every day to visit us, stored. The small number of those who it would nevertheless be imprudent to continue well are employed every day in risk the loss of our men and our pro- barricading our dwelling, so as to put visions, which might very easily happen it in a state of defence, and in taking if an Indian were only, with a lighted necessary measures for the safety of our coal, to set fire to the huts, for they ammunition, which will be finished now in ramble about both night and day. For a few days; for all our fortifications will this reason, we keep sentinels constantly consist simply of stone walls. These preon the watch while the dwellings are cautions will be sufficient, as the Indians are not a people to be much afraid of; and, unless they should find us asleep, Further, as we have remarked that the they would not dare to undertake any greatest part of those who have gone out hostile movement against us, even if they should entertain the idea of so doing. The their return, and that some have even misfortune which happened to those who been obliged to abandon the undertaking remained here must be attributed to their in the middle of their journey, and return, want of vigilance; for, however few they it was equally to be feared that the same were in number, and however favorable the would occur to those who were at the opportunities that the Indians may have time enjoying good health, if they were had for doing what they did, they would There were two evils to never have ventured to do them any infear-one the chance of falling ill in jury if they had only seen that they took undertaking the same work, in a place proper precautions against an attack. As where there were no houses nor any kind soon as this object is gained, I will underof protection, and of being exposed to the take to go in search of these rivers, either attacks of the cacique called Caonabo, who, proceeding hence by land, and looking out

for the best expedients that may offer, or quantity that we have planted has taken else by sea, rounding the island until we root. The beauty of the country in these come to the place which is described as be- islands—the mountains, the valleys, the ing only 6 or 7 leagues from where streams, the fields watered by broad these rivers that I speak of are situated, so that we may collect the gold in safety, and put it in security against all attacks in some stronghold or tower, which may be quickly built for that purpose; and thus, when the two caravels shall return thither, the gold may be taken away, and finally sent home in safety at the first favorable season for making the voyage.

This is well and exactly as he should do.

Item. You will inform their Highnesses (as indeed has been already said) that the cause of the sickness so general among us is the change of air and water, for we find that all of us are affected. though few dangerously. Consequently, the preservation of the health of the people will depend, under God, on their being provided with the same food that they are accustomed to in Spain; neither those who are here now nor those that shall come will be in a position to be of service to their Highnesses unless they We ought to have enjoy good health. fresh supplies of provisions until the time that we may be able to gather a sufficient crop from what we shall have sown or planted here: I speak of wheat, barley, and grapes, towards the cultivation of which not much has been done this year, from are no beasts that a man can turn to any our being unable earlier to choose a con- use. As I fear that their Highnesses may venient settlement. When we had chosen not be at Seville, and that their officers or it, the small number of laborers that were ministers will not, without their express with us fell sick; and, even when they recovered, we had so few cattle, and those the carrying out of the necessary arrangeso lean and weak, that the utmost they ments for the return voyage, and that, could do was very little. However, they in the interval between the report and the have sown a few plots of ground, for the reply, the favorable moment for the desake of trying the soil, which seems ex- parture of the vessels which are to return cellent, in the hope of thereby obtaining hither (and which should be in all the some relief in our necessities. We are month of May) may elapse, you will tell very confident, from what we can see, that their Highnesses, as I charged and ordered wheat and grapes will grow very well in you, that I have given strict orders that this country. We must, however, wait the gold that you carry with you be placed for the fruit; and, if it grows as quickly in the hands of some merchant in Seville, and well as the corn, in proportion to the in order that he may therefrom disburse number of vines that have been planted, the sums necessary for loading the two we shall certainly not stand in need of caravels with wine, corn, and other ar-Andalusia and Sicily here.

rivers—is such that there is no country on which the sun sheds his beams that can present a more charming appearance.

Since the land is so fertile, it is desirable to sow of all kinds as much as possible; and Don Juan de Fonseoa is instructed to send over immediately everything requisite for that purpose.

Item. You will say that, as a large portion of the wine that we brought with us has run away, in consequence, as most of the men say, of the bad cooperage of the butts made at Seville, the article that we stand most in need of now, and shall stand in need of, is wine; and, although we have biscuit and corn for some time longer, it is nevertheless necessary that a reasonable quantity of these be sent to us, for the voyage is a long one, and it is impossible to make a calculation for every day. The same holds good with respect to pork and salt beef, which should be better than what we brought out with us on this voyage. Sheep and. still better, lambs and lambkins, more females than males, young calves and heifers also, are wanted, and should be sent by every caravel that may be despatched hither; and at the same time some asses, both male and female, and mares for labor and tillage, for here there instructions, make any movement towards There are ticles detailed in this memorial; and this also sugar-canes, of which the small merchant shall convey or send the said

saries, especially against sickness. sugar, almonds, honey, and rice, of which the distance between them.

to Don Juan de Fonseca to make immedi- duced the most imposing effect for the ate inquiry respecting the imposition in present, and promise great security herethe matter of the casks, in order that after; for all the inhabitants of this great those who supplied them shall at their island, and of the others, when they see own expense make good the loss occasioned the good treatment that we shall show by the waste of the wine, together with to those who do well, and the punishment the costs. He will have to see that sugar- that we shall inflict on those who do canes of good quality be sent, and will wrong, will hasten to submit, so that immediately look to the despatch of the we shall be able to lay our commands other articles herein required.

You will tell their Highnesses es. same time they might be employed in use- power to give expression to.

gold to their Highnesses, that they may ful occupations, and by degrees, through see it, receive it, and from it cause to somewhat more care being bestowed upon be defrayed the expenses that may arise them than upon other slaves, they would from the fitting-up and loading of the said learn one from the other. By not seeing two caravels. It is necessary, for the en- or speaking to each other for a long time, couragement of the men who remain here, they will learn much sooner in Spain than and for the support of their spirits, that they will here, and become much better an effort should be made to let the expedi-interpreters. We will, however, not fail tion arrive in the course of the month of to do what we can. It is true that, as May, so that before summer they may there is but little communication between have the fresh provisions and other neces- one of these islands and another, there is We some difference in their mode of expressparticularly stand in need of raisins, ing themselves, which mainly depends on we ought to have a great quantity, but among all these islands those inhabited brought very little with us; and what we by the cannibals are the largest and the had is now consumed. The greater part most populous, it must be evident that of the medicines, also, that we brought nothing but good can come from sending from Spain are used up, so many of our to Spain men and women who may thus number having been sick. For all these one day be led to abandon their bararticles, both for those who are in good barous custom of eating their fellowhealth and for the sick, you carry, as I creatures. By learning the Spanish lanhave already said, memorials signed by guage in Spain, they will much earlier my hand. You will execute my orders to receive baptism and advance the welfare the full if there be sufficient money where- of their souls. Moreover, we shall gain with to do so, or you will at least procure great credit with the Indians who do not what is more immediately necessary, and practise the above-mentioned cruel cuswhich ought, consequently, to come as toms, when they see that we have seized speedily as possible by the two vessels. and led captive those who injure them, As to the remainder, you will obtain their and whose very name alone fills them Highnesses' permission for their being with horror. You will assure their Highsent by other vessels without loss of time. nesses that our arrival in this country Their Highnesses will give instructions and the sight of so fine a fleet have proon them as vassals of their Highness-And as even now they not only that, as we have no interpreter through readily comply with every wish that whom we can make these people ac- we express, but also of their own accord quainted with our holy faith, as their endeavor to do what they think will please Highnesses and ourselves desire, and as us, I think that their Highnesses may feel we will do so soon as we are able, we send assured that, on the other side, also, the by these two vessels some of these can- arrival of this fleet has in many respects nibal men and women, as well as some secured for them, both for the present children, both male and female, whom and the future, a wide renown among their Highnesses might order to be placed all Christian princes; but they themselves under the care of the most competent per- will be able to form a much better judgsons to teach them the language. At the ment on this subject than it is in my

Let him be informed of what has transpired respecting the cannibals that came over to Spain. He has done well, and let him do as he says; but let him endeavor by all possible means to convert them to our holy Catholic religion, and do the same with respect to the inhabitants of all the islands to which he may go.

Item. You will tell their Highnesses that the welfare of the souls of the said cannibals, and of the inhabitants of this island also, has suggested the thought that the greater the number that are sent over to Spain the better, and thus good service may result to their Highnesses in the following manner. Considering what great need we have of cattle and of beasts of burden, both for food and to assist the settlers in this and all these islands, both for peopling the land and cultivating the soil, their Highnesses might authorize a suitable number of caravels to come here every year to bring over the said cattle and provisions and other articles. These cattle, etc., might be sold at moderate prices for account of the bearers; and the latter might be paid with slaves, taken from among the Caribbees, who are a wild people fit for any work, well proportioned and very intelligent, and who, when they have got rid of the cruel habits to which they have become accustomed, will be better than any other kind of slaves. When they are out of their country, they will forget their cruel customs; and it will be easy to obtain plenty of these savages by means of rowboats that we propose to build. It is taken for granted that each of the caravels sent by their Highnesses will have on board a confidential man, who will take care that the vessels do not stop anywhere else than here, where they are to unload and reload their vessels. Their Highnesses might fix duties on the slaves that may be taken over, upon their arrival in Spain. You will ask for a reply upon this point, and bring it to me, in order that I may be able to take the necessary measures, should the proposition merit the approbation of their Highnesses.

The consideration of this subject has been suspended for a time, until fresh advices arrive from the other side: let the Admiral write what he thinks upon the subject.

Item. You will also tell their Highnesses that freighting the ships by the ton, as the French merchants do, will be more advantageous and less expensive than any other mode, and it is for this reason that I have given you instructions to freight in this manner the caravels that you have now to send off, and it will be well to adopt this plan with all the others that their Highnesses may send, provided it meets their approbation; but I do not mean to say that this measure should be applied to the vessels that shall come over licensed for the traffic of slaves.

Their Highnesses have given directions to Don Juan de Fonseca, to have the caravels freighted in the manner described, if it can be done.

Item. You will tell their Highnesses that, in order to save any extra expense, I have purchased the caravels mentioned in the memorial of which you are the bearer, in order to keep them here with the two vessels, the Gallega and the Capitana, of which, by advice of the pilot, its commander, I purchased the three-eighths for the price declared in the said memorial, signed by my hand. These vessels will not only give authority and great security to those who will have to femain on shore and whose duty it will be to make arrangements with the Indians for collecting the gold, but they will be also very useful to ward off any attack that may be made upon them by strangers. Moreover, the caravels will be required for the task of making the discovery of terra firma, and of the islands which lie scattered about in this vicinity. You will therefore beg their Highnesses to pay, at the term of credit arranged with the sellers, the sums which these vessels shall cost; for without doubt their Highnesses will be very soon reimbursed for what they may expend, at least such is my belief and hope in the mercy of God.

The Admiral has done well. You will tell him that the sum mentioned has been paid to the seller of the vessels, and that Don Juan de Fonseca has been ordered to pay the cost of the caravels purchased by the Admiral.

Item. You will speak to their Highnesses, and beseech them on my behalf, in the most humble manner possible, to be pleased to give mature reflection to the

observations I may make, in letters or petence to live upon. You will also make more detailed statements, with reference mention of Juan Aguado, a servant of to the peacefulness, harmony, and good their Highnesses. You will inform them feeling of those who come hither, in order of the zeal and activity with which he that for their Highnesses' service persons may be selected who will hold in view the purpose for which these men are sent rather than their own interest; and, since you yourself have seen and are acquainted with these matters, you will speak to their Highnesses upon this subject, and will tell them the truth on every point exactly as you have understood it. You will also take care that the orders which their Highnesses shall give on this point be put into effect, if possible, by the first vessels, in order that no further injury occur here in the matters that affect their service.

Their Highnesses are well informed of all that takes place, and will see to it that everything is done as it should be.

Item. You will describe to their Highnesses the position of this city, the beauty of the province in which it is situated, as you have seen it, and as you can honestly speak of it; and you can inform them that, in virtue of the powers which I have received from them, I have made you governor of the said city; and you will tell them also that I humbly beseech them, out of consideration for your services, to receive your nomination favorably, which I sincerely hope they may do.

Their Highnesses are pleased to sanction your appointment as governor.

Item. As Messire Pedro Margarite, an officer of the household to their Highnesses, has done good service, and will, I hope, continue to do so for the future in all matters which may be intrusted to bim, I have felt great pleasure in his continuing his stay in this country; and I have been much pleased to find that Gaspar and Beltran also remain, and, as they are all three well known to their Highnesses as faithful servants, I shall place ly labor during the time of his stay them in posts or employments of trust. You will beg their Highnesses especially to have regard to the situation of the said Messire Pedro Margarite, who is married and the father of a family, and beseech them to give him some vacant command in the order of Santiago, of their expeditions, are accustomed to rewhich he is a knight, in order that his ceive by right the day's pay out of the

has served them in all matters that have been intrusted to him, and also that I beseech their Highnesses on his behalf, as well as on behalf of those above mentioned, not to forget my recommendation, but to give it full consideration.

Their Highnesses grant an annual pension of 30,000 maravedis to Messire Pedro Margarite, and pensions of 15,000 maravedis to Gaspard and Beltram, which will be reckoned from this day, Aug. 15, 1494. They give orders that the said pensions be paid by the Admiral out of the sums to be paid in the Indies, and by Don Juan de Fonseca out of the sums to be paid in Spain. With respect to the matter of Juan Aguado their Highnesses will not be forgetful.

Item. You will inform their Highnesses of the continual labor that Dr. Chanca has undergone, from the prodigious number of sick and the scarcity of provisions, and that, in spite of all this, he exhibits the greatest zeal and kindness in everything that relates to his profession. As their Highnesses have intrusted me with the charge of fixing the salary that is to be paid to him while out here (although it is certain that he neither receives nor can receive anything from any one, and does not receive anything from his position, equal to what he did and could still do in Spain, where he lived peaceably and at ease, in a very different style from what he does here, and although he declares that he earned more in Spain, exclusive of the pay which he received from their Highnesses), I have, nevertheless, not ventured to place to the credit of his account more than 50,000 maravedis per annum, as the sum which he is to receive for his yearin this country. I beg their Highnesses to give their sanction to this salary, exclusive of his maintenance while here; and I do so, because he asserts that all the medical men who attend their Highnesses in the royal yachts, or in any of wife and children may thus have a com- annual salary of each individual. Let



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this be as it may, I am informed for certain that, on whatever service they are engaged, it is the custom to give them a certain fixed sum, settled at the will and by order of their Highnesses, as compensation for the said day's pay. You will, therefore, beg their Highnesses to decide this matter, as well with respect to the annual pay as to the above-mentioned usage, so that the said doctor may be reasonably satisfied.

Their Highnesses acknowledge the justice of Dr. Chanca's observations, and it is their wish that the Admiral shall pay him the sum which he has allowed him, exclusive of his fixed annual salary. With respect to the day's pay allowed to medical men, it is not the custom to authorize them to receive it, except when they are in personal attendance upon our Lord the King.

Item. You will tell their Highnesses what great devotion Coronel has shown to the service in many respects, and what great proofs he has given of it in every important matter that has been trusted to him, and how much we feel his loss now that he is sick. You will represent to them how just it is that he should re-

loyal services, not only in the favors which may hereafter be shown to him. but also in his present pay, in order that he and all those that are with us may see what profit will accrue to them from their zeal in the service, for the importance and difficulty of exploring the mines should call for great consideration towards those to whom such extensive interests are intrusted; and, as the talents of the said Coronel have made me determine upon appointing him principal constable of this portion of the Indies, and as his salary is left open, I beg their Highnesses to make it as liberal as may be in consideration of his services, and to confirm his nomination to the service which I have allotted to him by giving him an official appointment thereto.

Their Highnesses grant him, besides his salary, an annual pension of 15,000 maravedis, the same to be paid him at the same time as the said salary.

Item. You will at the same time tell their Highnesses that the bachelor, Gil Garcia, came out here in quality of principal alcalde, without having any salary fixed or allowed to him, that he is a good man, well informed, correct in his conceive the recompense of such good and duct, and very necessary to us; and that

I beg their Highnesses to be pleased to they are not present.

pension of 20,000 maravedis during his which requires them to ride on horseback, stay in the Indies, and that over and which is not the case at present. above his fixed appointments; and it is these considerations lead me to think their order that this pension be paid to that it would be more convenient to buy him at the same time as his salary.

year to make discoveries until arrange- own interests. ments have been made to work the two the party interested.

this gold.

Item. they sold the first and bought these; and Admiral. this deception on the part of the known to occur to many gentlemen in come here without fixed salaries, and had never been offered to me for sale. In safeguard upon the island and upon the these horse-soldiers have been paid their a very necessary thing for us. But their

It is not their appoint him a salary sufficient for his Highnesses' wish that these horses should support, and that it be remitted to him be purchased for anything but their together with his pay from the other side. Highnesses' service; but these men think Their Highnesses grant him an annual they are only to be employed on work their horses, which are worth but little, Item. You will tell their Highnesses, as and thus avoid being exposed daily to I have already told them in writing, that new disputes. Finally, their Highnesses I think it will be impossible to go this will decide on what plan is best for their

Their Highnesses order Don Juan de rivers in which the gold has been found Fonseoa to make inquiries respecting the in the most profitable manner for their matter of the horses, and, if it be true Highnesses' interest; and this may be that such a deception has been practised, done more effectively hereafter, because to send up the culprits to be punished as it is not a thing that every one can do they descree; also to gain information to my satisfaction or with advantage to respecting the other people that the their Highnesses' service, unless I be Admiral speaks of, and to send the result present; for whatever is to be done of the information to their Highnesses, always turns out best under the eye of With respect to the horse-soldiers, it 15 their Highnesses' wish and command It is the most necessary thing possible that they continue where they are, and that he should strive to find the way to remain in service, because they belong to the guards and to the class of their You will tell their Highnesses Highnesses' servants. Their Highnesses that the horse-soldiers that came from also command the said horse-soldiers Grenada to the review which took place to give up their horses into the charge at Seville offered good horses, but that of the Admiral on all occasions when at the time of their being sent on board they shall be required; and, if the they took advantage of my absence (for use of the horses should occasion any loss. I was somewhat indisposed), and changed their Highnesses direct that compensathem for others, the best of which does tion shall be made for the amount of the not seem worth 2,000 maravedis, for injury, through the medium of the

Item. You will mention to their Highhorse-soldiers is very like what I have nesses that more than 200 persons have Seville of my acquaintance. It seems that some of them are very useful to the that Juan de Soria, after the price was service; and, in order to preserve system paid, for some private interest of his own and uniformity, the others have been put other horses in the place of those ordered to imitate them. For the first that I expected to find; and, when I came three years it is desirable that we should to see them, there were horses there that have here 1,000 men, in order to keep a all this the greatest dishonesty has been rivers that supply the gold; and, even if shown, so that I do not know whether I we were able to mount 100 men on horseought to complain of him alone, since back, so far from being an evil, it will be expenses up to the present day, besides Highnesses might pass by the question of their salary and the hire of their horses; the horsemen until gold shall be sent. In and, when they are ill, they will not short, their Highnesses should give inallow their horses to be used, because structions as to whether the 200 people

who have come over without pay should receive pay, like the others, if they do their work well; for we certainly have great need of them to commence our labors, as I have already shown.

It is their Highnesses' wish and command that the 200 persons without pay shall replace such of those who are paid as have failed, or as shall hereafter fail, in their duty, provided they are fit for the service and please the Admiral: and their Highnesses order the Accomptant to enter their names in the place of those who shall fail in their duty, as the Admiral shall determine.

Item. As there are means of diminishing the expenses that these people occasion, by employing them as other princes do, in industrial occupations, I think it would be well that all ships that come here should be ordered to bring, besides the ordinary stores and medicines, shoes, and leather for making shoes, shirts, both of common and

superior quality, doublets, laces, some and who take an interest in the service of peasants' clothing, breeches, and cloth for their Highnesses, considerable economy making clothes, all at moderate prices. would result from this arrangement. As-They might also bring other articles, such certain their Highnesses' pleasure on this as conserves, which do not enter into the head; and, if the plan be deemed expedient daily ration, yet are good for preserving for the service, it should be put in prachealth. The Spaniards that are here tice at once. would always be happy to receive such who were selected for their known loyalty. Fonseca shall be ordered to instruct Don



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This matter may rest for the present articles as these in lieu of part of their until the Admiral shall write more fully pay; and, if they were purchased by men on the subject. Meanwhile Don Juan de

sary arrangements for the execution of of the year to obtain it at a cheap rate; the proposed plans.

Item. You will tell their Highnesses that, in a review that was holden yesterday, it was remarked that a great number of the people were without arms, which I think must be attributed partly to the exchange made at Seville or in the harbor, when those who presented themselves armed were left for a while, and for a trifle exchanged their arms for others of an inferior quality. I think it would be desirable that 200 cuirasses, 100 arquebuses, 100 arblasts, and many other articles of defensive armor, should be sent over to us; for we have great need of them to arm those who are at present without them.

Don Juan de Fonseca has already been written to, to provide them.

Item. Inasmuch as many married persons have come over here, and are engaged in regular duties, such as masons and other tradesmen, who have left their wives in Spain, and wish that the pay that falls due to them may be paid to their wives, or whomsoever they may appoint, in order that they may purchase for them such articles as they may need. I therefore beseech their Highnesses to take such measures as they may deem expedient on this subject; for it is of importance to their interests that these people be well provided for.

Their Highnesses have already ordered Don Juan de Fonseca to attend to this matter.

Item. Besides the other articles which I have begged from their Highnesses in the memorial which you bear, signed by my hand, and which articles consist of provisions and other stores, both for those who are well and for those who are sick, it would be very serviceable that fifty pipes of molasses should be sent hither from the island of Madeira: for it is the most nutritious food in the world, and the most wholesome. A pipe of it does not ordinarily cost more than 2 ducats, exclusive of the casks; and, if their High-

Ximenes de Bribiesca to make the neces- in need. It is the most favorable season that is to say, between this and the month of April. The necessary orders might be given if their Highnesses think proper. and yet the place of destination be carefully concealed.

Don Juan de Fonseca will see to it.

You will tell their Highnesses Item. that, although the rivers contain in their beds the quantity of gold described by those who have seen it, there is no doubt that the gold is produced not in the rivers, but the earth, and that the water, happening to come in contact with the mines, washes it away, mingled with the sand. And, as among the great number of rivers that have been already discovered there are some of considerable magnitude, there are also some so small that they might rather be called brooks than rivers, only two fingers' breadth deep, and very short in their course. There will, therefore, be some men wanted to wash the gold from the sand, and others to dig it out of the earth. This latter operation will be the principal and the most productive. It will be expedient, therefore, that their Highnesses send men, both for the washing and for the mining, from among those who are employed in Spain in the mines at Almaden, so that the work may be done in both manners. We shall not, however, wait for the arrival of these workmen, but hope, with the aid of God and with the washers, that we have here with us, when they shall be restored to health, to send a good quantity of gold by the first caravels that shall leave for Spain.

This shall be completely provided for in the next voyage out. Meanwhile Don Juan de Fonseca has their Highnesses' orders to send as many miners as he can find. Their Highnesses write also to Almaden, with instructions to select the greatest number that can be procured, and to send them up.

Item. You will beseech their Highnesses very humbly in my name to be pleased to pay regard to my strong recommendanesses would order one of the caravels to tion of Villacorta, who, as their Highcall at the said island on the return voy- nesses are aware, has been extremely useage, the purchase might be made, and ful, and has shown the greatest possible they might at the same time buy ten zeal in this affair. As I know him to be casks of sugar, of which we stand greatly a zealous man and well disposed to their

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Highnesses' service, I shall take it as a seded Nicholas Ovando as governor, who favor if they will deign to grant him had been wrongfully put in that office by some post of trust adapted to his quali- the King. The same year he planted a fications, and in which he might give proof settlement in Jamaica; and in 1511 he of his industry and warm desire to serve sent Diego Velasquez, with a small numtheir Highnesses; and you will manage ber of troops, to conquer Cuba, and the that Villacorta shall have practical evidence that the work which he has done for me, and in which I found him needful to me, has been of some profit to him.

This shall be done as he wishes.

Item. That the said Messire Pedro, Gaspar, Beltran, and others remaining here came out in command of caravels which have now gone back, and are in receipt of no salary whatever; but, as these are people who should be employed in the most important and confidential positions, their pay has not been fixed, because it ought to be different from that of the rest. You will beg their Highnesses, therefore, on my behalf, to settle what ought to be given them, either yearly or monthly, for the advantage of their Highnesses' service.

Given in the city of Isabella, the thirtieth of January, in the year fourteen hundred and ninety-four.

This point has been already replied to above; but, as in the said clause he says that they should receive their pay, it is now their Highnesses' command that their salary shall be paid to them from the time that they gave up their command.

Columbus, Diego, navigator; son of Christopher: born in Lisbon about 1472. He accompanied his father to Spain, and was instructed, in his youth, at the Monastery of Santa Maria de Rabida, near Palos, under the care of Father Marchena, the prior of the establishment. He was afterwards nurtured in the bosom of the Spanish Court as an attendant upon Prince Juan, and developed, in young manhood, much of the indomitable spirit of his father. After the death of the latter he made unavailing efforts to procure from King Ferdinand the offices and rights secured to his father and his descendants by solemn contract. At the end of two years he sued the King before the Council of the Indies and obtained a decree in his favor and a confirmation of his title to the viceroyalty of the West Indies. In 1509 he sailed for Santo Domingo with his young wife, and super-

victor was made captain-general of the island. He died in Montalvan, near Toledo, Spain, Feb. 23, 1526.

Columbus, Ferdinand. See America, DISCOVERY OF.

Colwell, STEPHEN, author; born in Brooke county, Va., March 25, 1800; graduated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1819; admitted to the Virginia bar in 1821, and practised in Pittsburg and Philadelphia. After the Civil War he was appointed a commissioner to examinc the national system of internal revenue. He gave much time to this work, and his conclusions largely determined the financial policy of the country. His publications include Letter to Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the Removal of Deposits from the Bank of the United States by Order of the President: The Relative Position in our Industry of Foreign Commerce, Domestic Production, and Internal Trade; Position of Christianity in the United States, in its Relation with our Political System and Religious Instruction in the Public Schools; The South: A Letter from a Friend in the North with Reference to the Effects of Disunion upon Slavery, etc. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 15, 1872.

Colyer, VINCENT, painter, born in Bloomingdale, N. Y., in 1825; studied in New York with John R. Smith, and afterwards at the National Academy, of which he became an associate in 1849. During 1849-61, he applied himself to painting in New York. When the Civil War broke out he originated the United States Christian Commission. He accompanied General Burnside on the expedition to North Carolina for the purpose of ministering to the needs of the colored people. After the capture of Newbern, he was placed in charge of the helpless inhabitants. there opened evening schools for the colored people and carried on other benevolent enterprises till May, 1862, when his work was stopped by Edward Stanley, who was appointed by the President military governor of North Carolina, and who

COMANCHE INDIANS-COMBS



VINCENT COLYER

paintings include Johnson Straits. British Columbia; Pueblo; Passing Showers; Home of the Yackamas, Oregon; Darien Shore, Connecticut; Rainy Day on Connecticut Shore; Spring Flowers; French Waiter; and Winter on Connecticut Shore. He died on Contentment Island. Conn.. July 12, 1888. See CHRISTIAN COMMIS-SION, UNITED STATES.

Comanche Indians, a roving and warlike tribe of North American Indians of the Shoshone family who, when first known, inhabited the region from the headwaters of the Brazos and Colorado rivers to those of the Arkansas and Missouri, some of their bands penetrating to Santa Fé, in New Mexico, and to Durango, Mexico. The Spaniards and the tribes on the central plains, like the Pawnees, felt their power in war from an early period. They called themselves by a name signifying "live people," believed in one supreme Father, and claim to have come from towards the setting sun. The tribe is divided into several bands, and all are expert horsemen. The French in Louisiana first penetrated their country

declared that the laws of the State made 1,500 women, 2,000 children, and 800 warit a "criminal offence to teach the blacks riors. Until 1783, they had long and to read." At the conclusion of the war bloody wars with the Spaniards, when, Mr. Colyer settled in Darien, Conn. His their great war-chief being slain, a peace was established. They numbered 5,000 in 1780. In 1816 they lost 4,000 of their population by small-pox. As late as 1847 their number was estimated at 10,000. with over 2,000 warriors; in 1872, a little over 4,000. They have always been troublesome. In 1899 there were 1,553 at the Kiowa agency in Oklahoma.

Combs. Leslie. military officer: born in Kentucky in 1794. His father was an officer in the Revolution and a hunter. Leslie was the youngest of twelve children, and was distinguished for energy and bravery in the War of 1812-15. He commanded a company of scouts, and did admirable service for the salvation of Fort Meigs. When General Harrison was about to be closely besieged in Fort Meigs (May, 1813), he sent Capt. William Oliver to urge GEN. CLAY GREEN (q. v.) to push forward rapidly with the Kentuckians he was then leading towards the Maumee Rapids. While Colonel Dudley, whom Clay had sent forward, was on his way down the



LESLIE COMBS.

in 1718, buying horses from them, and in Au Glaize River, Clay heard of the peril-1724 made a treaty with them. They ous condition of Fort Meigs, and resolved were then numerous. One village visited to send word to Harrison of his near apby the French had 140 lodges, containing proach. He called for a volunteer, when

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF-COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES

my Indian guides to accompany me." 1 he started on his perilous errand, ac- 1881. companied by two brothers named Walker equally hazardous. "We must go on," strong besieging force. way back to Fort Defiance. Subsequently, the senior major-general. being made prisoner, he was taken by the

Leslie Combs-then nineteen years of age Indians, his captors, to Fort Miami, be--promptly responded. "When we reach low, where he was compelled to run the Fort Defiance," said Combs, "if you will gantlet, in which he was pretty severely furnish me with a good canoe, I will carry wounded. His life was saved by the huyour despatches to General Harrison and manity of Tecumseh. Combs became a return with his orders. I shall only regeneral of the militia, and was always a quire four or five volunteers and one of zealous politician and active citizen. He was a Union man during the Civil War. Combs was properly equipped, and on May He died in Lexington, Ky., Aug. 22,

Commander-in-Chief, the title usually and two others (Paxton and Johnson); applied to the supreme officer in the army also by young Black Fish, a Shawnee or navy of a country. In the United warrior. They passed the rapids in safety, States the national Constitution makes when the roar of the siege met their the President commander-in-chief of the ears. Great peril was in their way. It army and navy, and, in time of war, of was late in the morning. To remain where such of the State militia as may be called they were until night or to go on was into general service. State constitutions give the same title to their respective said the brave Combs. As they passed governors, whose authority as such, howthe last bend in the stream that kept the ever, is confined to their own States. fort from view they were greatly rejoiced Under the general orders of May, 1901, to see "the flag was still there," and that re-establishing the United States army the garrison was holding out against a on a permanent peace basis, the actual Suddenly they command-in-chief of the army was given were assailed by some Indians in the to Lieutenant-General Miles, who had been woods, and were compelled to turn their raised to that rank in the previous year. canoe towards the opposite shore, where After the abolition of the grades of genthey abandoned it. One of the party was eral and lieutenant-general, on the death killed and another badly wounded. Combs of Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheriand his unhurt companions made their dan, the actual command was invested in

Commerce Destroyers. See NAVY.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES

submitting his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department called attention to four notable facts that characterized the foreign commerce of the country during the yearviz.. (1) the total commerce surpassed and fur skins, \$6.643,717; chemicals, by \$317,729,250 that of any preceding drugs, and dyes, \$53,711,602; wool, \$20,year, and for the first time exceeded \$2,000,000,000; (2) the exports exceeded 844,766; and tin, \$19,098,005. The value those of any preceding year; (3) manufacturers' materials were more freely imported than ever before; (4) manufactured articles were more freely exported cultural implements, \$16.094,886; wood than ever before.

ucts of agriculture, \$835,912,952; manu- and

Commerce of the United States. In 550; forest, \$52,309,484; fisheries, \$6,-289,664; and miscellaneous, \$4,682.142. The value of the ten principal articles imported for use in manufacturing was: Fibres, \$26,371,085; silk, \$45,329,760; india-rubber and gutta-percha, \$31,555,-483; hides and skins, \$57,926,998; furs 265.936; cotton, \$7.960.945; wood, \$15,of the ten principal articles of manufacture exported was: Iron and steel, \$121,858,344; copper, \$58,860,995; agrimanufactures, \$11,830,978; refined min-The domestic exports comprised: Prod- eral oils, \$67,740,106; chemicals, drugs, dyes, \$13,196,638; leather factures, \$432,284,366; mining, \$38,997,- leather goods, \$27,288,808; cotton goods,

TABLE SHOWING FOREIGN TRADE FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

Imports and Exports.	1900.	Decrease (+) or Increase ()
Imports: Merchandise—	Dollars.	Dollars.
FreeDutiable	367,130,226 482,584,444	+ 66,850,416 + 85,715,765
Total	849,714,670 56.79 42,829,457 85,236,697	+152,556,181 - 46,125,146 + 4,561,641
Exports: Merchandise— Domestic Foreign	1,370,476,158 23,710,213	+166,544,936 + 618,133
Total GoldSilver	1,394,186,371 48,266,229 56,712,275	+167,163,069 + 10,744,143 + 393,220
Imports for consumption		
Ad valorem dutles— On dutlableper cent On free and dutlable		
Tonnage: Entered in the foreign tradetons Cleared in the foreign trade	27,901,765 28,119,907	+ 1,790,952 + 1,853,939
Excess of exports over imports (merchandise only)	544,471,701	+ 14,596,888

tactures, \$6,215,559.

the commercial relations of the United and exports in the calendar year 1900. Statistics show that imports, which in 1890 were \$823,397,762, were in 1900 \$829,-052.116, an increase of less than 1 per cent. in the decade, while the exports.

\$23,980,001; paraffin and paraffin wax, \$95,000,000 to \$202,000,000. From South \$8,602,723; and paper and paper manu- America the imports increased from \$101,-000,000 in 1890 to \$102,000,000 in 1900, The remarkable change that has marked while to South America the exports increased from \$35,000,000 to \$41,000,000. States in recent years is still more strik- From Asia the imports into the United ingly shown in the returns of the imports States increased from \$69,000,000 in 1890 to \$123,000,000 in 1900, while to Asia the The figures of the Treasury Bureau of exports in the same time increased from \$23,000,000 to \$61,000,000. From Oceanica the importations in 1890 were \$23,-000,000, and in 1900 were \$23,000,000, while to Oceanica the exports in which in 1890 were \$857,502,548, were in 1890 were \$17,000,000, and in 1900 1900, \$1,478,050,854, an increase of 72.4 \$40,000,000. From Africa importations per cent. In 1890 the excess of exports increased from \$3,000,000 in 1890 to \$9,over imports was \$5,654,390; in 1900, it 000,000 in 1900, and exportations to Africa was \$648,998,738. In the trade relations increased from \$4,500,000 in 1890 to \$22,with the various parts of the world the 000,000 in 1900. From Europe, to which change is equally striking. From Europe the United States was accustomed to look the imports were reduced in the decade for manufactures, the imports fell over from \$474,000,000 to \$439,000,000, while \$35,000,000, while Europe largely inin the same time the exports were in- creased her consumption of cotton-seed oil, creased from \$682,000,000 to \$1,111,000, oleomargarine, paraffin, manufactures of 000. From North America imports fell iron and steel, copper and agricultural mafrom \$151,000,000 in 1890 to \$131,000,000 chinery, as well as food-stuffs and cotton, in 1900, while the exports to North Amer- the United States exports to that grand ica increased during that time from division having increased \$428,000,000

since 1890. From North America the imports fell \$20,000,000, due principally to the falling off of sugar productions in the West Indies, the imports from Cuba alone having decreased from \$54,000,000 in 1890 to \$27,000,000 in 1900. To North America the exports increased in the mean time over \$100,000,000, the growth being largely manufactures and foodstuffs, a considerable portion of the latter being presumably re-exported thence to Europe. From South America the imports increased in quantity, especially in coffee and rubber, but decreased proportionately in price, so that the total increase in value in the decade was but \$1,000,000, while in exports the increase was \$6,500,000, chiefly in manufactures.

From Asia the importations increased more than \$50,000,000, the increase being chiefly in sugar and raw materials required by our manufacturers, such as silk, hemp, jute, and tin; while to Asia the increase in United States exports was nearly \$40,000,000, principally in manufactures and raw cotton. From Oceanica the imports showed little increase, though this is due in part to the absence of statistics of importation from Hawaii in the last half of 1900; while to Oceanica there was an increase in United States exports of more than \$20,000,000, chiefly in manufactured articles. From Africa the increase in imports was \$6,000,000, principally in manufacturers' materials, of which raw cotton forms the most important item, while the exports increased meantime \$17,000,000, chiefly in manufactures. The following tables show the imports and exports of the United States by grand divisions in the calendar years 1890 and 1900. In the figures showing the distribution by continents in 1900 the December distribution was estimated, though the grand total of imports and exports for 1900 is based upon the complete figures of the Bureau of Statistics:

EXPORTS.

Continent.	1890.	1900.	
Europe	\$682,585,856	\$1,111,456,000	
North America	95,517,863	202,486,000	
South America	34,722,122	41.384.000	
Asia	22.854,028	60,598,000	
Oceanica	17,375,745	39.956.000	
Africa	4,446,934	22,170,000	

IMPORTS.

Continent.	1890.	1900.
Europe	\$474,656,257	\$439,500,000
North America.	151,490,330	131,200,000
South America	100,959,799	102,000,000
Asla	68,340,309	122,800,000
Oceanica	23,781,018	23,400,000
Africa	3,169,086	9,900,000

A Century of Commerce.-Among the wonderful developments of the nineteenth century, none is more marvellous than that of its commerce, which has increased more than 1,000 per cent., while population was increasing less than 150 per cent. This is due, in part, at least, to the fact that commerce has taken advantage of all the other wonderful developments with which the century has been crowded. Ever watchful, ever alert, and ever willing to hazard expenditure for the sake of prospective gain, it has fostered, developed, and adapted to its own use every discovery and invention which human energy, ingenuity, and science have brought to the front. From the exchange of a few articles of luxury, carried on the backs of animals or in slow sailing-vessels, it has expanded until it now interchanges the products of all lands and all climes, utilizing the swiftly moving railway train by land and the scarcely less swift steamer by sea; and exchanges which occupied months at the opening of the century are now effected in days or weeks. Business messages then sent by carrier and sailing-vessels took a year to reach the Orient and obtain a reply, while now but a few minutes or hours suffice a similar service. Purchases of goods which then involved a transfer of cash or commodities in which weeks or months were consumed are now arranged. by telegraph and banks in minutes or hours; while the transfer of the merchandise is a matter of hours or days. From the narrow frontage of land along the ocean, or along water-courses whose products could enter into the commerce of the then known world, the seaboard has been extended landward indefinitely by the railway, while the carrying capacity and speed of the ocean vessel have been correspondingly increased. Instead of the pack-animals which could carry but a few hundred pounds, or the wagon which

chandise, the railway car accepts as much try against the purchases of another, as twenty teams could haul, and the weighing the value of this and measuring engine hurries from twenty to thirty of the usefulness of that, bringing order out these cars to the ocean, 1,000 miles away, where the steamship calmly swal- hopeless disorder, and by its skilful, comlows the loads of twenty or thirty of plex, and silent machinery making possible these trains and steams across the ocean this enormous exchange of commodities at almost the same speed with which the with the transfer of the smallest possible merchandise was transported to the proportion of circulating medium. water's edge: while, before it has passed

greatly increased areas. which was formerly refuse. Science has explored the earth and brought forth the precious and industrial metals, while invention has vied with art in transforming these products into articles which have, in turn, contributed to the productiveness of the human race in all climes and conditions, thus multiplying commerce as well as production.

wonderful nineteenth century have combined to aid commerce, and articles which, The grain-producing areas of the newer countries contribute to the food supply of this subject. the Old World and take in exchange the modities and manufactures.

could at the best transport a ton of mer- possible, balancing the sales of one counof what appears endless confusion and

To measure accurately the commerce of out of sight of land, the consignee on the world, even in this day of improved the other side of the globe has received business conditions, when the gathering notice of its departure, of the cargo it of statistics has become a science and carries, and of the day and almost the measures of value are reduced to a comhour at which he may expect its arrival. mon denominator (gold), is difficult. Meanwhile, discovery and invention That such attempts must have been much have multiplied the producing capacity of more difficult a century ago is so apparent The that the fact need scarcely be mentioned shuttle has supplied fabrics more cheaply as an apology for the use of estimates in than the cheapest hand-labor could pro- regard to some portion of the earlier duce. Machinery and agricultural science commerce of the century. Indeed, the have increased the products of the soil fact that this method is still necessary and transformed into merchandise that with reference to certain remote spots in the commercial world shows how large a proportion of the statements of the world's commerce in the earlier years of the century must have been estimates, in many cases even conjecture. Yet there is have become necessities of life and which no better method of reaching conclusions with regard to the early commerce of the century than to accept the estimates made by thoughtful men who had given yearslifetimes indeed-to the study of the sub-Thus, all the great developments of the ject; and, in this attempt to contrast conditions at the close of the century with those at its beginning, these estimates at its beginning, were luxuries enjoyed have been accepted as the best and, in only by the rich are now considered neces- fact, the only means of approximating saries by the masses. The natural prod- the movement of merchandise between ucts of the tropics have become the neces- nations and grand divisions in those days sities of the temperate zone, and the man- when governments and trade organizaufactures of the temperate zone are de-tions and financial interests were but bemanded for daily life in the tropics. ginning to realize the importance of comprehensive and accurate statements upon The interchange of comthroughout the commercial products of its workshops; and the world at the beginning of the century is Orient yields its silks, teas, and spices in estimated at \$1,500,000,000 in value, and exchange for our food-stuffs, machinery, at the end of the century fully \$20,000. Meantime, Finance, 000,000. Meantime, the population, which with its consummate art of balancing com- is estimated by Malte-Brun at 640,000,000 modity against commodity and exchange in 1804, is now estimated in round terms against exchange, sits aloft and with gold- at about 1,500,000,000, the increase in en reins skilfully guides the transactions population having thus been 135 per cent., which steam and electricity thus make while the increase in commerce has been

1,233 per cent. While these statements specialization of labor and products, have countries had little commercial interwith one another, and that the chief commerce of the world was carried on by a few nations whose transactions in these lines could be measured with a fair degree of accuracy, seems to justify an acceptance of these statements as, probably, fairly accurate.

An attempt to trace the commerce of the century by decades is even more difficult, because the occasional and semioccasional estimates, especially those made of population, do not in all cases fall upon the year ending a decade—a circumstance which creates the further necessity of making new estimates for the decennial periods based upon those actually made by experts at the years nearest to those dates. The estimates of population made during the century are those of Malte-Brun, Balbi, Michelet, Behm-Wagner, and and, accepting these authorities as presenting the best obtainable guide, and the estimates made by Kaier, Palgrave, Mulhall, and Keltie of the commerce by decades, it is practicable, at least, to approach the average commerce, per capita, of the world at decennial periods during the century. This calculation gives the average per capita commerce, combining imports and exports to obtain the total commerce, at \$2.31 per capita in 1800, \$2.34 in 1830, \$3.76 in 1850, \$6.01 in 1860, \$8.14 in 1870, \$10.26 in 1880, \$11.84 in 1890, and \$13.27 in 1899.

What has caused this wonderful increase in the world's interchange of commodities, by which the commerce for each individual in the world is now practically six times as much as it was 100 years ago, if we accept these estimates made by the most distinguished experts of the century? One need not go far to find an answer to this inquiry. Increased areas of production, increased facilities for transporting the products of different sections and climes, increased power of communication between men in various

of the commerce of the earlier years of led to this wonderful development of inthe century are necessarily estimates in terchange among nations and peoples, by many cases, the fact that the Oriental which articles most readily produced in one part of the world are exchanged for course with the outside world, or even those most readily produced in another part. The great fertile plains of North America, South America, Australia, and Russia have become the world's producers of grain and provisions, and are increasing their supplies of the textiles and their supplies of the food-stuffs required by all the world in manufacturing or for daily consumption; while the Orient stands ready with its silks and teas, and Africa tenders its gold and diamonds and ivory and native tropical products, all of which articles are required by the great manufacturing centres of the United States and Europe, which furnish in exchange their manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, wood, iron, and steel.

Thus commerce is constantly increasing its volume by its own activity. The machinery produced by the manufacturing section enables one man in the great grainfields of America to produce as much as a dozen or a score could produce by old methods at the beginning of the century or even later. The machinery of the factory enables a single individual to multiply many times his power of producing the articles required by his fellow-men. Exploration, colonization, and investment of capital have greatly increased the producing area of the tropical section of the world. Added to all these, and making practicable the interchange of articles whose production is thus so enormously increased, is the increased power of transportation, communication, and financial adjustment which the second half of the century developed.

Five great causes enter into, and combine to create, the wonderful development of the century's commerce. They may be stated in five words: steam, electricity, invention, finance, peace. The effect upon commerce of the use of steam as a motive power can scarcely be realized, until the progress of its development is compared with the progress of commerce. Then it is seen that the marked advance in the interchange of commodities was simulparts of the world, and, coupled with taneous with the development of the these, the great underlying principle of steamship and railway, and that the

that of the other. The application of steam to transportation of merchandise by rail began in England in 1825, and in the United States in 1830, the number of miles of railway in the world in 1830 being about 200. In that year, the world's commerce, according to the best estimates obtainable, was \$1,981,000,000 as against \$1,659,000,000 in 1820, an increase in the decade of barely 17 per cent., while in the preceding decades of the century the increase had been even less. By 1840, railways had increased to 5,420 miles, and commerce had increased to \$2,789,000,000, an increase of 40 per cent. From 1840 to 1850, railways increased to 23.960 miles, and commerce had increased to \$4,049,000,000, a gain of 45 per cent. By 1860, the railways had increased to 67,-350 miles and commerce to \$7,246,000,000, an increase of 79 per cent. By 1870, the railroads had increased to 139,860 miles and commerce to \$10.663.000.000; by 1880, the railroads had increased to 224,-900 miles and commerce to \$14,761,000,-000; by 1890, the lines of railroad amounted to 390,000 miles and commerce to \$17,519,000,000; and, in 1898, the railroad lines aggregated 442,200 miles, and commerce \$19,915,000,000. A single instance will indicate the development which the railroad gives to the commerce of a country. India, with 300,000,000 of population and 22,000 miles of railway, has seen her commerce increase nearly 60 per cent. in the past twenty-five years, while that of China, with 400,000,000 of people, but no railways, has increased about 30 per cent. in that time.

In the meanwhile steam had also revolutionized the carrying-trade on the ocean. The first steamship crossed the ocean in in 1820 is estimated at 20,000 tons, against 5,814,000 of sail tonnage. $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}$ 368,000, while sail has grown to 9,012,-

growth of the one was coincident with at 13,045,000, and the sail tonnage at 11,045,000. The rapidity of growth of steam transportation, however, can only be realized when it is remembered that the steam-vessel, by reason of its superior speed, size, and ability to cope with all kinds of weather, is able to make four times as many voyages in a year as a sailing-vessel, and that, in comparing the steam tonnage of the late decades with the sail tonnage of the earlier ones. the former must be multiplied by four to give it a proper comparison with the unit of sail tonnage. Reducing the steam tonnage to that of the standard of measurement at the beginning of the century, we find that the carrying power of vessels on the ocean had increased from 4,026,000 tons in 1800, to 10.482,000 in 1840; 21,-730,000 in 1860; 37,900,000 in 1880; 48,-800,000 in 1890; and 63,225,000 in 1898-99, of which last enormous total but 11.-450,000 was sailing tonnage. Not only has greater carrying power come on land and sea, but with it increased speed and safety. A century ago the voyage to Europe occupied over a month, and was a cause for constant anxiety as to the life of those travelling and the cargo carried by the vessel; now it is a holiday excursion of five days, in which there is no more thought of danger than on the cycle-path or an elevated railway.

News of the West India hurricane in 1818 reached the United States fully thirty days after its occurrence, while Havana is to-day less than forty-eight hours from New York. The first vessel from New York to China occupied fifteen months on its round trip, and a voyage to the Orient. before the introduction of steam, occupied from eight to twelve months for the round trip, while now it can be accom-1819, and the total steam tonnage afloat plished both ways in a little over one month. Not only have recent years brought increased speed and facility in 1840, steam tonnage had increased to the moving of commerce, but, with that, increased safety, thus reducing the dan-000; by 1860, steam had reached 1,710, ger of loss of both life and property; 000, while sail was 14,890,000; by 1870, while, in the matter of cost, the reducsteam tonnage was 3,040,000, and sail had tion has been enormous, many articles dropped to 13,000,000; by 1880, steam which then could not possibly bear the had become 5,880,000, and sail 14,400,000; cost of transportation now forming an by 1890, steam had reached 9,040,000, and important part of the world's commerce. sail had dropped to 12,640,000; and, in Even in sailing-vessels, which still per-1898, the steam tonnage was estimated form about one-fourth of the world's sea

to manage them is reduced.

for transportation. The great areas far men for production of food-stuffs or manuworld's commerce, has been multiplied by afforded its use in the early years of the in the service of commerce. century.

merce was nearly contemporaneous with steam, has also performed an important part in increasing the activity and volume of commerce. The merchant who desired to send a cargo across the ocean or to the other side of the globe did so formerly at great risk as to prices, or else after long correspondence and vexatious delays. Now, not only the dealer in the cities, but the very farmer who grows the grain, or the workman who produces the iron and steel, knows this evening what was its price in the markets of London and other parts of the world this morning. The the goods will start to-morrow and reach

transportation, steam is being utilized to telegraph for commercial purposes was perform many duties formerly accom- constructed in 1844, and so quickly did plished by hand-power, such as the hoist- its influence become apparent that several ing of heavy sails, the steering of the thousand miles were in existence by 1850, vessels, and the handling of cargoes; and while by 1860 the total had reached thus, as the size of the sailing-vessels nearly 100,000 miles, by 1870 280,000 is increased, the number of men required miles, by 1880 440,000 miles, by 1890 768,000 miles, and by 1900 1,000,000 miles. Still another influence which steam Submarine cables, by which the internahas given to commerce is the resultant tional commerce is guided and multiplied, increase in the quantity of goods offered date from 1851, in which year 25 miles were put into operation across removed from water transportation could English Channel. By 1860 the total never have been able to contribute to the length of successful lines was about 1,500 world's supply of bread-stuffs without the miles, though one cable laid across the railway to transport their products to Atlantic, and another through the Red the water's edge, and the capacity of and Arabian seas, meantime, had worked long enough to prove the practicability factures, which form the bulk of the of the enterprise. By 1870 the submarine cables in operation amounted to about the aid of steam in the workshop, and 15,000 miles, by 1880 to about 50,000 even on the great farms, where steam- miles, by 1890 to 132,000 miles, and by ploughs, steam-wagons, and steam-thresh- 1898 to 170,000 miles, the number of ers increase the producing power of man, messages transmitted on them being and reduce the cost of the product which 6,000,000 a year, while those by the land he sends around the world for daily con-telegraphs are estimated at 1,000,000 per sumption by millions who could not have day, the greater proportion of both being

Invention has also contributed largely Electricity, whose use in behalf of com- to the development of commerce, both directly and indirectly. What share it has had in that wonderful growth can scarcely be estimated; but, when we consider to what an extent the development of manufactures, as well as of agriculture, has been the result of labor-saving machinery and ingenious devices of men, it is apparent that to invention is due much. very much, of the enormous increase of production, and consequently the increase of exchange from section to section and from continent to continent. The cottongin, which had but begun to make itself felt at the beginning of the century, the merchant who desires to sell in Europe reaping and threshing machines, by which may contract his goods before shipping, labor of grain producing is greatly reand those who would make purchases in duced, the application of machinery to the Orient or the tropics can give their mining operations and the handling of orders to-day, with the confidence that the product of mines, the engines—those powerful and intricate machines-which them at a fixed date in time for the transport the merchandise to the seaboard, markets at their most favorable season. and the railways on which they run, the The growth of the telegraph and ocean steamships, the screw propeller, the iron cable has, like that of the railway and and steel vessels, and the thousands of steamship, being contemporaneous with articles from the factory which form an the growth of commerce. The first important part of the cargoes which they

carry-all these are the inventions of the commerce-not only the commerce of the century, and all have contributed greatly to the producing and transporting power of man, and consequently to the multiplication of the commodities which he produces and exchanges.

Finance and financiers have contributed enormously to the growth of the commerce of the century. The gold discoveries in California and Australia, and later in other parts of the world, have greatly increased the volume of the circulating medium and encouraged the creation of a single and well-defined standard of value, so that the merchant may make his sales and purchases with an assurance that payments will be made in a measure of value acceptable to the whole world, and losses and uncertainty of traffic thus avoided. The supply of this precious metal has increased enormously during the century. Chevalier estimated that the amount of gold in Europe in 1492 was but \$60,000,000. From that time to the beginning of the century, the average gold production was about \$8,000,000 a year; from 1800 to 1850, about \$15,000,-000 a year; and, since that date, it has ranged steadily upward, until it has reached over \$300,000,000 a year, thus multiplying many times the stock of the standard metal of the world. The result of this is that 95 per cent. of the commerce of the world is now carried on between nations having a fixed and wellregulated currency, with gold as the standard. Add to this fact the developments of the financial and credit systems. by which sums due in one part of the world are balanced against those due in another part, and by the use of simple pieces of paper the transportation of any considerable sums of money from place to place and country to country avoided, and it will be seen that finance has had much to do with the century's commercial growth.

"Peace," it has been said, "hath her victories no less renowned than war," and peace has doubtless been an important factor in the wonderful development of the century's commerce. Nothing so quickly affects commerce as protracted This was particularly notice-

enemy, but, in many cases, that of any others against whom the slightest suspicion could be charged—practically suspended European commerce. In addition to this, the danger from pirates, which then constantly existed in certain parts of the ocean, was increased during war times. During the first fifteen years of the century, British, French, and finally all European vessels were practically prohibited from engaging in commerce by the Napoleonic wars, and the commerce of the world was largely thrown into the hands of our own shipping, until the War of 1812 and the events immediately preceding it. With the advance of the century, wars became less frequent, and of shorter duration when entered on; while piracy has been generally suppressed, international laws for the protection of shipping enacted, and regulations established for the protection of those engaging in commerce. Not only has the actual loss from these causes been materially reduced, but the increased safety and absence of danger from losses have encouraged the increase in shipping and in commerce itself.

Many other causes might be named as contributing largely to the wonderful increase in commerce during the century. The area under cultivation in Europe, America, and Australia is estimated to have increased from 360,000,000 to nearly 900.000.000 acres: the coal-mines have increased their output from 11,000,000 to 600,000,000 tons; pig-iron production has grown from 460,000 tons to 37,000,000; cotton production has increased from 520.000.000 to 5,900,000,000 pounds; while the value of manufactures has increased perhaps a thousandfold in the 100 years. But all these are the results in a greater or less degree of the five great causes named above. Another cause which is frequently urged as contributing largely to the increase of commerce in the middle part of the century, is the repeal of navigation laws and excessive tariffs. While this is, doubtless, entitled to consideration, it is difficult to measure the share which it had in the development of able in the early part of the century, when that period. Steam, electricity, and gold the seizure of vessels, the impressment of discoveries were at that moment combinseamen, and the general destruction of ing to stimulate commerce, while the fact

that the growth of international commerce change of merchandise between nation and has been continued in the face of the re- nation throughout the entire world, wherturn to protective duties by most of the ever records of such commerce are attaincommercial nations except Great Britain, able. And while it is quite probable that adds to the difficulty of determining how the development of business and statistical far these important occurrences were fac- methods throughout the world has made tors in the growth of international trade it practicable for the inquirer of to-day of that time.

of the commerce of the world during nine- could only be estimated in the earlier part ty-eight years of the nineteenth century.

to bring into the grand total the com-The following table indicates the growth merce of some countries whose business of the period, it is also likely that the

THE WORLD'S COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

			Commerce.				
			Aggregate.	Per Capita.	Sail	Shipping Steam.	Carrying Power.
Year.		Population.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Tons.	Tone.	Tons.
1800	(8)	640,000,000	1,479,000,000	2.31	4.026.000	None	4,026,000
1820	(b)			2.13	5.814.000	20,000	5,894,000
1830	(b			2.34	7,100,000	107,000	7,528,000
1840	(c	950,000,000	2,789,000,000	2.93	9,012,000	368,000	10,482,000
1850	(c	1,075,000,000	4,049,000,000	3.76	11,470,000	858,000	14,902,000
1860	(c)	1,205,000,000	7,246,000,000	6.01	14,890,000	1,710,000	21,780,000
1870	id	1,310,000,000	10,663,000,000	8.14	12,900,000	3,040,000	25,100,000
1880	(0	1,439,000,000	14,761,000,000	10.26	14,400,000	5,880,000	87,900,000
1890	(f)	1,488,000.000	17,519,000,000	11.80	12,640,000	9,040,000	48,800,000
1898		1,500,000,000	19,519,000,000	13.27	11,045,000	13,045,000	63,200,000
							Area
			Railways (g)	Telegraphs	Cal	hlee	Cultivated

	Railways (g).	Telegraphs.	Cables.	Cultivated.
Year	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres (g).
1800	None	None	None	360,000,000
1820	None	None	None	402,000,000
1830	210	None	None	
1840	. 5,420	None	None	492,000,000
1850	23,960	5,000	25	*****
1860		99,800	1,500	583,000,000
1870	139,860	281,000	15,000	
1880	224,900	440,000	49,000	749,000,000
1890	. 390,000	767,800	132,000	807,000,000
1898	442,200	933,000	168,000	861,000,000

	Cotton Production.	Coal Production.	Pig Iron Production.	duction of Decade ending with year (h).
Year.	Pounds (g).	Tons,	Tous (g).	Dollars (h).
1800	. 52 0,000,000	11,600,000	460,000	128,464,000
1820		17,200,000	1,010,000	76,063,000
1830	. 820,000,000	25,100,000	1,585,000	94,419,000
1840		44,800,000	2,680,000	134,841,000
1850	. 1,485,000,000	81,400,000	4,422,000	363,928,000
1860	. 2,551,000,000	142,300.000	7,180.000	1,333,981,000
1870	. 2,775,000,000	213,400,000	11,910,000	1,263,015,000
1880		840,000,000	18,140,000	1,150,814,000
1890	5,600,000,000	466,000,000	25,160 ,000	1,060,052,000
1898	. 5,900,000,000	610,000,000	37,150,000	1,950,000,000

- (a) Malte-Brun's estimate for 1804. (b) Based on Balbi's estimate for 1828. (c) Based on Michelet's estimate for 1845. (d) Based on Behm-Wagner estimate for 1874.

- (e) Levasseur's estimate for 1878.

 (f) Royal Geographical Society estimate.

 (g) Mulhall's estimates, except 1880, 1890, and 1898.

 (b) Saetbeer's estimates prior to 1860.

nations have had in this commerce, the relations of imports to exports, or the great sections of the globe, would carry and imports, and has included the ex- the exports of each nation always become

To discuss the part which the various reduction in prices of the merchandise whose value only is stated fully offsets any increase in the closeness with which classes of articles exchanged between the the field has been gleaned, and that the figures represent with a fair degree of this study beyond reasonable limits. In accuracy the relative quantity of merall of the above statements, the term chandise moved at the various periods "commerce" has covered both exports under discussion. While the fact that

Gold Pro-

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES—COMMISSIONERS

the imports of some other nation would late and create commerce, show such a suggest that export and import ought to marvellous growth as that of the century balance each other in the grand aggre-just ended? It seems almost impossible, gate, it is found that they do not, since yet no more impossible than the growth the freight, insurance, and brokerage are which has actually occurred during the in the most cases added to the export price past century would have appeared had in naming the value of the goods where it been predicted at its beginning. Aerial they become an import, thus making the navigation may, long before the end of stated value of the world's import usu- the present century, aid in the transporally from 5 to 10 per cent. in excess of tation of men and mails and the lighter arthe stated value of the exports.

commerce of the world has grown from \$1,479,000,000 to \$19,915,000,000, that of the ratio of increase in exports of dothe first year and decade of the century are quite misleading for comparative purforeign goods brought to our ports by our vessels and merely declared as entries. laws while the war prevented them from doing their own carrying-trade. The result of this was that, during the first decade of the century, our reported exports of foreign goods amounted to as much as those of domestic products, and in some years actually exceeded them, while now they only amount to about 2 per cent. of our total exports. Comparing the commerce in domestic goods during 1899 with that of 1800, it is found that the percentage of increase is very much greater than that shown by the world's total commerce.

In general, it may be said of our commerce of 1900, that the imports are about ten times as much as in 1800, and the exports twenty times as much as the nominal figure of 1800.

What of the twentieth century? Can its commerce, and all those conveniences of Soon after the Declaration of Indepen-

ticles of commerce to areas not supplied The United States has performed well with other means of transportation; a simher part in the century's development of ilar service may be performed between great the world's commerce. While the total distributing centres by huge pneumatic tubes, a mere development of the system which now prevails for shorter distances the United States has increased from in great cities; wireless telegraphy will \$162,000,000 to over \$2,000,000,000, while communicate with all sections of the world; electricity will transfer to conmestic merchandise is even much greater. venient points the power created by count-Indeed, the figures of our commerce for less waterfalls now inaccessible for manufacturing purposes; steamships will develop their carrying powers and multiply poses, as they include large quantities of communications between continents and great trading centres; a ship canal will connect the waters of the Atlantic and while in fact they in many cases never Pacific; and vessels circumnavigating the left shipboard and only entered nominally globe in the interests of commerce may into our commerce because of their being take further advantage of currents of air carried by our vessels. This was due to and water which move ever westward as the fact that European nations which the earth revolves ever towards the east: had very rigorous laws prohibiting the other ship canals will connect our Great carrying by foreign vessels of commerce Lakes with the ocean, and steamships between their own ports and colonies were from Europe and the Mediterranean willing to suspend the action of these countries and the Orient will land their merchandise at the docks of Chicago and Duluth, and the other great commercial cities of our inland seas; a great railway system will stretch from South America to Bering Straits, thence down the eastern coast of Siberia, through China, Siam, Burmah, across India, Persia, Arabia, past the pyramids of Egypt to the westernmost point of Africa, where only 1,600 miles of ocean will intervene to prevent the complete encircling of the earth with a belt of steel, whose branches will penetrate to every habitable part of every continent, and place men in all climes and all nations and all continents in constant communication with each other and facilitate the interchange of commodities between them.

Commissioners to Foreign Courts. traffic and intercourse which go to stimu- dence a plan of treaties with foreign gov-

COMMITTEES OF SAFETY-CONCILIATION MEASURES

ernments was reported by a committee on that subject, and Franklin, Deane, and Jefferson were appointed (Sept. 26, 1776) commissioners to the French Court. Unwilling to leave his wife, whose health was declining, Jefferson refused the appointment, and Arthur Lee, then in London, was substituted for him; and after the loss of New York these commissioners were urged to press the subject of a treaty of alliance and commerce. Commissioners were also appointed to other European courts in 1777-Arthur Lee to that of Madrid; his brother William (lately one of the sheriffs of London) to Vienna and Berlin, and Ralph Izard, of South Carolina, to Florence. All but the French mission were failures. Arthur Lee was not allowed to enter Madrid, and went on a fruitless errand to Germany; Izard made no attempt to visit Florence, and William Lee visited Berlin without accomplishing anything. There his papers were stolen from him, through the contrivance, it was believed, of the British resident minister. See Ambassador.

Committees of Safety, formed before and during the Revolutionary War, to keep watch of and act upon events pertaining to the public welfare, were really committees of vigilance. They were of incalculable service during that period in detecting conspiracies against the interests of the people and restraining evildisposed persons. They were sometimes possessed of almost supreme executive power, delegated to them by the people. Massachusetts took the lead in the appointment of a committee of safety so early as the autumn of 1774, of which John Hancock was chairman. It was. given power to call out the militia, pro- CLAY, HENRY. vide means for defence—in a word, perform many of the duties of a provisional Other colonies appointed government. committees of safety. One was appointed in the city of New York, composed of the leading citizens. These committees were in constant communication with committees of correspondence.

Common Law.

Louisiana). It is the basis of the jurisprudence of all the States in so far as it conforms to the circumstances and institutions of the country and has not been otherwise modified by statutory provision. See Codes.

Common Schools. See EDUCATION.

Common Schools, EARLY. In 1649 provision was made in the Massachusetts code for the establishing of common schools in that province. By it every township was required to maintain a school for reading and writing; and every town of 100 householders, a grammar school, with a teacher qualified to "fit youths for the university" This school law was re-(Harvard). enacted in Connecticut in the very same terms, and was adopted also by Plymouth and New Haven. The preamble to this law declared that, "it being one chief project of that old deluder, Sathan, to keep men from the knowledge of the Scriptures, as in former times keeping them in an unknown tongue, so in these later times persuading men from the use of tongues, so that at the least the true sense and meaning of the original might be clouded with false glossing of saintseeming deceivers, and that learning may not be buried in the grave of our fathers," therefore this law was enacted. See EDU-CATION.

Common-sense Pamphlet. See Paine. THOMAS.

Communists. See Socialism.

Compromise, THE CRITTENDEN. See CRITTENDEN, JOHN JORDAN.

Compromise, THE MISSOURI. See MIS-SOURI COMPROMISE.

Compromise Measures of 1850. See

Compromise Tariff of 1833. See CLAY, HENRY.

Conciliation Measures. In the midst of the hot debate in Parliament, in 1775, on the New England restraining bill, Lord North astonished the King, the ministry and the nation by himself bringing forward a conciliatory proposition, not In the United States unlike that offered by Chatham just bethe term "common law" means the com- fore (Feb. 1), which required the colomon law of England and of statutes nists to acknowledge the supremacy and passed by the English Parliament before superintending power of Parliament, but the first settlements in the American provided that no tax should ever be colonies were made (with the exception of levied except by the consent of the



CONCILIATION MEASURES-CONDUCT OF THE WAR

provision for a congress of the colonies in the newspapers, together with the reto vote, at the time of making this port of the committee, which concluded acknowledgment, a free grant to the King with a resolution, unanimously adopted, of a certain perpetual revenue, to be denouncing as open and avowed enemies placed at the disposal of Parliament. All the assemblies rejected the proposition. A committee of the Continental Congress, to which the proposition had been referred, made a report (July 31, 1775), in which the generally unsatisfactory character and the unsafe vagueness of the ministerial offer were fully exposed. The act, after fair and unfair efforts to ac-Congress accepted the report and published it to the world.

When Parliament reassembled after the Christmas holidays (January, 1778), the opposition exposed the losses, expenses. and hopelessness of the war with the colonists; and, to the surprise and disgust of some of his most ardent supporters, Lord North presented a second plan for reconciliation (Feb. 17), and declared he had always been in favor of peace, and opposed to taxing the Americans. He introduced two bills: one renouncing, on the part of the British Parliament, any intention to levy taxes in America-conceding, in substance, the whole original ground of dispute; the other authorizing the appointment of five commissioners, the commanders of the naval and military forces to be two, with ample powers to treat for the re-establishment of royal authority. Meanwhile David Hartley, an opponent of the war, was sent to Paris ize the proclamation of the commissioners. to open negotiations with the American commissioners there. The war had already Burke, EDMUND. (1775-78) cost Great Britain more than 20,000 men, \$100,000,000 of public exin the merchant service, captured by loyalists. circulating them among the people. A

colonial assemblies. It also contained a the people, they were ordered to be printed all who should attempt a separate treaty. and declaring that no conference should be held by any commissioners until the British armies should be first withdrawn, or the independence of the United States acknowledged.

The commissioners appointed under the complish their ends, were completely discomfited, and before leaving for England issued an angry and threatening manifesto (Oct. 3), addressed not to Congress only, but to the State legislatures and the people, charging upon Congress the responsibility of continuing the war; offering to the assemblies separately the terms already proposed to Congress; reminding the soldiers that Great Britain had already conceded all points originally in dispute; suggesting to the clergy that the French were papists; appealing to all lovers of peace not to suffer a few ambitious men to subject the country to the miseries of unnecessary warfare; allowing forty days for submission, and threatening, if this offer should be rejected, the desolation of the country as a future leading object of the war. This manifesto Congress had printed, with a counter-manifesto by that body, and other comments calculated to neutral-

Conciliation with the Colonies.

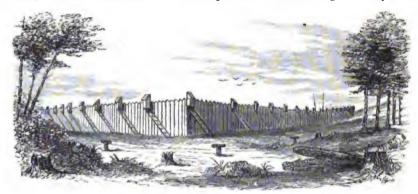
Concord. See LEXINGTON AND CONCORD. Conduct of the War, COMMITTEE ON penditure, and 550 British vessels, chiefly THE. On Dec. 9, 1861, the Senate, by a vote of 33 yeas to 3 nays, adopted a reso-American cruisers, worth about \$12,000,- lution providing for the appointing of a 000, besides a loss of trade with America, joint committee of three from the Senate suspension of American debts, and the con- and four from the House to inquire into fiscation of the property of American the conduct of the war, the committee to Added to all was the danger have power to send for persons and papers, of a war with France. Copies of these con- and to sit through that session of Conciliatory bills arrived in America in the gress. The House concurred in the resomiddle of April (1778), and the Congress lution on the following day, and on the took immediate action upon them, for the 17th and 19th the committee was appointpartisans of the crown were very active in ed, consisting of Senators Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio; Zachariah Chandler, of committee of that body criticised these Michigan, and Andrew Johnson, of Tenbills very keenly, showing their deceptive- nessee; and Representatives Daniel W. ness. Fearing the effect of the bills upon Gooch, of Massachusetts; John Covode, of

CONFEDERACY-CONFEDERATE PRISONS

Pennsylvania; George W. Julian, of In- from them when they went in. For a On Dec. 20 the committee held its first of any kind to sit upon. this committee; and in other quarters it was asserted that many of the early campaigns were planned by "civilians in Washington," without the advice of experienced military men.

Confederacy, Southern. See Confed-ERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

dians, and Moses F. Odell, of New York. long time they were not allowed a seat session and chose Senator Wade as chair- floors, on which they slept, were washed This committee became an impor- every afternoon, and were damp at night, tant factor in the early movements of the causing many to become consumptive and National army and navy. During its die. The glasses in the numerous winexistence there were frequently complaints dows were mostly broken, and they suffrom officers in the field that their free- fered intensely from cold in winter, for dom of action was seriously impeded by they were allowed only one blanket each, and these in time became ragged, filthy, and filled with vermin. Turner, a lieutenant of General Winder, the commissary of prisoners, seemed to make cruelty his study. He ordered that no one should go within 3 feet of a window. A violation of the rule gave license to the guard Confederate Prisons. Libby, Belle Isle, to shoot the offender. The prisoners were Castle Thunder, and Danville prisons, in also deliberately starved. The process of Virginia; Salisbury prison, in North Caro- slow starvation began in the fall of 1863, lina; Andersonville and Millen prisons, and was so general and uniform in all the in Georgia; and Charleston, in South prisons that, according to a report of a



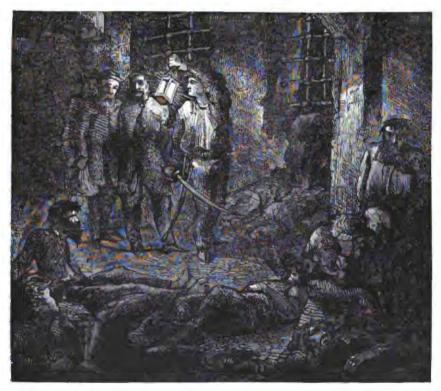
THE PRISON-PEN AT MILLEN.

Carolina, were the principal places of con-committee of the United States Sanitary finement of Union prisoners during the Commission, there can be no doubt of its Civil War. In these prisons the captives having been done by direct orders. This sometimes endured terrible suffering from starvation was done when, as has been cold, hunger, filth, and cruel personal proved, there was abundance of food at treatment. Libby prison had six rooms, the command of their jailers. Boxes of each 100 feet in length and 40 in breadth. food and clothing, sent to the prisoners At one time these held 1,200 Union officers from their friends at the North, were deof every grade, from a lieutenant to a nied them after the beginning of Janbrigadier-general. They were allowed no uary, 1864. "Three hundred boxes," said other place in which to cook, eat, wash the report, "arrived every week, and were and dry their clothes and their persons, received by Ould, the commissioner of sleep, and take exercise. Ten feet by two exchange, but instead of being distributed, feet was all the space each man might were retained, and piled up in a wareclaim. Their money, watches, and some- house near by. . . . The officers were pertimes part of their clothing were taken mitted to send out and buy articles at

CONFEDERATE PRISONS

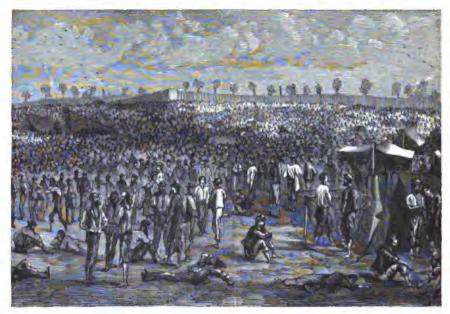
extravagant prices, and would find the heaven, in comparison with the spot on clothes, stationery, hams, and butter, which they were suffering. which they had purchased, bearing the The barren spot, about ing summer sun the prisoners were kept in the ditches on top of each other, takon the open sand-barren, and never al- ing turns as to who should have the outlowed to touch the cool grass or feel the side. The report of the committee ingrateful shade of the trees—a spot a few forms us that "in the morning the row

The barren spot, about 5 acres, was marks of the Sanitary Commission." Over surrounded by earthworks, and guarded 3,000 boxes were sent to the captives in by Confederate soldiers. There, without Libby Prison, and on Belle Isle, in the shelter, though lumber was plentiful, near-James River near by, which were with- ly 11,000 captives were, at one time, held from the sufferers. The treatment of crowded into that bleak space of 5 the prisoners in the Libby was no worse acres. The winter of 1863-64 was one of than in other prisons, nor nearly so bad the severest ever experienced in the South, as on Belle Isle and at Andersonville, but no shelter was provided for the cap-That island is in the James River, in front tives. The mercury sank to zero, and of Richmond, containing a few acres. A snow lay deep on the ground around Richpart of it was a grassy bluff, with a few mond. Ice formed in the river, and water trees, and a part was a low, sandy barren, left in buckets on the island froze 2 or a few feet above the surface of the river, 3 inches in thickness in a single night. which there flows swiftly. In the scorch- To keep from perishing, the captives lay vards off-which appeared to them like of the previous night could be marked by



SCENE IN LIBBY PRISON. 299

CONFEDERATE PRISONS



ANDERSONVILLE PRISON.

death!" "The cold froze them," said the hunger consumed them, because they were cold."

At Andersonville, Ga., the sufferings of



CASTLE THUNDER.

the motionless forms of those who were fertile region of the State. The site was sleeping on in their last sleep-frozen to selected, it is said, at the suggestion of Howell Cobb, the commander of the disreport, "because they were hungry; the trict. It comprised 27 acres of land, with a swamp in the centre. A sluggish and choked stream crawled through it, while within rifle-shot distance flowed a brook the captives were still more acute and of pure, delicious water, 15 feet wide dreadful, and the cruelties practised upon and 3 feet deep. Had that stream been them were more fearful. The prison was included in the pen, the prisoners might one open pen, in an unhealthy locality, have drunk and bathed. The spot selected near Anderson Station, about 60 miles for the pen was covered with pine-trees. from Macon, and surrounded by the most These were cut down. When some one

> suggested that the shade would alleviate the sufferings of the prisoners, Capt. M. S. Winder, son of the commissary of prisoners at Richmond, declared that they were to be intentionally deprived of that comfort. pen was a quadrangle, with two rows of stockades from 12 to 18 feet in height; and 17 feet from the inner stockade was the "dead line," over which no captive could pass and live. It is unnecessary to detail the cruelties suffered here by Union prisoners. Suffice it to say that unimpeachable testimony proves that they were far

CONFEDERATE PRISONS—CONFEDERATE PRIVATEERS

49,485

33,006

12.462

8,735

3,727

958

97

3.469

328

Libby or Belle Isle. They were worse after the elder Winder arrived. At one time more than 30,000 human beings were crowded into that awful prison-pen, sometimes smitten by the hot sun, at other times flooded with filthy water; exposed to frost and heat; to the bullets of guards in wanton sport; beaten, bruised, and cursed; driven to madness and idiocy; starved into skeletons; and worse than all, tortured by the false declaration of their jailers that their government had forsaken them, leaving them no other relief from misery but in death. To almost 13,000 of these sufferers that everlasting relief came. The graves of 12,462 of the victims tell the dreadful tale. Of these, only about 450 are unknown. (See Report of a Committee of the United States Sanitary Commission.)

The prison records show that the

Total number of prisoners received at Andersonville was..... Largest number in prison at one time, Aug. 9, 1864..... Total number of deaths as shown by hospital register...... Total number of deaths in hospital... Total number of deaths in a stockade near ... Percentage of deaths to whole number received..... Percentage of deaths to whole number admitted to hospital...... 69 12-17 Average number of deaths for each of the thirteen months... Largest number of deaths in one day, Aug. 23, 1864..... Cases returned from hospital to stockade Total number of escapes.....

The method of burial in the graveyard, a short distance from the stockade and prison-pen, was by digging trenches varying in length from 50 to 100 yards. in which the bodies were laid in rows of 100 to 300, without coffins or the ordinary clothing, with an allowance of space for each body of not more than 12 inches in width, and then covered with earth. Henry Wirz, a Swiss by birth, was appointed by General Winder as superintendent of the prison and prisoners. In the summer of 1865 he was tried on numerous charges of the most horrid cruelties towards the prisoners at Andersonville. He was found guilty of all the

more mulignant and intense than at charges and hanged in November. It was proved that in a small hut between the stockade and the graveyard he kept nine bloodhounds to hunt down prisoners who should attempt to escape.

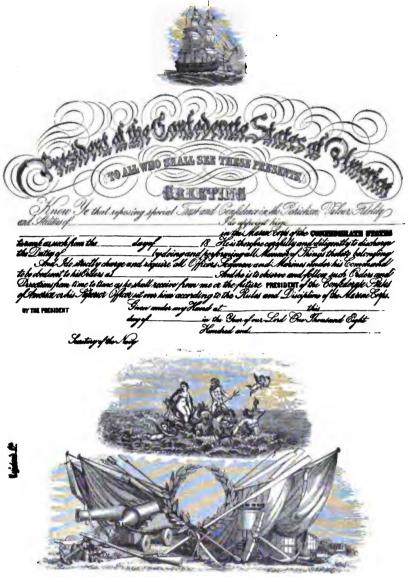
> Castle Thunder, in Richmond, was a Confederate prison in which civilians who were suspected or known to be in opposition to the Confederates were confined. It was to the offenders against Confederate authority what Forts Lafayette and Warren were to like offenders against the national government. Castle Thunder was tobacco warehouse on the corner of Carey and Nineteenth streets. burned early in September, 1879.

Confederate Privateers. The Confederate Congress resolved (February, 1862) to prosecute the war with vigor. Before the close of July following they had more than twenty vessels afloat as privateers to depredate upon American commerce, and had destroyed millions of dollars' worth of property. At the first, the most formidable of these were the Nashville and Sumter. The former was a sidewheel steamer, carried a crew of eighty men, and was armed with two long 12pounder rifled cannon. She was destroyed (Feb. 28, 1862) by the Montauk, Captain Worden, in the Ogeechee River. The career of the Sumter was also short, but much more active and destructive. She had a crew of sixty-five men and twentyfive marines, and was heavily armed. She had run the blockade at the mouth of the Mississippi River (Jan. 30, 1861), ran among the West India islands, making many prizes of vessels bearing the American flag, and became the terror of the



PRIVATEER SHIP SUMTER.

CONFEDERATE PRIVATEERS



CONFEDERATE NAVAL COMMISSION.

American merchant service, skilfully elud- United States navy, and was sold early ing National vessels of war sent out in 1862. to capture her. She crossed the Atlantic

Mr. Laird, a ship-builder at Liverpool and, at the close of 1861, sought the and a member of the British Parliament, shelter of British guns at Gibraltar. contracted to build sea-rovers for the Con-There she was watched by the *Tuscarora*, federates. The first of his production

that went to sea was the Oreto. Mr. sissippi, Louisiana, Adams, the American minister, called the attention of the British government to the matter (Feb. 18, 1862), but nothing was done. She went to a British port of the Bahamas, and ran the blockade at Mobile, under British colors, with a valuable cargo. Her name was changed to Florida, and she was placed in charge of a late officer of the United States navy (John Newland Maffit), and again went to sea in December. The Florida hovered most of the time off the American coast, closely watched, everywhere leaving u track of desolation behind her. She ran down to the coast of South America, and, alarmed at the presence of a National vessel of war, ran in among the Brazilian fleet in the harbor of Bahia. Captain Collins, of the Wachusett, ran in (Oct. 7, 1864), boarded the Florida, lashed her to his vessel, and bore her to Hampton Roads, permanent Va., where she was sunk. The most famous of the Anglo-Confederate vessels was the Alabama, built by Laird and F. commanded by Raphael Semmes, who Montgomery. had been captain of the Sumter. Her career is elsewhere related (see ALA-BAMA). The career of the Shenandoah, ing the chair Cobb declared that they met another Anglo-Confederate privateer, was as "representatives of sovereign States Arctic Ocean, near Bering Strait, she atships (June 28, 1865) without being suspected, as she bore the United States flag. Suddenly she revealed her character, and before evening she had made prizes of ten war, sailed for England and gave up the vessel to a British war-ship as a prize. The Shenandoah was a Clyde-built steamer, long and rakish, of 790 tons burden. Against the sending out of all these vessels Mr. Adams protested in vain.

and Florida, which States had adopted ordinances of secession, assembled in Montgomery, Ala., to form a union.

The sessions began in the Statehouse, with R. W. Barnwell, of South Carolina, as temporary chairman. Rev. Basil Manly invoked the blessings of God upon the premeditated labors of the convention. Howell Cobb. of Georgia. was appointed dent of the convention, and Johnson Hooper, WAS chosen clerk. In his speech on tak-



CONFEDERATE ROSETTE

largely in the Indian, Southern, and Pa- which had dissolved their political concific oceans, plundering and destroying nection with the United States;" that American vessels. On the borders of the the separation was a "fixed, an irrevocable fact - perfect, complete, and pertended a convention of American whaling petual;" counselled his associates to assume the responsibility necessary for the accomplishment of the work they had entered upon; and concluded by saying, "With a consciousness of the justice of whalers, of which eight were burned in a our cause, and with confidence in the group before midnight. It was the last guidance and blessing of a kind Proviact in the drama of the Civil War. Her dence, we will this day inaugurate for commander, informed of the close of the South a new era of peace, security, and prosperity." It was agreed that all votes should be taken by States. It was perceived at the outset that perfect harmony in the convention could not be expected. Nearly all of the delegates, as private letters show, were aspirants for Confederate States of America, the office. Judge McGrath, who laid aside his official name of the Southern States that judicial robes at Charleston, sent word by seceded from the Union and formed the Memminger that he would like to be league also known as the Southern Con- made Attorney-General. Robert Barnwell federacy. On Feb. 4, 1861, delegates Rhett, the "father of secession in South numbering forty-two and representing Carolina," thought himself peculiarly fit-South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mis- ted for Secretary of War, and evinced, in

letters to his son, special sensitiveness tant modifications, was adopted as the because his claims to distinction had been form of government of the new Confed-Memminger aspired to be overlooked. Secretary of the Treasury, and James Chestnut. Jr., who had resigned his seat in the United States Senate, was spoken of as a fitting head of the new nation. In the convention. Rhett counselled the same violence that the South Carolinians had practised in Charleston, and when his recommendations were met by calm opposition, he denounced his associates as cowards and imbeciles. "If the people of Charleston should burn the whole crew in effigy I should not be surprised," he wrote Feb. 11, 1861. Men like Stephens, Hill, Brooke, and Perkins controlled the flery spirits like Rhett and Toombs in the convention, and it soon assumed a dignity suited to the gravity of the occasion. The sessions were generally held in secret. On the second day Memminger, of South Carolina, offered resolutions declaring it to be expedient forthwith to form a confederacy of "seceded States," and that a committee of thirteen be appointed to report a plan for a provisional government on the basis of the Constitution of the United States, and that all propositions in reference to ·a provisional government be referred to that committee.

Alexander H. Stephens then moved that the term "congress," instead of "convention," be used when applied to the body then in session, which was agreed to. Commissioners from North Carolina appeared (Feb. 6), and were invited to seats in the convention. They came only as commissioners from a "State yet in the Union," instructed to effect an "honorable and amicable adjustment of all the difficulties that distract the country, upon the basis of the CRITTENDEN COMPROMISE (q. v.) modified by the Virginia legislatfrom the legislature of Alabama, offering the "Provisional Government of the Con-

eracy.

This provisional constitution received the unanimous vote of the convention: vet the violent Rhett fulminated, through the Charleston Mercury, anathemas against it, especially on account of a tariff clause. the prohibition of the African slave-trade. and the adoption of the three-fifths rule of representation for slaves, as in the national Constitution. "Let your people," he said, "prepare their minds for a failure in the future permanent Southern constitution, for South Carolina is about to be saddled with almost every grievance, except abolition, against which she so long struggled, and for which she has just withdrawn from the United States government." On the 9th of February the president of the convention and all the members took the oath of allegiance to the provisional constitution, and at noon the doors of the hall were thrown open to the public, and the convention proceeded to the election of a President and a Vice-President of the Confederacy. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was chosen President by unanimous vote; and by a like vote Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, was chosen Vice-President. The chairman of the convention appointed committees relations, postal on foreign affairs. finance, commerce, military and naval affairs, judiciary, patents and copyrights, and printing. All the laws of the United States not incompatible with the new order of things were continued in force temporarily. A committee was appointed to report a constitution of permanent government for the Confederacy. On the 13th a delegate from Texas took his seat in the convention. The others were on the way. Preparations were made for the ure." Their mission was fruitless, for organization of an army and navy, and to that "congress" was opposed to any form make provision for deserters from the old of conciliation. On the 7th a resolution flag. On Feb. 18 Davis and Stephens were inaugurated, and the oath of office was administered to Davis by Howell Cobb, federacy of Seceding States the sum of president of the congress. The convention \$500,000 as a loan," was accepted. On authorized him to accept 100,000 volunthe same day. Memminger, chairman of teers, and to assume control of "all milithe committee of thirteen, presented a tary operations between the Confederate plan of government. It was discussed in States;" and at the middle of March it secret session, when the Constitution of recommended the several States to cede the United States, with some import to the "Confederate States" the forts,

tablishments within their respective domains which they had wrested from the United States.

On March 11 the Congress at Montgomery adopted a permanent constitution for the Confederacy, and gave to the league the title of "Confederate States of America." In its preamble the doctrine of State supremacy was fully recognized in the following words: "We, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its sovereign and independent character," etc. It was the Constitution of the United States, with certain omissions and the resolution and the utterances of the alterations. It fixed the term of service member. He "gloried," he said, "more, of the President and Vice-President at six a thousand times, in the palmetto flag of years, and made the former ineligible to his State." He had regarded "from his re - election. The constitution was submitted to the several States for ratification. The convention of Alabama ratified it on March 13, 1861; of Georgia, on March 14; of Louisiana, March 21; of Mississippi, March 26: of South Carolina, April 3. In the Mississippi convention some of the ablest men proposed to submit the constitution to the people, but this idea was voted down by the voices of seventy-eight against seven. None of the conventions ever ventured to allow the people to vote freely on their own acts. or on the subject of forming a Southern Confederacy. For the full text of the Constitution see article on SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The congress at Montgomery discussed the subject of a national flag. One model,



CONFEDERATE FLAG.

from some women of Charleston, was composed of a blue cross on a red field, with seven stars - similar to the South Carolina flag; another was from a gentleman of the same city. It was a cross, with fifteen stars. Memminger made a

arsenals, dock-yards, and other public es- speech on presenting these models. Then a committee of one delegate from each State was appointed to report upon a device for a national flag and seal. Brooke, of Mississippi, offered a resolution to instruct the committee to report a design as similar as possible to that of the United States, making only such changes as should give them distinction. He eulogized the old flag, and was severely rebuked for uttering sentiments which were regarded as almost treasonable. W. Porcher Miles, of South Carolina, chairman of the committee, protested against youth the Stars and Stripes as the emblem of oppression and tyranny." Brooke withdrew his motion. Mrs. C. Ladd, of South Carolina, presented a model, through W. W. Boyce, "tricolored, with a red union, seven stars, and the crescent moon." In her letter accompanying the flag, she offered her three boys to her "country," and suggested "Washington Republic" as the title of the Confederacy. Boyce made a speech in presenting the model. Chilton, Toombs, Stephens, and others also presented designs for flags. They were sent in almost daily, some of them showing a strong attachment to the old national flag. The committee made an elaborate report, in which they said they did not share in the sentiment of attachment to the Stars and Stripes, too often repeated in communications; yet they recommended a flag that had a certain resemblance to the one they were deserting. It was to consist of a red field, with a white space extending horizontally through the centre and equal in width to one-third the width of the flag; the field of the union was blue, extending from the top to the bottom of the white stripe, and stopping at the lower red stripe. In the centre of the union was a circle of white stars, corresponding in number to that of the States of the Confederacy. It was really the old flag-red, white and bluewith three "alternate stripes, red and white," instead of thirteen such stripes. This flag was first displayed in public over the State - house at Montgomery, March 4, 1861.

Jefferson Davis called the Confederate Congress to assemble at Montgomery on April 29, 1861. That body passed (May 9) an act of fifteen sections recognizing the existence of war between the United States and the Confederate States, and concerning the commissioning of privateers. The preamble declared that the Confederate States had made earnest efforts to establish friendly relations between themselves and the United States, but the latter had refused and had prepared to make war upon the former and blockade its ports. Such being the case, they declared that war existed between

States was transferred from Montgomery to Richmond, and there the third session was opened at noon, July 20, 1861. The members were called to order by Howell Cobb. President Davis, in his message, congratulated his associates on the accession of States to the league; declared that the national government had revealed its intention to make the war one of subjugation; that the Confederates had not begun the war; that the Confederacy was a great and powerful nation"; that their nationality had been recognized by the establishment of "blockades by sea and land"; and that the national govern-



CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTE.

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"the two governments." They authorized the "President of the Confederate States" to use their whole land and naval force to meet "the war thus commenced," and to issue commissions to privateers under the seal of the Confederate States. The tenth section of the act offered a bounty of \$20 for each person who might be on board any armed ship or vessel belonging to the United States, at the commencement of an engagement, which should be burned. sunk, or destroyed by any vessel commissioned as a privateer, of equal or inferior force. They also offered a bounty of \$25 for every prisoner captured by a privateer and delivered to an agent of the Confederacy. Davis had not waited for this legal sanction, but issued commissions for privateers immediately after his proclamation, April 17.

ment had repudiated the idea of the Confederates being citizens of the United States, by making war upon them "with a savage ferocity unknown to modern civilization." He charged that "rapine and plunder" was the rule of the loyal soldiers; that they plundered and destroved private houses: that they made special war on women and children by depriving them of the means of procuring medicines, and that they had committed outrages on defenceless women. The Congress passed an act (Aug. 8, 1861), which authorized the banishment from the limits of the Confederate States of every masculine citizen of the United States (with some exceptions named) over fourteen years of age who acknowledged its authority. The courts were authorized to arrest all Union men who did not pro-The government of the Confederate claim their allegiance to the Confederacy

or leave its limits within forty days, and in his place. On the same day a Congress to treat them as "alien enemies." Another act authorized the confiscation of every species of property of such "alien



CONFEDERATE STATES SEAL.

enemies," or absent citizens of the United States, with exceptions already alluded to (citizens of slave-labor States yet in the Union). Measures for the increase and officering of the army and navy and for extensive financial operations were adopted. It was reported that the Confederates then had 200,000 soldiers in the field, and President Davis was authorized to increase this force by an addition of 400,000 volunteers, to serve for not less than one year nor more than three years. He was also authorized to send additional commissioners to Europe; also, to inflict retaliation upon the persons of prisoners of war.

The provisional government of the Confederate States ended on Feb. 8, 1862, when the permanent government was organized. Jefferson Davis had been unanimously chosen President for a term of six years. He chose for his cabinet Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, Secretary of State; George W. Randolph, of Virginia, Secretary of War; S. R. Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy; C. G. Memminger, of South Carolina, Secretary of the Treasury; J. H. Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster-General, and T. H. Watts, of Alabama, Attorney-General.

assembled at Richmond, in which all the slave-labor States were represented excepting Maryland and Delaware. Devices for seals of the various departments were adopted, and the seals were made in England.

While the inhabitants of Richmond, the Confederate capital, were at their respective places of worship (Sunday, April 2, 1865), the message from Lee, "My lines are broken in three places; Richmond must be evacuated this evening," reached the doomed city. President Davis was at St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church, when the message was put in his hands by Colonel Taylorwood. He immediately left the church. There was a deep and painful silence for a moment, when the religious services were closed and the rector (Dr. Minnegerode) dismissed the congregation after giving notice that General Ewell, the commander in Richmond, desired the local forces to assemble at 3 P.M. The Secretary of State (Benjamin), being a Jew, was not at church; the Secretary of the Navy (Mallory), a Roman Catholic, was at mass, in St. Peter's Cathedral; the Secretary of the Treasury (Trenholm) was sick; the Postmaster-General (Reagan) was at Dr. Petrie's Baptist Church; and the Secre-



CONFEDERATE STATE DEPARTMENT SEAL

tary of War (Breckinridge) was at Dr. Randolph resigned in the autumn, and Duncan's church. The inhabitants of the James A. Seddon, a wealthy citizen of city were kept in the most painful sus-Richmond, was made Secretary of War pense for hours, for rumor was busy.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS—CONFEDERATION

the departments and driven to the stations diminishing. sent to Richmond for safe-keeping, and Fort Monroe. that of the Richmond banks, was sent away by the Danville Railway early in tions during the war, see BATTLES and halted in its flight at Danville, where an Treasury on the banks of the Catawba, divisions.

Towards evening wagons were loaded at tinued Gulfward, the escort constantly At Washington, Ga., the of the Danville Railway, preparatory to the rest of Davis's cabinet deserted him, only flight of the government officers. At eight Reagan remaining faithful. Mallory, the o'clock in the evening President Davis Secretary of the Navy, doubtful whether left the city by railway, taking with him his official services would be needed on the horses and carriages to use in case the Gulf, fled, with Wigfall, to La Grange, road should be interrupted, declaring that where he met his family and was subsehe would not give up the struggle, but quently arrested; and Benjamin fled to would make other efforts to sustain the England. Davis's family had accompanied cause. At nine o'clock the Virginia legis- him from Danville to Washington; now, lature fled from the city. The Confederate for prudential reasons, they separated, but Congress had already departed; and all were soon reunited; and near Irwinsville, that remained of the government in Rich- the county seat of Irwin county, Ga., 3 mond at midnight was the War Depart- miles south of Macon, Davis was arrested ment, represented by Major Melton. The by National cavalry on the morning of gold of the Louisiana banks that had been May 11, 1865, and taken a prisoner to

> For a list of military and naval opera-The Confederate government CIVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

Confederate Veterans, United. attempt was made at reorganization, to association was organized at New Orleans, continue the contest "so long as there was June 10, 1889. Its avowed purpose is a man left in the Confederacy." On hear-strictly social, literary, historical, and ing of the surrender of Lee, they fled benevolent. Its constitution says that it from Danville to Greensboro, N. C., and "will endeavor to unite in a general fedmade their official residence in a railroad eration all associations of Confederate carriage, where they remained until the veterans, soldiers and sailors, now in 15th, when, it being seen that the surren-existence or hereafter to be formed; to der of Johnston was inevitable, they again gather authentic data for an impartial took flight on horses and in ambulances history of the war between the States; to for Charlotte, for the railway was crip- preserve relics or mementoes of the same; There Davis proposed to establish to cherish the ties of friendship that the future capital of the Confederacy, but should exist among men who have shared the surrender of Johnston prevented. The common dangers, common sufferings, and fugitive leaders of the government now privations; to care for the disabled and took flight again on horseback, escorted extend a helping hand to the needy; to by 2,000 cavalry. They turned their faces protect the widows and the orphans, and towards the Gulf of Mexico, for the way to make and preserve a record of the reto Mississippi and Texas was barred. At sources of every member, and, as far as Charlotte, George Davis, the Confederate possible, of those of our comrades who Attorney-General, resigned his office; Tren- have preceded us in eternity." State orholm gave up the Secretaryship of the ganizations are authorized, and are called The permanent headquarters where Postmaster-General Reagan, having of the association are at New Orleans, La. no further official business to transact, Number of camps, 1,300. Number of memtook Trenholm's place. The flight con- bers, according to last report, about 60,000.

CONFEDERATION, ARTICLES OF

Confederation, ARTICLES OF. In July, then begun with Great Britain should 1775, Dr. Franklin submitted to the Con- cease. It was not acted upon. On July tinental Congress a plan of government 12, 1776, a committee, appointed on July for the colonies, to exist until the war 11, reported, through John Dickinson, of

it continued until Aug. 20, when the report was laid aside, and was not called up for consideration until April 8, 1777. Meanwhile several of the States had adopted constitutions for their respective governments, and the Congress was practically matters appertaining to war, public ware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, finances, etc., and was exercising the functions of sovereignty. From April 8 until Nov. 15 ensuing, the subject was debated two or three times a week, and several amendments were made. On Nov. 15, 1777, after a spirited debate, daily, for a fortnight, a plan of government, known as "Articles of Confederation," was adopted. Congress again assembled, in Philadelphia, on July 2, 1778, and on the 9th the "Articles of Confederation." engrossed on parchment, were signed by the delegates of eight States. A circular was sent to the other States, urging them "to conclude the glorious compact which was to unite the strength and councils of the whole." North Carolina acceded to the Confederation on July 21, Georgia on the 24th, and New Jersey on Nov. 26 follow-Delaware agreed to the compact; but Marvland refused to assent unless the public lands northwest of the Ohio should first be recognized as the common property of all the States, and held as a common resource for the discharge of the debts contracted by Congress for the expense of the war. Maryland alone stood in the way of the consummation of the union at that time. This point was finally settled by the cession, by claiming States, to the United States, of all unsettled and unappropriated lands, for the benefit of the whole Union. This action having removed all objections, the delegates from Maryland signed the "Articles of Confederation" March 1, 1781, and the league of States was perfected.

The following is the text of this document:

To all to whom these Presents shall come, We, the undersigned Delegates of the States affixed to our names, send greeting: Whereas, the Delegates of the

Pennsylvania, a draft of "Articles of Con- assembled, did, on the 15th day of Nofederation." Almost daily debates upon vember, in the year of our Lord, 1777, and in the second year of the Independence of America, agree to certain Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New acknowledged the supreme head in all York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Dela-South Carolina, and Georgia, in the words following, viz.:

> Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

> Article I. The style of this Confederacy shall be "The United States of America." Article II. Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled.

Article III. The said States hereby seving. On May 5, 1779, the delegates from erally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever.

Article IV. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different States in this Union, the free inhabitants of each of these States-paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice excepted-shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States; and the people of each State shall have free ingress and regress to and from any other State, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, imposition, and restriction as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided that such restriction shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property, imported into any United States of America, in Congress State, to any other State of which the

that no imposition, duties, or restriction shall be laid by any State on the property of the United States, or either of them.

If any person guilty of, or charged with, treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any State shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall, upon demand of the governor, or executive power of the State from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of his offence.

each of these States to the records, acts, and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other State.

Article V. For the more convenient management of the general interest of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed, in such manner as the legislature of each State shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each State to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead for the remainder of the year.

No State shall be represented in Congress by less than two nor by more than seven members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States for which he, or another for his benefit, receives any salary, fees, or emolument of any kind.

Each State shall maintain its own delegates in any meeting of the States, and while they act as members of the committee of the States.

In determining questions in the United States in Congress assembled, each State shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in Congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Congress, and the members of Congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments during the time of their going to and from and attendance on Congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

sent of the United States in Congress bled can be consulted: nor shall any State

owner is an inhabitant; provided, also, assembled, shall send an embassy to, or receive an embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance, or treaty with any king, prince, or state; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States. or any of them, accept of any present. emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state; nor shall the United States in Congress assembled, or any of them. grant any title of nobility.

No two or more States shall enter into Full faith and credit shall be given in any treaty, confederation, or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into and how long it shall continue.

No State shall lay any imposts or duties which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties entered into by the United States in Congress assembled with any king, prince, or state, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by Congress to the courts of France and Spain.

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any State, except such number only as shall be deemed necessary by the United States in Congress assembled for the defence of such State or its trade; or shall any body of forces be kept up by any State in time of peace, except such number only as, in the judgment of the United States in Congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defence of such State; but every State shall always keep up a well-regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutred, and shall provide and have constantly ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field-pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition, and camp equipage.

No State shall engage in any war without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, unless such State be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such a State, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay Article VI. No State, without the con- till the United States in Congress assem-

grant commissions to any ships or ves- prohibiting the exportation or imporsels of war, nor letters of marque or tation of any species of goods or comreprisal, except it be after a declaration modities whatsoever-of establishing rules of war by the United States in Congress for deciding in all cases what captures on assembled, and then only against the land or water shall be legal, and in what kingdom or state and the subjects thereof manner prizes taken by land or naval against which war has been so declared. and under such regulations as shall be established by the United States in Congress assembled, unless such State be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the United States in Congress assembled shall determine other-

Article VII. When land forces are raised by any State for the common defence, all officers of, or under, the rank of colonel shall be appointed by the legislature of each State respectively, by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such State shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the State which first made the appointment.

Article VIII. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defence or general warfare, and allowed by the United States in Congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several States, in proportion to the value of all land within each State, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated according to such mode as the United States in Congress assembled shall, from time to time, direct and appoint. The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several States within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled.

Article IX. The United States in Congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article-of sending and receiving ambassadors-entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective States shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners as

forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated-of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace—appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures, provided that no member of Congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The United States in Congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting, or that hereafter may arise, between two or more States concerning boundary, jurisdiction, or any other cause whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following: Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful agent of any State in controversy with another shall present a petition to Congress, stating the matter in question and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given, by order of Congress, to the legislative or executive authority of the other State in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint, by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question; but if they cannot agree Congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven nor more than nine names, as Congress shall direct, shall in the presence of Congress be drawn out by lot; and the persons whose names shall be so drawn, or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges, to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in determination; and if either party shall their own people are subject to, or from neglect to attend at the day ap-

Congress shall judge sufficient, or, being present, shall refuse to strike, the Congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each State, and the secretary of Congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court to be appointed, in the manner above prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive, the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to Congress, and lodged among the acts of Congress for the security of the parties concerned; provided that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath, to be administered by one of the judges of the Supreme or Superior Court of the State where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favor, affection, or hope of reward"; provided, also, that no State shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more States, whose jurisdictions, as they may respect such lands, and the States which passed such grants, are adjusted; the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall, on the petition of either party to the Congress of the United States, be finally determined as near as may be in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different States.

The United States in Congress assembled shall also have the sole exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective States—fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States-regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not mem-

pointed, without showing reasons which bers of any of the States; provided that the legislative right of any State within its own limits be not infringed or violated-establishing or regulating post-offices from one State to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said officeappointing all officers of the land forces in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers - appointing all the officers of the naval forces—and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States - making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

The United States in Congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of Congress, to be denominated "A Committee of the State," and to consist of one delegate from each State; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction—to appoint one of their number to preside, provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years-to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses—to borrow money or emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half-year to the respective States an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emittedto build and equip a navy—to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each State for its quota. in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such States; which requisition shall be binding, and thereupon the legislatures of each State shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men, and clothe, arm, and equip them in a soldierlike manner, at the expense of the United States; and the officers and men so clothed, armed, and equipped shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in Congress assembled; but if the United States in Congress assembled shall, on

consideration of circumstances. proper that any State should not raise parts as are above excepted, to lay before men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other State should raise a larger number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, clothed, armed, and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such State, unless the legislature of such State shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spared out of the same; in which case they shall raise, officer, clothe, arm, and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared. And the officers and men so clothed, armed, and equipped shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in Congress assembled.

The United States in Congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defence and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander-in-chief of the army or navy, unless nine States assent to the same, nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day, be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the United States in Congress assembled.

The Congress of the United States shall bave power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the United States, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months, and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances, or military opdelegates of each State on any question shall be entered on the journal when it is desired by any delegate, and the delegates request, shall be furnished with a tran- by these presents, in the name and in be-

judge script of the said journal, except such the legislature of the several States.

> Article X. The committee of the States, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of Congress, such of the powers of Congress as the United States in Congress assembled, by the consent of nine States, shall from time to time think expedient to vest them with, provided that no power be delegated to the said committee for the exercise of which, by the Articles of Confederation, the voice of nine States in the Congress of the United States assembled is requi-

> Article XI. Canada, according to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into, and entitled to, all the advantages of this Union; but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine States.

> Article XII. All bills of credit emitted, moneys borrowed, and debts contracted by or under the authority of Congress, before the assembling of the United States, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said United States and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

> Article XIII. Every State shall abide by the determinations of the United States in Congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the Union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such alterations be agreed to in a Congress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislatures of every State.

And whereas. It hath pleased the Great Governor of the World to incline the hearts of the legislatures we respecerations as in their judgment require tively represent in Congress to approve of, secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the and to authorize us to ratify, the said Articles of Confederation and perpetual union. Know ye that we, the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and of a State, or any of them, at his or their authority to us given for that purpose, do

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half of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every one of the said Articles of Confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained. And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the United States in Congress assembled, on all questions, which by the said confederation are submitted to them. And that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the States we respectively represent, and that the union shall be perpetual. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands in Congress. Done at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1778, and in the 3d year of the Independence of America.

Conger, EDWIN HURD, diplomatist; born in Knox county, Ill., March 7, strument of church union lays in ecclesi-1843; graduated at Lombard University, astical councils, whose functions is to give Galesburg, Ill., in 1862; served in the counsel and to express fellowship, but 102d Illinois Regiment in the Civil War never to issue commands. It is in this from 1862-65; and was brevetted major. feature that the Congregational Church After the war he entered the Albany Law in the United States differs from that in School, where he graduated in 1866; Great Britain. The early home of Conpractised law in Galesburg, Ill.; and after gregationalism was in New England, to 1868 was enagaged in banking and stock- which it was brought by the earliest setraising in Iowa. He was State treasurer tlers. The Pilgrims in Plymouth and the



EDWIN HURD CONGER.

of Iowa in 1882-85; member of Congress in 1885-91; and minister to Brazil in 1891-95. being reappointed to the latter post in 1897. On Jan. 12, 1898, he was

Peking during the critical days of the Boxer uprising in 1900, and the subsequent negotiations for peace and the restoration of order in that country. CHINA.

Congregational Church, a religious body believing in the principle of selfgovernment in the local church, and the duty of churches to unite in fellowship with one another. According to its fundamental faith any congregation of believers united by a formal covenant of mutual helpfulness, supporting divine worship, observing Christian rites, and striving to advance the kingdom of God is a Church of Christ. Such a church is held to be competent to choose its own officers, to regulate its own discipline, and transact its own business. The officers of the church consist of a pastor, or pastors, and deacons, the number of both being determined by its needs. The principal in-Puritans in Massachusetts and Connecticut united in its adoption. This form of church order has spread to the West and Northwest, but in the South and Southwest it is less strong. The Congregationalists have long recognized the importance of culture and an educated ministry, and have been the founders and supporters of many schools, colleges, and theological seminaries. In 1899 they reported 5,639 ministers, 5,620 churches, and 628,234 members.

Congress, Colonial. Soon after the attack on Schenectady (1690), the government of Massachusetts addressed a circular letter to all the colonies as far south as Maryland, inviting them to send commissioners to New York, to agree upon some plan of operations for the defence of the whole. Delegates from Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York met in the city of New York in May, 1690, and the campaign against Canada was planned. transferred to China, and served in This was the first Colonial Congress.

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ERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

Congress, Continental. Continental Congress assembled in Carpen-1774, when eleven of the English-American colonies were represented by forty-four delegates - namely, two from New Hampshire, four from Massachusetts, two from Rhode Island, three from Connecticut, five from New York, five from New Jersey, six from Pennsylvania, three from Delaware, three from Maryland, six from Virginia, and five from South Carolina. Three deputies from North Carolina appeared on the 14th. Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, was chosen president of the Congress, and Charles Thomson, of Pennsylvania, was appointed secretary. Other delegates appeared afterwards, making the whole number fifty-four. Each colony had appointed representatives without any rule as to number. and the grave question at once presented itself, How shall we vote? It was decided to vote by colonies, each colony to have one vote, for as yet there were no means for determining

the relative population of each colony. Patrick Henry, in a speech at the opening of the business of the Congress, struck the key-note of union by saying, "British oppression has effaced the boundaries of the several colonies; the distinction between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, and New-Englanders is no more. I am not a Virginian, but an American." This was the text of every speech afterwards. It was voted that the session of the Congress should be opened every morning with prayer, and the Rev. Jacob Duche, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was employed as chaplain. There was much difference of opinion concerning the duties and powers of the Congress, Henry contending that an entirely new governhad not assembled to form a new governin resistance to the unconstitutional a Declaration of Colonial Rights.

Congress, Confederate. See Confederate in general, the several instances in which those rights had been violated The first or infringed, and to suggest means for their restoration. Other committees for ters' Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., on Sept. 5, various duties were appointed, and at



CARPENTERS' HALL

about the middle of September the Congress was a theatre of warm debates, which took a wide range. On Sept. 20 they adopted a request for the colonies to abstain from commercial intercourse with Great Britain. They tried to avoid the appearance of revolution while making Some were radical, bold propositions. some conservative, and some very timid. The tyranny of Gage in Boston produced much irritation in the Congress; and on Oct. 8, after a short but spicy debate, it passed the most important resolution of the session, in response to the Suffolk resolutions, as follows: "That this Congress approve the opposition of the inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay to the execution of the late acts of Parliament; ment must be founded; Jay, that they and if the same shall be attempted to be carried into execution by force, in such ment, but as a continental committee of case all Americans ought to support them conference, to try to correct abuses in the in their opposition." Thus the united The members were unanimous in colonies cast down the gauntlet of detheir resolves to support Massachusetts flance. On the 14th the Congress adopted change in her charter. They appointed a was followed on the 20th by the adopcommittee to state the rights of the tion of The American Association, or gen-

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Inhabitants of the Province of Quebec, or two. Canada, both drawn by John Dickinson, tion of the King. Having already recomput forth commanded the admiration of tives of the Northern and Southern States,

eral non-importation league. An Address Continental Congress were cautious conto the People of Great Britain, written by cerning the assumption of direct political John Jay, and a memorial To the Inhab- authority. They had met as a contiitants of the Several British - American nental committee of conference. Even Colonies, from the pen of Richard Henry the American Association, the nearest Lee, were adopted on the 21st. On the approach to it, was opposed by Galloway 26th—the last day of the session—a Pe- of Pennsylvania, Duane of New York, tition to the King and an Address to the and all the South Carolina delegation but

The Southern members of the first Conwere agreed to. A vote of thanks to the tinental Congress were disturbed by the friends of the colonists in Parliament was clause in the American Association, then sent to the colonial agents, with the peti- adopted, by which they determined "wholly to discontinue the slave-trade"; mended the holding of another Continen- and the paragraph in the Declaration of tal Congress at Philadelphia on May 10, Independence in which Jefferson de-1775, this Congress adjourned in the af- nounced the slave-trade and slavery was ternoon of Oct. 26, 1774, and the next day rejected by the Congress of 1776, in deferthe members started for home, impressed ence to the people of South Carolina and with the belief that war was inevitable. Georgia. A few days after the amended The actual sessions of the Congress occu- declaration was adopted, in the first depied only thirty-one days. Their proceed- bates on a plan for a confederation of ings produced a profound sensation in the States, there appeared much antagboth hemispheres. The state papers they onism of feeling, between the representa-



ROOM IN WHICH CONGRESS MET IN CARPENTERS' HALL.

the leading statesmen of Europe. The founded partially upon climate, pursuits, King and his ministers were highly and systems of labor, but more largely on offended, and early in January Lord the latter. When members from the Dartmouth issued a circular letter to all North spoke freely of the evils of slavery, the royal governors in America signify- a member from South Carolina declared ing his Majesty's pleasure that they that "if property in slaves should be quesshould prevent the appointment of depu- tioned, there must be an end to the conties to another Continental Congress federation." So, in the convention that within their respective governments, and framed the national Constitution, that exhort all persons to desist from such instrument could not have received the proceedings. The members of the first sanction of a majority of the convention

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had the immediate abolition of the slave- provoked attack of British troops on the trade been insisted upon. Soon after the inhabitants of Massachusetts at Lexingarrival of Gerard, the first French minister, at Philadelphia, he wrote (1778) to Vergennes: "The States of the South and of the North, under existing subjects of estrangement and division, are two distinct parties, which, at present, count but few deserters. The division is attributed to moral and philosophical causes."

The sessions of the Continental Congress were opened at the following times and places: Sept. 5, 1774, Philadelphia; May 10, 1775, ditto; Dec. 20, 1776, Baltimore: March 4, 1777, Philadelphia: Sept. 27, 1777, Lancaster, Pa.; Sept. 30, 1777, York, Pa.; July 2, 1778, Philadelphia; June 30, 1783, Princeton, N. J.; Nov. 26, 1783, Annapolis, Md.; Nov. 1, 1784, Trenton, N. J.; Jan. 11, 1785, New York. This continued to be the place of meeting from that time until the adoption of the Constitution of the United States in 1788. From 1781 to 1788 Congress met annually on the first Monday in November, which time was fixed by the ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION (q. v.). The presidents of the Continental Congress were:

Name.	Where From.	When Elected.
Peyton Randolph	Virginia	Sept. 5, 1774,
Henry Middleton	South Carolina	Oct. 2, 1774.
Peyton Randolph	Virginia	May 10, 1775.
John Hancock	Massachusetts	May 24, 1775.
Henry Laurens	South Carolina	Nov. 1, 1777.
John Jay	New York	Dec. 10, 1778.
Samuel Huntington	Connecticut	Sept. 28, 1779.
Thomas McKean	Delaware	July 10, 1781.
John Hanson	Maryland	Nov. 5, 1781.
Elias Boudinot	New Jersey	Nov. 4, 1782.
Thomas Mifflin	Pennsylvania	Nov. 3, 1788.
Richard Henry Lee	Virginia	Nov. 30, 1784.
Nathan Gorham	Massachusetts	June 6, 1786.
Arthur St. Clair	Pennsylvania	Feb. 2, 1787.
Cyrus Griffin	Virginia	

The colonists had been compelled to take up arms in self-defence. To justify this act, Congress agreed to a manifesto the causes and necessity of their taking Parliaments which were oppressive to the

ton and Concord; to the proclamation declaring the people of the colonies to be in a state of rebellion: to the events at Breed's Hill and the burning of Charlestown, the manifesto proceeded: "Our cause is just. Our union is perfect. Our internal resources are great, and, if necessary, foreign assistance is undoubtedly attainable." After acknowledging the evidence of divine favor towards the colonists by not permitting them to be called into this controversy until they had grown strong and disciplined by experience to defend themselves, the manifesto most solemnly declared that the colonists, having been compelled by their enemies to take up arms, they would, in defiance of every hazard, "with unabating powers and perseverance, employ for the preservation of their liberties all the means at their command, being with one mind resolved to die freemen rather than live slaves." Disclaiming all intention of separating from Great Britain and establishing independent States, they declared that having been forced to take up arms, they should lay them down when hostilities should cease on the part of the aggressors, and all danger of their being made slaves should disappear. In that manifesto the united colonies cast at the feet of their blinded sovereign the gauntlet of deflance.

A petition to the King was adopted and signed by the members of the Congress present July 8, 1775, in which, after allusion to the oppression the colonists had been subjected to, they declared their loyalty to the throne. It was taken to England from Philadelphia by Richard Penn, who delivered it to Lord Dartmouth. Penn assured him the colonies (July 6, 1775), in which they set forth had no designs for independence. On the strength of that testimony the Duke of up arms. After a temperate but spirited Richmond moved in the House of Lords preamble, presenting an historical view that the petition, which had been laid beof the origin, progress, and conduct of fore Parliament, be made the basis of a the colonies, and of the measures of the conciliation with America. After a warm British government towards them since debate the motion was rejected, and no 1763, they specified the various acts of further notice was taken of the petition.

The second Continental Congress met colonies. Having reverted to their fruit- in Philadelphia May 10, 1775. Peyton less petition to the throne and remon- Randolph was chosen president; Charles strances to Parliament; to the un-Thomson, secretary; Andrew McNeare,

CONGRESS, CONTINENTAL

door-keeper, and William Shed, messenger. mittees were appointed to prepare an adturned. Randolph was soon called to Vir- Ireland; also to the Assembly of Jamaica. as president by John Hancock. On May 25 Georgia was represented in the Continental Congress for the first time, Lvman Hall having been elected special representative from the parish of St. Johns and admitted to a seat, but without a vote.

In committee of the whole the Congress considered the state of the colonies. A full account of recent events in Massachusetts was laid before them; also a letter from the Congress of that province, asking advice as to the form of government to be adopted there, and requesting the Continental Congress to assume control of the army at Cambridge. This second Congress was regarded by the colonists as no longer a committee of conference, but a provisional government. The first Congress claimed no political American Association implied as much. The present Congress, strengthened by the public voice of the colonists, entered at once upon the exercise of comprehensupreme executive, legislative, and someformal sanction, except the ready obedience of a large majority in all the col-The committee of the whole re-26) that war had been commenced by Great Britain.

time voted that the colonies ought to be put in a position of defence against any attempt to force them to submit to other petition to the King was adopted;

To this Congress all eyes were anxiously dress to the people of Great Britain and ginia to attend a session of the Assembly and an appeal to the "oppressed inhabias speaker, when his seat was temporarily tants of Canada." They also issued a filled by Thomas Jefferson, and his place proclamation (June 9) for a day (July 20) of general solemn fasting and prayer. They resolved that no obedience was due to the late act of Parliament for subverting the charter of Massachusetts, and advised the Congress of that province to organize a government in as near conformity to the charter as circumstances would admit. The Congress adopted the army at Cambridge as a continental one: appointed a commander-in-chief (June 15), with four major-generals and eight brigadiers; arranged the rank and pay of officers, and perfected a preliminary organization of the army. They worked industriously in perfecting a national civil organization and for support of the military force, authorizing the issue of bills of credit to the amount of \$2,000,000, at the same time taking pains not to give mortal offence to the British government. power, though their signatures to the But the inefficiency of the executive powers of Congress was continually apparent. The sagacious Franklin, seeing the futility of attempting to carry on the inevitable war with such a feeble instrusive authority, in which the functions of ment, submitted a basis of a form of confederation, similar in some respects to times judicial powers were united. These the one he proposed in convention at powers had no fixed limits of action nor ALBANY (q. v.) twenty-one years before. It was a virtual declaration of independence, but it was not acted upon at that The Congress also established a time. ported and the Congress resolved (May postal system (July 26, 1775) and appointed Dr. Franklin postmaster-general. It also established a general hospital, with The Congress denied any intention of Dr. Benjamin Church as chief director. casting off their allegiance, and expressed The army before Boston and an expedian anxious desire for peace; at the same tion for the conquest of Canada engaged much of the attention of the Congress for the rest of the year.

Late in December, 1776, the Congress, parliamentary schemes of taxation. An- which had fled from Philadelphia and reassembled at Baltimore, cast aside its and it was resolved that no provisions hitherto temporizing policy. Up to this ought to be furnished by the colonists to time the Congress had left on their jourthe British army or navy; that no bills nal the suggestion that a reunion with of exchange drawn by British officers Great Britain might be the consequence ought to be negotiated, and that no of a delay in France to declare immecolonial ships ought to be employed in the diately and explicitly in their favor. Now transportation of British troops. Com- they voted to "assure foreign courts that

determined to maintain their independence rowed abroad remained unexplained. at all events." It was resolved to offer treaties of commerce to Prussia, Austria, for several months before it expired, by and Tuscany, and to ask for the intervention of those powers to prevent Russian or German troops from serving against the United States. They also drew up a sketch for an offensive alliance with France and Spain against Great Britain. These measures delighted the more radical members in Congress and, with the victory at Trenton which immediately followed, inspirited the people.

The extent and intensity of the struggle of the Continental Congress during the fifteen years of its existence to maintain its financial credit and carry on the war may never be known. Enough is known to prove that it involved great personal sacrifices, much financial ability, unwearied patriotism, and abounding faith in the cause and its ultimate triumph. As that Congress approached its demise, it addressed itself to a final settlement of its financial accounts. Since the adoption of the peace establishment, commencing with 1784, the liabilities incurred by the general government, including two instalments of the French debt, amounted to a little more than \$6,000,000, over one-half of which had been met. Only \$1,800,000 of the balance had been paid in by the States; the remainder had been obtained by three Dutch loans, amounting in the whole to \$1,600,000, a fragment of which remained unexpended. The arrearage of nearly \$8,000,000 consisted of interest on the French debt, and two instalments of over-dues. This indebtedness was passed over to the new government. The accounts of the quartermaster, commissary, clothing, marine, and hospital departments were unsettled. There seems to have been much laxity in their management. The papers of the first Virginia loan office were lost. In South Carolina and Georgia, the loan-office proceeds had been appropriated to State uses, and from only five States had returns been made. Out of more than \$2,000,000 advanced to the secret committee for foreign affairs prior to August, 1777, a considerable part remained unaccounted for. The expendi- Douche, JACOB.

the Congress and people of America are ture of full one-third of the money bor-

The Congress was barely kept alive, the occasional attendance of one or two members. Among the last entries in its journals by Charles Thomson, its permanent secretary, was one under date of "Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1788," as follows: "From the day above mentioned to the 1st of November there attended occasionally, from New Hampshire, et cetera, many persons from different States. From Nov. 3 to Jan. 1, 1789, only six persons attended altogether. On that day Reed, of Pennsylvania, and Bramwell, of South Carolina, were present; and after that only one delegate was present (each time a different one) on nine different days." The very last record was: "Monday, Mr. Philip Pell, from New March 2. York." The history of that Congress has no parallel. At first it was a spontaneous gathering of representative patriots from the different English-American colonies to consult upon the public good. boldly snatched the sceptre of political rule from their oppressors, and, assuming imperial functions, created armies, issued bills of credit, declared the provinces to be independent States, made treaties with foreign nations, founded an empire, and compelled their king to acknowledge the States which they represented to be independent of the British crown. The brilliant achievements of that Congress astonished the world. Its career was as short as it was brilliant, and its decadence began long before the war for independence had closed. Its mighty efforts had exhausted its strength. It was smitten with poverty, and made almost powerless by a loss of its credit. Overwhelmed either settled or about to be settled. The with debt, a pensioner on the bounty of accounts of many of the loan offices were France, unable to fulfil treaties it had made, insulted by mutineers, bearded, encroached upon, and scorned by the State authorities, the Continental Congress sank fast into decrepitude and contempt. With ungrateful pride, the recipients of its benefits seem not to have felt a pang of sorrow or uttered a word of regret when the once mighty and beneficent Continental Congress expired.

> Congress, FIRST PRAYER IN. See

Congress, Library of. See Library spoke of it as having "the characterof Congress. istics of a diplomatic paper, for diplo-

Congress, National. March 4, 1789, was appointed as the time, and the City Hall in New York, renovated and called "Federal Hall," was designated as the place, for the meeting of the First Congress under the new Constitution. There was great tardiness in assembling. Only eight Senators and thirteen Representatives appeared on the appointed day. On March 11 a circular letter was sent to the absentees, urging their prompt attendance: but it was the 30th before a quorum (thirty members) of the House was present. Frederick A. Mühlenberg, of Pennsylvania, was chosen speaker of the House, and John Langdon, of New Hampshire, was made (April 6) president of the Senate, "for the sole purpose of opening and counting the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States." Washington was chosen President by a unanimous vote (sixty-nine), and John Adams was elected Vice-President by a majority. He journeyed to New York when notified of his election, and was inaugurated April 21, 1789. Washington was inaugurated April 30.

The pay of members of Congress (House of Representatives) had been \$6 a day until 1814, when, on account of the increased expense of living, they fixed it at an annual salary of \$1,500, without regard to the length of the session. At the same time bills were introduced to increase the salaries of foreign ministers, but these failed to pass. This act of the members of Congress in voting themselves a higher salary produced great excitement throughout the country. It opposed the popular doctrine that all public officers and servants should be kept on short allowance; and so indignant were the frugal people that at the next election many of the offending Congressmen lost their election. Even the popular Henry Clay was driven to a close canvass. The act was repealed.

The meeting of the Thirty-sixth Congress, in its last session (December, 1860), tees can be obtained. We have in North was looked forward to with deep anxiety Carolina only two considerable parties—by all Americans. The annual message of President Buchanan disappointed the people. It was so timid and indecisive that the friends and foes of the Union spoke broadly intimated that no concessions lightly of it. Senator Jefferson Davis would satisfy the South; that a dissolu-

istics of a diplomatic paper, for diplomacy is said to abhor certainty, as nature abhors a vacuum, and it is not in the power of man to reach any conclusion from that message." Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, said that if he understood the message on the subject of secession, it was this: "South Carolina has just cause for seceding from the Union; that is the first proposition. The second is that she has no right to secede. The third is that we have no right to prevent her from seceding. He goes on to represent that this is a great and powerful country, and that a State has no right to secede from it: but the power of the country, if I understand the President, consists in what Dickens makes the English constitution to be -a power to do nothing at all. . . . He has failed to look the thing in the face. He has acted like the ostrich, which hides her head, and thereby thinks to avoid danger." With no finger-post to guide them to definite action, Congress opened the business of the session. The Attorney-General (Black, of Pennsylvania) had infused into the message the only portion that pleased the extreme Southern wing-namely, the assertion that the national government possessed no power to coerce a State into submission in case of rebellion. Patriotic men had watched with intense interest for a few weeks the gathering storm, and instinctively drew the marked line of distinction between Jackson and Buchanan under similar circumstances. See Bu-CHANAN, JAMES.

In the House of Representatives open declarations of disunion sentiments were made at the beginning. In the Senate, also, Senator Clingman boldly avowed the intention of the slave-labor States to revolt. "I tell those gentlemen [his political opponents] in perfect frankness that, in my judgment, not only will a number of States secede in the next sixty days, but some of the other States are holding on merely to see if proper guarantees can be obtained. We have in North Carolina only two considerable parties the absolute submissionists are too small to be called a party." After demanding "guarantees" and "concessions,"

opposed to free debate on the subject, and said that a Senator from Texas had told him that a good many free debaters "were hanging up by the trees in that country." The venerable Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, arose and rebuked Clingman, and said: "I rise here to express the hope, and that alone, that the bad example of the gentleman will not be followed." He also expressed the hope that there was not a Senator present who was not willing to vield and compromise much for the sake of the government and the Union. Mr. Crittenden's mild rebuke and earnest appeal to the patriotism of the Senate were met by more scornful words from other Senators, in which the speakers seemed to emulate each other in the utterance of seditious words. Senator Hale replied with stinging words to Clingman's remarks, which aroused the anger of the Southern members. He had said, "The plain, true way is to look this thing in the face-see where we are." The extremists thought so too, and cast off all disguise, especially Senator Iveson, of Georgia, and Wigfall, of Texas. The former answered that the slave-labor States intended to revolt. "We intend to go out of this Union," he said. "I speak what I believe, that, before the 4th of March, five of the Southern States will have declared their independence." He referred to the patriotic governor of Texas (Houston) as a hinderance to the secession of that State, and expressed a hope that "some Texan Brutus will arise to rid his country of the hoary-headed incubus that stands between the people and their sovereign He said that in the next twelve months there would be a confederacy of Southern States, with a government in operation, of "the greatest prosperity and power that the world has ever seen." He declared that if war should ensue the South would "welcome" the North "with bloody hands to hospitable graves." Wigfall uttered similar sentiments in a coarser manner, declaring that cotton was king. "You dare not make war on cotton," he exclaimed; "no power on earth dare make war on cotton." He said South II.--X

tion of the Union was at hand. He was dentials should be denied she would "assert the sovereignty of her soil, and it will be maintained at the point of the bayonet."

In the House of Representatives the Southern members were equally bold. When Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, proposed by resolution to refer so much of the President's message as related to the great question before the House to a committee of one from each State (thirty-three). the members from the slave-labor States refused to vote. "I do not vote." said Singleton, of Mississippi, "because I have not been sent here to make any compromise or patch up existing difficulties. The subject will be decided by a convention of the people of my State." They all virtually avowed their determination to thwart all legislation in the direction of compromise or conciliation. The motion for the committee of thirty-three was adopted, and it became the recipient of a large number of suggestions, resolutions, and propositions offered in the House for amendments to the Constitution, most of them looking to concessions to the demands of the slave interest. There was such an earnest desire for peace that the people of the free-labor States were ready to make all reasonable sacrifices for its sake.

In the Senate a committee of thirteen was appointed to consider the condition of the country and report some plan, by amendments to the Constitution or otherwise, for its pacification. Senator Crittenden offered a series of amendments and joint resolutions. These did not meet with favor on either side. On receiving news of the passage of the ordinance of secession by South Carolina, her two remaining Representatives (Boyce and Ashmun) left the House of Representatives and returned home. Early in January the proceedings of a secret caucus of Southern members of Congress was revealed, which showed that they should remain in Congress until its close to prevent means being adopted by the government for its own security, and that the movements in the South were principally directed by secession members in Congress. Carolina was about to secede, and that revelations astonished and alarmed the she would send a minister plenipotentiary people, for the President, in a message to the United States, and when his cre- on Jan. 8, 1861, had uttered a sort of 321

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gress became more and more bold and defiant, Senator Toombs, of Georgia, declared himself "a rebel." The two great of the government for the work at least committees labored in vain. Towards the middle of January, Hunter, of Virginia, and Seward, of New York, in able speeches, foreshadowed the determination of the men and ten times the money. . . . The Secession party and the Unionists. During January the extreme Southern members of Congress began to withdraw, and early in February, 1861, the national ponderance of Union sentiment among the Congress had heard the last unfriendly word spoken, for the Secession party had markable fact that, while large numbers of Thenceforward, to the end of the session (March 4, 1861), Union men were left free to act in Congress in the preparation of measures for the salvation of the his flag. . . . This is the patriotic inrepublic. The proceedings of the Thirty- stinct of plain people. They understand, sixth Congress had revealed to the coun-without an argument, that the destroying try its great peril, and action was taken of the government which was made by accordingly.

seventh Congress assembled in extraordinary session, in compliance with the call of President Lincoln, April 15. In the Senate twenty-three States, and in the House of Representatives twenty-two States and one Territory were represented. There were 40 Senators and 154 Representatives. Ten States, in which the political leaders had adopted ordinances of secession, were not represented. In both Houses there was a large majority of Unionists. It was the first session of this Congress, and Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, was chosen speaker of the House. The President, in his message, confined his remarks to the special object for which the Congress had been called together. He recited the many and grave offences of the conspirators against the life of the nation, such as the seizure of public property, making preparations for war, and seeking the recognition of foreign powers as an independent nation. In the act of firing on Fort Sumter, "discarding all else," he said, "they have forced upon the country the distinct issue, 'immediate conduct of the Virginia politicians, condemned the policy of armed neutrality proposed in some of the border States, al-

cry of despair. The Southerners in Con-mended," he said, "that you give the legal means for making the contest a short and decisive one; that you place at the control 400,000 men and \$400,000,000. . . . A right result at this time will be worth more to the world than ten times the people will save the government if the government itself will do its part only indifferently well." He alluded to the prepeople in the South, and stated the reofficers of the army and navy had proved themselves unfaithful, "not one common soldier or sailor is known to have deserted Washington means no good to them." The On Thursday, July 4, 1861, the Thirty- President assured the people that the sole object of the exercise of war-power should be the maintenance of the national authority and the salvation of the life of the republic. After expressing a hope the views of Congress that were coincident with his own, the President said, "Having chosen our course without guile and with pure motives. let us renew our trust in God and go forward without fear and with manly hearts." There were important reports from the departments accompanying the President's The Secretary of War (Mr. message. Cameron) recommended the enlistment of men for three years, with a bounty of \$100, for the additional regiments of the regular army; also, that appropriations be made for the construction, equipment, and current expenses of railways and telegraphs for the use of the government; for the furnishing of a more liberal supply of approved arms for the militia, and an increase in the clerical force of his department. The Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Chase) asked for \$240,000.000 for war expenses, and \$80,000,000 to meet dissolution or blood." He reviewed the the ordinary demands for the fiscal year. He proposed to raise the \$80,000,000, in addition to the sum of nearly \$66,000,000, by levying increased duties on specified luded to the call for soldiers, and the ne- articles, and also by certain internal revecessity of vindicating the power of the na- nues, or by the direct taxation of real and tional government. "It is now recom- personal property. For war purposes, he

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after a period not exceeding thirty years, and bearing interest not exceeding 7 per cent. He also recommended the issue of another class of treasury notes, not to exceed in amount \$50,000,000, bearing an interest of 3.65 per cent., and exchangeable, at the will of the holder, for treasury notes. The Secretary of the Navy asked Congress to sanction his acts, and recommended the appointment of an assistant secretary in his department.

Congress acted promptly on the suggestions of the President. It was found at the outset that there were a few members of Congress who were in thorough sympathy with the Secessionists: but while these prolonged the debates, the majority of loyal men was so overwhelming that the disloyal ones could not defeat the will of the people. On the first day of the session Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, chairman of the military committee of the Upper House, gave nosix bills having for their object the suppression of the rebellion. These were all adopted afterwards. They were: 1. To ratify and confirm certain acts of the President for the suppression of insurrection and rebellion; 2. To authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property; 3. To increase the present military establishment of the United States; 4. To provide for the better organization of the military establishment; 5. To promote the efficiency of the army; 6. For the organization of a volunteer militia force, to be called the National Guard of the United States. At an early day the Senate expelled the following ten Senators: James

proposed a national loan of not less than and Charles B. Mitchell, of Arkansas; and \$100,000,000, to be issued in the form of John Hemphill and Louis T. Wigfall, of treasury notes, bearing an annual interest Texas. On July 13 the places of Mason of 7 3-10 per cent., or 1 cent a day and Hunter were filled by John S. Caron \$50, in sums from \$50 to \$5,000. He liste and W. J. Willey, appointed by the proposed to issue bonds or certificates of legislature of "reorganized (West) Virdebt. in the event of the national loan ginia." On the same day John B. Clark, proving insufficient, to an amount not ex- of Missouri, was expelled from the House ceeding \$100,000,000, to be made redeem- of Representatives. Every measure for able at the pleasure of the government the suppression of the rebellion proposed by the President and heads of departments was adopted. On the 19th the venerable J. J. Crittenden, who was then a member of the House of Representatives, offered a joint resolution, "That the present deplorable Civil War has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the constitutional government and in arms around the capital: that in this national emergency, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, we will recollect only our duty to our country; that this war is not waged, on our part, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States, unimpaired; and that as soon as tice that he should, the next day, submit these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease." It was laid over until Monday. On Sunday (July 21) the battle of Bull Run was fought. Notwithstanding the capital was filled with fugitives from the shattered army, and it was believed by many that the seat of government was at the mercy of its enemies, Congress, with sublime faith, debated as calmly as before. By an almost unanimous vote, Mr. Crittenden's resolution was adopted, and a few days afterwards one identical with it passed the Senate by a vote almost as decisive. It was such a solemn refutation of the false charges of the Confederate leaders, that it was a war for subjugation and emancipation of the slaves, that it was not allowed to be pub-M. Mason and R. M. T. Hunter, of Vir- lished in the Confederacy. On the same ginia; Thomas L. Clingman and Thomas day Congress resolved to spare nothing es-Pragg, of North Carolina; James Chest- sential for the support of the government. nut, Jr., of South Carolina; A. O. P. and pledged "to the country and the world Nicholson, of Tennessee; W. K. Sebastian the employment of every resource, nation-

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overthrow, and punishment of rebels in arms." They passed a bill providing for the confiscation of property used for insurrectionary purposes, and that the master of a slave who should employ him in any naval or military service against the government of the United States should forfeit all right to his services thereafter. When Congress had finished the business for which it was called, and had made ample provision in men and means for the suppression of the rebellion, it adjourned (Aug. 6), after a session of thirty-three The product of its labors consisted in the passage of sixty-one public and seven private bills and five joint resolutions. On the day before its adjournment it requested the President to appoint a general fast-day.

The Fifty-seventh Congress.—The life of this Congress extends officially from March 4, 1901, to March 4, 1903. The Senate consists of 90 members, divided politically as follows: Republicans, 53; Democrats, 29: Populists, 4: Independent Republican, 1; Silver party, 1; and Independent, 2. The House of Representatives consists of 357 members, divided politically as follows: Republicans, 198; Democrats, 151; and Populists and Silverites, 8. The ratio of representation in the House from 1893 to 1903, based on the census of 1890, was 173,901.

The practical work of the Senate is carried on by 55 standing committees, 8 select committees, 4 joint committees, and 2 joint commissions; and in the House of Representatives by 59 standing and select committees, 2 joint commissions, and 4 joint committees. The most important committees of Congress are finance in the Senate, and ways and means in the House; appropriations in each; foreign relations in the Senate, and foreign affairs in the House; banking and currency in the House, coast defences in the Senate; commerce in the Senate, and interstate and foreign commerce in the House; and immigration in both bodies.

For complete list of Senators and Representatives, see FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

al and individual, for the suppression, father, a judge in the United States District Court and former minister to Mexico; admitted to the bar in 1850 in Utica; elected mayor in 1858, and also to Congress as a Republican; re-elected



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to Congress in 1860, 1864, and 1866, and in January, 1867, was chosen United States Senator and held his seat till 1881. During his service in the Senate he was active in the promotion of the reconstruction measures and in opposition to President Johnson's policy; was influential in securing the passage of the CIVIL RIGHTS BILL (q. v.) over President Johnson's veto; and was notably conspicuous in his support of President Grant. Senator Conkling was a member of the judiciary committee during the entire course of his senatorial career. He was a strong advocate of a third term for President Grant in 1880, and after the election of James A. Garfield, when an influential federal appointment was made in New York City, Senator Conkling and his associate, Senator Platt, claiming that they should have been consulted concerning such an appointment in their State, resigned. At the ensuing session of the State legislature, the two ex-Senators failed to secure re-election, and Mr. Conk-Conkling, ROSCOE, statesman; born in ling retired to the practice of law in New Albany, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1829; received an York City. He was offered by President academic education; studied law with his Arthur a seat on the bench of the United

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States Supreme Court in 1882, but de-never betrayed a cause or a friend, and 18, 1888,

Renominating Grant.—The following is Senator Conkling's speech before the National Republican Convention, in Chicago, on June 6, 1880, nominating General Grant for a third Presidential term:

"When asked what State he hails from, Our soie reply shall be, He came from Appomattox And its famous apple-tree."

In obedience to instruction I should never dare to disregard—expressing, also, my own firm convictions—I rise to propose a nomination with which the country and election before us is to be the Austerlitz of American politics. It will decide, for many years, whether the country shall be Republican or Cossack. The supreme need of the hour is not a candidate who can carry Michigan. All Republican candineed is of a candidate who can carry doubtful States. Not the doubtful States the South, which we have heard, if I understand it aright, ought to take little or no part here, because the South has nothing to give, but everything to receive. No, gentlemen, the need that presses upon the conscience of this convention is a candidate who can carry doubtful States, both North and South. And believing that he, more surely than any other man, can carry New York against any opponent, and can carry not only the North, but several States of the South, New York is for Ulysses S. Grant. Never defeated in peace or in war, his name is the most illustrious borne by living man.

His services attest his greatness, and the country-nay, the world-knows them by heart. His fame was earned not alone in things written and said, but by the arduous greatness of things done. And perils and emergencies will search in vain in the future, as they have searched in vain in the past, for any other on whom the nation leans with such confidence and trust. Never having had a policy to en-

clined. He died in New York City, April the people will never desert or betray him. Standing on the highest eminence of human distinction, modest, firm, simple. and self-poised, having filled all lands with his renown, he has seen not only the high-born and the titled, but the poor and the lowly in the uttermost ends of the earth, rise and uncover before him. He has studied the needs and the defects of many systems of government, and he has returned a better American than ever, with a wealth of knowledge and experience added to the hard common-sense which shone so conspicuously in all the fierce light that beat upon him during sixteen years, the most trying, the most the Republican party can gladly win. The portentous, the most perilous in the nation's history.

Vilified and reviled, ruthlessly aspersed by unnumbered presses, not in other lands. but in his own, assaults upon him have seasoned and strengthened his hold on the public heart. Calumny's ammunition has dates can do that. The need is not of a all been exploded; the powder has all been candidate who is popular in the Ter- burned once; its force is spent; and the ritories, because they have no vote. The name of Grant will glitter a bright and imperishable star in the diadem of the republic when those who have tried to of the North alone, but doubtful States of tarnish that name have mouldered in forgotten graves, and when their memories and their epitaphs have vanished utterly.

Never elated by success, never depressed by adversity, he has ever, in peace as in war, shown the genius of common-sense. The terms he prescribed for Lee's surrender foreshadowed the wisest prophecies and principles of true reconstruction. Victor in the greatest war of modern times, he quickly signalized his aversion to war and his love of peace by an arbitration of internal disputes which stands as the wisest, the most majestic example of its kind in the world's diplomacy. When inflation, at the height of its popularity and frenzy, had swept both Houses of Congress, it was the veto of Grant, which, single and alone, overthrew expansion and cleared the way for specie resumption. To him, immeasurably more than to any other man, is due the fact that every paper dollar is at last as good as gold.

With him as our leader we shall have no defensive campaign. No! We shall force against the will of the people, he have nothing to explain away. We shall

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have no apologies to make. The shafts ages your railway or your mill, the docand the arrows have all been aimed at tor into whose hands you give your life, him, and they lie broken and harmless or the minister who seeks to save your at his feet.

Life, liberty, and property will find a safeguard in him. When he said of the colored men in Florida, "Wherever I am, they may come also"—when he so said, he meant that, had he the power, the poor dwellers in the cabins of the South should no longer be driven in terror from the free choice and judgment which is the homes of their childhood and the graves of their murdered dead. When he refused to see Dennis Kearney in California, he meant that communism, lawlessness, and disorder, although it might stalk highheaded and dictate law to a whole city, would always find a foe in him. meant that, popular or unpopular, he would hew to the line of right, let the chips fly where they may.

His integrity, his common-sense, his courage, his unequalled experience, are the qualities offered to his country. The only argument, the only one that the wit of man or the stress of politics has devised, is one which would dumfounder Solomon, because he thought there was nothing new under the sun. Having tried Grant twice and found him faithful, we are told that we must not, even after an interval of years, trust him again. My countrymen! my countrymen! what stultification does not such a fallacy involve! The American people exclude Jefferson Davis from public trust. Why? Why? Because he was the archtraitor and would-be destroyer; and now the same people are asked to ostracize Grant, and not to trust him. Why? Why? I repeat: because he was the archpreserver of his country, and because, not only in war, but twice as Civil Magistrate, he gave his highest, noblest efforts to the republic. Is this an electioneering juggle, or is it hypocrisy's masquerade? There is no field of human activity, responsibility, or reason in which rational beings object to an agent because he has been weighed in the balance and not found wanting. There is, I say, no department of human reason in which sane men reject an agent because he has had experience, making him ex-

soul, what man do you reject because by his works you have known him and found him faithful and fit? What makes the Presidential office an exception to all things else in the common-sense to be applied to selecting its incumbent? Who dares-who dares to put fetters on that birthright of the American people? Can it be said that Grant has used official power and place to perpetuate his term? He has no place, and official power has not been used for him. Without patronage and without emissaries, without committees, without bureaus, without telegraph wires running from his house to this convention, or running from his house anywhere else, this man is the whose friends have candidate threatened to bolt unless this convention did as they said. He is a Republican who never wavers. He and his friends stand by the creed and the candidates of the Republican party. They hold the rightful rule of the majority as the very essence of their faith, and they mean to uphold that faith against not only the common enemy, but against the charlatans, jayhawkers, tramps, and guerillas -the men who deploy between the lines, and forage now on one side and then on the other. This convention is master of a supreme opportunity. It can name the next President. It can make sure of his election. It can make sure not only of his election, but of his certain and peaceful inauguration. More than all, it can break that power which dominates and mildews the South. It can overthrow an organization whose very existence is a standing protest against progress.

The purpose of the Democratic party is spoils. Its very hope of existence is a solid South. Its success is a menace to order and prosperity. I say this convention can overthrow that power. It can dissolve and emancipate a solid South. It can speed the nation in a career of grandeur eclipsing all past achievements.

he has had experience, making him exceptionally competent and fit. From the the din and look beyond the dust of an man who shoes your horse to the lawyer hour to behold the Republican party adwho tries your case, the officer who man-

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marshal at its head.

Connecticut, one of the original thirteen English-American colonies, was probably first discovered by a European, ADRIAN BLOCK (q, v), at the mouth of the Connecticut River, in 1613. That stream the Dutch called Versch-water (freshwater) River: the Indians called it Quanek-ta-cut, "long river." The Dutch laid claim to the adjoining territory by right lative assembly, was convened at Hartof discovery, while the English made a counter-claim soon afterwards, based upon a patent issued by the King to English war with the Pequods, which resulted in subjects. The agent of the Dutch West their annihilation. A year later a set-India Company took formal possession by proclamation of the Connecticut Valley as early as 1623 in the name of the States-General of Holland, and a peaceable and profitable trade with the Indians might have been carried on had not the Dutch exasperated the natives by seizing one with instructions to build a fort and plant of their chiefs and demanding a heavy ransom for his release. A Dutch embassy which visited Plymouth tried to get the Pilgrims to abandon Cape Cod Bay and seat themselves, under the jurisdiction of New Netherland, in the fertile Connecticut Valley, and a Mohegan chief, moved by equally strong self-interest, invited them to the same territory, his object being to make the English a barrier between his people and the powerful and from the King. warlike Pequods.

Dutch and Indians had said about it. England, and two years before Winslow's visit Charles I. had granted the soil of King, and ask him for a charter. that region to Robert, Earl of Warterritory was defined as extending west-Ocean. The Dutch, having purchased the valley from the Indians, the rightful

illustrious achievements, marching to cer- granted the valley to English subjects, tain and lasting victory with its greatest and the Dutch must "forbear to build there." Van Twiller courteously replied that the Dutch had already purchased the country from the Indians and "set up a house, with intent to plant." The Dutch finally withdrew, and in 1635-36 the first permanent settlement in the valley was made at Hartford by emigrants from Massachusetts. The first church was built there in 1635, and the first court, or legisford in 1636.

The next year occurred the distressing tlement was begun on the site of New Haven, and a sort of theocratic government for it was established. Governor Winthrop's son, John, came from England and assumed the office of governor of the colony in the Connecticut Valley in 1636, a colony at the mouth of the Connecticut River. A dispute with the Plymouth people arose about the right of emigrants from Massachusetts in the valley, but it was soon amicably settled. A constitution for the government of the colony in the valley was approved by a general vote of the people (Jan. 14, 1639). It was a remarkable document, and formed the basis of a charter afterwards obtained

On the restoration of monarchy in Eng-In 1632 Edward Winslow visited the land, the Connecticut colonists had fears Connecticut Valley, and confirmed the regarding their political future, for they truth of all the pleasant things the had been stanch republicans during the interregnum. The General Assembly The fame of it had already reached Old therefore resolved to make a formal acknowledgment of their allegiance to the petition to that effect was signed in May, wick, and he transferred it to Will- 1661, and Governor Winthrop bore it to iam, Viscount Say and Seal; Robert, Lord the monarch. He was at first coolly re-Brook, and their associates. This was the ceived, but by the gift to the King of a original grant of Connecticut, and the precious memento of the sovereign's dead father, the heart of Charles was touched. ward from the Atlantic to the Pacific and, turning to Lord Clarendon, who was present, he said, "Do you advise me to grant a charter to this good man and his owners, built a redoubt just below the people?" "I do, sire," answered Clarensite of Hartford, called Fort Good Hope, don. "It shall be done," said Charles, in 1633, and took possession. Governor and Winthrop was dismissed with a hearty Winthrop, of Massachusetts, wrote to Van shake of his hand and a blessing from Twiller at Manhattan that England had the royal lips. A charter was issued

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Ocean. The New Haven colony reluctantly gave its consent to the union in 1665, but Rhode Island refused. A dispute concerning the boundary-line between Connecticut and Rhode Island lasted more than sixty years.

The charter, engrossed on parchment and decorated with a finely executed miniature of Charles II. (done in Indiaink by Samuel Cooper, it is supposed, who was an eminent London miniature painter of the time), was brought across the sea in a handsome mahogany box, in which it is still preserved in the State Department of Connecticut. It was of so general a character, and conferred such large powers, that when Connecticut became an independent State it was considered a good fundamental law for the commonwealth, and was not changed until 1818. It provided for the election of the governor of the colony and the magistrates by the people, substantially as under the previous constitution; allowed the free transportation of colonists and merchandise from England to the colony; guaranteed to the colonists the rights of English citizens; provided for the making of laws and the organization of courts by the General Assembly, and the appointment of all necessary officers for the public good; for the organization of a military force, and for the public defence.

Determined to hold absolute rule over New England, King James II. made Andros a sort of viceroy, with instructions to take away the colonial charters. For the purpose of seizing that of Connecticut, whose General Assembly had refused to surrender it, Andros arrived at Hartford, where the Assembly was in session in their meeting-house, Oct. 31, 1687 (O. S.). He was received by the assumed independence in 1776, and did rank when he appeared before them, with

May 1, 1662 (N. S.). It confirmed the some unimportant subject was continued popular constitution, and contained more until after the candles were lighted. liberal provisions than any that had yet Inen the long box containing the charter been issued by royal hands. It defined the was brought in and placed upon the table. boundaries so as to include the New A preconcerted plan to save it was now Haven colony and a part of Rhode Island put into operation. Just as the usurper on the east, and westward to the Pacific was about to grasp the box with the charter, the candles were snuffed out. When they were relighted the charter was not there, and the members were seated in proper order. The charter had been carried out in the darkness by Captain Wadsworth, and deposited in the trunk of a hollow oak-tree on the outskirts of the village (see CHARTER OAK). Andros was compelled to content himself with dissolving the Assembly, and writing in a bold hand "FINIS" in the journal of that body. When the Revolution of 1688 swept the Stuarts from the English throne, the charter was brought from its hiding-place, and under it the colonists of Connecticut flourished for 129 years afterwards.

Under the charter given by Charles II., in 1662, Connecticut, like Rhode Island,



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Assembly with the courtesy due to his not frame a new constitution of government. Under that charter it was governed armed men at his back, and demanded until 1818. In 1814, Hartford, Conn., bethe charter to be put into his hands. It came the theatre of a famous convention was then near sunset. A debate upon which attracted much anxious attention

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for a while (see HARTFORD CONVENTION). In 1818 a convention of delegates from each town in the State assembled at Hartford and framed a constitution, which was adopted by the people at an election on Oct. 5. During the Civil War the State furnished to the National army 54,882 soldiers, of whom 1,094 men and ninety-seven officers were killed in action, 666 men and forty-eight officers died from wounds, and 3,246 men and sixty-three officers from disease. There were reported "missing" 389 men and twenty-one officers. Population in 1890, 746,258; in 1900, 908,355.

GOVERNORS OF THE CONNECTICUT COLONY

Name,	Date.	
John Haynes	1639 to 1640	
Edward Hopkins	1640 " 1641	
John Haynes	1641 " 1642	
George Wyllys	1642 " 1648	
John Haynes } alternately from	1643 " 1655	
Thomas Welles	1655 " 1656	
John Webster	1656 " 1657	
John Winthrop	1657 " 1658	
Thomas Welles	1658 " 1659	
John Winthrop	1659 " 1665	

Until this time no person could be elected to a second term immediately following the first,

GOVERNORS OF THE NEW HAVEN COLONY

Name.	Date.	
Theophilus Eaton	1658 ** 1660	

GOVERNORS OF CONNECTICUT

Name.	Date.		
John Winthrop	1665 to 1676		
William Lecte	1676 ** 1683		
Robert Treat	1683 ** 1687		
Kdmund Andros	1687 " 1689		
Robert Treat	1689 " 1698		
Fitz John Winthrop	1698 " 1707		
Gurdon Saltonstall	1707 " 1724		
Joseph Talcott	1724 " 1741		
Jonathan Law	1741 " 1750		
Roger Wolcott	1750 " 1754		
Thomas Fitch	1754 " 1766		
William Pitkin	1766 " 1769		
Jonathan Trumbull	1769 " 1784		
Mathew Griswold	1784 " 1786		
Samuel Huntington	1786 " 1796		
Oliver Wolcott	1796 " 1798		
Jonathan Trumbull	1798 " 1809		
John Treadwell	1809 " 1811		
Roger Griswold	1811 " 1813		
John Cotton Smith	1813 " 1817		
Oliver Wolcott	1817 " 1827		
Gideon Tomlinson	1827 " 1831		
John S. Peters	1831 " 1839		
H. W. Edwards	1833 " 1834		
Samuel A. Foote	1834 '' 1835		
H. W. Edwards	1835 " 1838		
W. W. Ellsworth	1838 ** 1842		
C. F. Cleveland	1842 " 1844		
Roger S Baldwin	1844 ** 1846		
Clark Bissell	1846 " 1849		
Joseph Trumbull	1849 " 1850		
Thomas H. Seymour	1850 " 1853		

GOVERNORS OF CONNECTICUT-Continued.

Name.	Date.	
Charles H. Pond	1853 to 1854	
Henry Dutton	1854 " 1855	
W T. Minor	1855 " 1857	
A. H. Holley	1857 " 1858	
William A. Buckingham	1858 " 1866	
Joseph K. Hawley	1866 " 1867	
James E. English	1867 " 1869	
Marshall Jewell	1869 " 1870	
James E. English	1870 " 1871	
Marshall Jewell	1871 " 1873	
Charles R. Ingersoll	1873 " 1876	
R. D. Hubbard	1876 * 1879	
Charles B. Audrews	1879 " 1881	
H. B. Bigelow.	1881 " 1883	
Thomas M. Waller	1883 ** 1885	
Henry B. Harrison	1885 " 1887	
Phineas C. Lounsbury	1887 " 1889	
Morgan G Bulkeley	1889 " 1891	
Moigan o Daineicy	1891 " 1893	
Luzon B Morris		
O Vincent Coffin	1000 1000	
Loren A Coules	2000 2007	
Lorrin A. Cooke	1897 " 1899	
George E. Lounsbury	1899 " 1901	
George P. McLean	1901 " 1903	

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Name.	No. of Congress.	Date.		
Oliver Ellsworth	1st to 4th	1789	to	1797
William S. Johnson.	1st to still	1789		1791
Roger Sherman	2d	1791	**	1793
Stephen Nix Mitchell	Sd	1793	"	1795
James Hillhouse	4th to 11th	1796	"	1811
Jonathan Trumbull	416	1795	66	1796
Uriah Tracy	4th to 9th	1796	46	1807
Chauncey Goodrich	10th " 12th	1807	44	1813
Samuel W. Dana	11th " 16th	1810	"	1821
David Daggett	13th " 15th	1813	44	1819
James Lanman	16th " 18th	1819	**	1825
Elijah Boardman	17th	1821	44	1823
Henry W. Edwards	18th to 19th	1823	"	1827
Calvin Willey	19th " 21st	1825	44	1831
Samuel A. Foote	20th " 22d	1827	"	1833
Gideon Tomlinson	22d " 24th	1831	"	1837
Nathan Smith	23d	1833	44	1835
John M Niles	24th to 25th	1835	* 6	1839
Perry Smith	25th " 27th	1837	44	1843
Thaddeus Betts	26th	1839	**	1840
Jabez W Huntington	26th to 29th	1840	66	1847
John M. Niles	28th " 30th	1843	"	1849
Roger S. Baldwin	30th " 31st	1847	44	1851
Truman Smith	31st " 33d	1849	44	1854
Isanc Toucey	82d " 84th	1852	"	1857
Francis Gillett	33d	1854	"	1855
Lafayette Foster	84th to 89th	1855	"	1867
James Dixon	35th " 40th	1857	**	1869
Orris S. Ferry	40th " 44th	1867	"	1875
William A. Buckingham	41st " 43d	1869	• •	1875
William W Eaton	43d " 46th	1875	"	1881
James E. English	44th	1875	**	1877
William H. Barnum	44th to 45th	1875	**	1879
Orville H. Platt	46th	1879	44	
Joseph R. Hawley	47th	1881	••	

Connecticut Tract, The. Grants by the English crown to New York and Massachusetts overlapped. In 1786 a convention of commissioners from the two colonies was held at Hartford, Conn.; Massachusetts ceded to the State of New York all that territory lying west of the present eastern boundary of New York, and New York ceded to Massachusetts a tract of territory running from the north-

CONNER-CONSCRIPTIONS

ern boundary of Pennsylvania due north through Seneca Lake to Lake Ontario, in Winchester, Va., about 1804; admitwith the exception of a strip of land ted to the bar in 1828; and began pracone mile wide on Niagara River—about tice in New Orleans. In 1842-43 he served 6.000.000 acres in all. Of this M. Gorham out the unexpired term of Alexander Monand O. Phelps bought the title of the Indians, and also the title of Massachusetts to 2,600,000 acres. Robert Morris pur- in 1850-53 was Secretary of War. He chased most of the remainder and sold a was a leader in the Secession movement part of it to Sir William Pultney. He in 1860; a deputy from Louisiana in sold another large portion to the Hol- the Montgomery Provisional Congress in land Company and to the State of Con- 1861; and a member of the Confederate necticut.

Harrisburg, Pa., about 1792; entered the He died in New Orleans, La., Feb. 11, navy in January, 1809, and as acting-lieutenant was in the action between the Hornet and Peacock. He was made a lieutenant in 1813, and remained on the Hornet. In her action with the Penguin, Conner was dangerously wounded, and for his brave conduct was presented with a medal by Congress, and by the legislature of Pennsylvania with a sword. He was promoted to the rank of commander in March, 1825, and to captain in 1835. During the war with Mexico (1846-48) he commanded the American squadron on the Mexican coast, and assisted in the reduction of the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa in the spring of 1847. He captured Tampico in November, 1846. His last service was in command of the Philadelphia navy-yard. He died in Philadelphia, March 20, 1856.

Connor, PATRICK EDWARD, military officer; born in Ireland, March 17, 1820; came to the United States and was educated in New York City; served in the war with Mexico and then engaged in business in California. When the Civil War broke out he recruited a band of 200 men and was ordered to Utah to drive plundering Indians out of the overland routes of among the Mormons. destroyed the whole band. At the close of the war he received the brevet of majorgeneral. Later he commanded 2.000 cav-Utah, Dec. 18, 1891.

Conrad, CHARLES M., legislator; born ton in the United States Senate: in 1848-50 was a representative in Congress; and Congress, and also a brigadier-general Conner, David, naval officer; born in in the Confederate army in 1862-64.

> Conrad, Joseph, military officer; born in Wied-Selters, Germany, May 17, 1830; graduated at the Hesse-Darmstadt Military Academy in 1848; settled in Missouri; and joined the National army at the beginning of the Civil War in the 3d Missouri Infantry. He was present at many important actions during the war; was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers at its close; joined the regular army in 1866; and was retired with the rank of colonel in 1882. He died in Fort Randall, S. D., Dec. 4, 1891.

Conscriptions. In October, 1814, the acting Secretary of War (James Monroe) proposed vigorous measures for increasing the army and giving it material strength. Volunteering had ceased, and he proposed to raise, by conscription or draft, sufficient to fill the existing ranks of the army to the full amount of 62,448 men; also an additional regular force of 40,000 men, to be locally employed for the defence of the frontiers and sea-coast. Bills for this purpose were introduced into Congress (Oct. 27, 1814); and this and other war measures were more favorably received than usual because of the travel, and to check the threatened revolt waning prospect of peace with Great After marching Britain, excepting on terms humiliating 140 miles he fell upon a fortified camp of to the United States. The proposition to 300 Indians in Washington Territory and raise a large force by conscription brought matters to a crisis in New England. Because of the unpatriotic course of the peace faction in New England, the Presialry to punish the Sioux and Arapahoe dent insisted upon the exclusive control Indians for their robberies. He met and of all military movements there, while defeated the latter at Tongue River in States in other portions of the Union August, 1865. He died in Salt Lake City, were left to act, in the matter of local defences, wholly at the discretion of the

CONSEQUENCES OF SECESSION—CONSTITUTION OF THE U. S.

against the measure of conscription be-osition for a sub-treasury, in 1837, came more and more intense; and radical alienated many of the Democratic party, and indiscreet men of the opposition pro- and they formed a powerful faction posed the secession of the New England known as "Conservatives." They finally States from the Union as a cure for joined the Whigs, and, in 1840, assisted existing evils. Thoughtful men pondered them materially the situation of affairs with great anx- Harrison President. iety, and the famous gathering of representatives of the New England States WILKES; BURR, AARON. known as the Hartford Convention (q. v.) was the result.

Consequences of Secession. See CLAY, HENRY.

Conservatives. The advocacy of an CALDWELL.

The clamor raised extensive specie currency, and the propin electing General

Conspiracy. See Воотн, John

Constitution, JUBILEE OF THE. ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY.

Constitution and Government of the United States. See Calhoun, John

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

ing. Alexander Hamilton, then only twen- ington. ty-three years of age, in a long letter in the New York Packet (then published jealousy, and local policy of the States.' the assembling of a national convention acted upon. to revise the Articles, "reserving the convention. Pelatiah Webster wrote a pamphlet on the subject which ing another convention.

Constitution of the United States. ton. In that pamphlet Webster proposed Sagacious men perceived the utter in- "a new system of government which efficiency of the Articles of Confedera- should act, not on the States, but directly TION (q, v) as a constitution of a na- on individuals, and vest in Congress full tional government as early as 1780, while power to carry its laws into effect." The their ratification by the States was pend- plan deeply impressed the mind of Wash-

Events in North Carolina and Massato James Duane, in Congress, dated "At chusetts made many leading men anxious the Liberty Pole," Sept. 3, gave an out- about the future. They saw the weakline sketch of a national constitution, and ness of the existing form of governsuggested the calling of a convention to ment. In the autumn of 1785 Washington, frame such a system of government. in a letter to James Warren, deplored During the following year he published that weakness, and the "illiberality. at Fishkill, N. Y.) a series of papers un- that was likely to "sink the new nation der the title of "The Constitutionalist," in the eyes of Europe into contempt." which were devoted chiefly to the discus- Finally, after many grave discussions at sion of the defects of the Articles of Con- Mount Vernon, Washington, acting upon federation. In the summer of 1782 he the suggestions of Hamilton made five succeeded in having the subject brought years before, proposed a convention of the before the legislature of New York, then several States to agree upon a plan of in session at Poughkeepsie, and that body, unity in a commercial arrangement, over by a resolution drawn by Hamilton and which, by the existing Constitution, Conpresented by his father-in-law, General gress had no control. Coming from such Schuyler, recommended (July 21, 1782) an exalted source, the suggestion was

A convention of delegates from the sevright of the respective legislatures to eral States was called at Annapolis, ratify their determinations." In the Md. Only five States (New York, New spring of 1783 Hamilton, in Congress, Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virexpressed an earnest desire for such a ginia) sent deputies. These met Sept. and 11, 1786. There being only a minority Thomas Paine wrote in favor of it the of the States present, they deferred same year, and in 1784 Noah Webster action, at the same time recommend-On Feb. 21, he carried in person to General Washing- 1787, the Congress, by resolution, strongly

and express purpose of revising the lina having voted for it Nov. 21. Rhode Rhode Island. The convention assembled having gone into operation on March 4, at the appointed time (May 14), but only one-half the States were then represented. The remainder did not all arrive before stitution was celebrated at Philadelphia May 24. Washington, who was a delegate from Virginia, was chosen president of the convention, and William Jackson, one of his most intimate friends, was made secretary. Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, opened the proceedings by a carefully prepared speech, in which the defects of the existing Constitution were pointed out. At its conclusion he offered fifteen resolutions, in which were embodied the leading principles whereon to construct a new form of government. In these was the suggestion that "a national government ought to be established, consisting of a supreme legislature, executive, and judiciary."

Upon this broad idea the convention proceeded, and had not gone far when they perceived that the Articles of Confederation were too radically defective to form a basis for a stable government. Therefore they did not attempt to amend them, but proceeded to form an entirely new Constitution. For many weeks debates went on, when (Sept. 10, 1787) all plans and amendments adopted by the convention were referred to a committee for revision and arrangement. It consisted of James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Johnson, Rufus King, and Gouverneur Morris. The latter put the document into proper literary form. It was signed by pearly all the members of the convention on the 17th. The convention ordered these proceedings to be laid before Congress, and recommended that body to submit the instrument to the people (not the a similar celebration occurred in the city States) and ask them, the source of all of New York, where a large majority of sovereignty, to ratify or reject it. It was the inhabitants were in favor of the Conassailed, especially by the extreme sup- -anti-Federal in its politics-contained porters of the doctrine of State sover- a disparaging account of the celebration; eignty. The consent of the people of nine and when, a night or two afterwards, States was necessary to secure its rati- news came of the ratification of the Confication. The New Hampshire convention stitution by the convention in session at completed the work by voting for its Poughkeepsie, a mob attacked the print-

urged the several legislatures to send ratification, June 21, 1788. All the rest deputies to a convention to meet in Phila- had ratified it, excepting Rhode Island, delphia in May following, "for the sole before the close of that year, North Caro-Articles of Confederation." Delegates Island held back until May 20, 1790, the were appointed by all the States excepting government, under the new Constitution, 1789.

The ratification of the national Con-(July 4, 1788) with imposing ceremonies. The ten ratifying States were represented by as many ships moored at intervals in the Delaware, along the front of the city, each displaying at her mast-head a white flag bearing the name of the State represented in golden letters. All the river craft were embellished with flags and streamers. A large procession paraded the streets, in which several of the principal citizens personated in appropriate dresses some such event as "Independence," the "French Alliance," the "Definitive Treaty of Peace," "Washington," the "New Era," the "Federal Constitution," the "Ten Ratifying States." a car in the form of an eagle, lofty and ornamental, sat Chief-Justice McKean and two of his bench associates, bearing a framed copy of the Constitution on a staff. The car and its contents personified the new Constitution. On the staff was a cap of Liberty, bearing in golden letters the legend "The People." A citizen and an Indian chief rode together, smoking a pipe of peace, personifying peace on the frontiers. Various trades were represented; also the shipping interest, and different associations in Phila-Altogether there were about delphia. 5.000 in the procession, which ended at Union Square, where 17,000 persons were addressed by James Wilson, who took a conspicuous part in framing the Constitution. The oration was followed by a collation. About three weeks afterwards The Constitution was violently stitution. Greenleaf's Political Register

ing-office, broke in the doors, and destroyed the type. The people of Providence, R. I., were in favor of the Constitution, and were preparing to celebrate its ratification on July 4, with other ceremonies appropriate to the day, when 1,000 men, some of them armed, headed by a judge of the Supreme Court, came in from the country, and compelled the citizens to omit in the celebration anything favorable to the Constitution. A more violent collision took place in Albany. friends of the Constitution celebrated its ratification on July 3, the opponents at the same time burning it. Both parties united in celebrating the 4th, but dined at different places. After dinner the Fedcralists formed a new procession, and when they were passing the headquarters of the anti-Federal party a quarrel occurred, followed by a fight, in which clubs and stones, swords and bayonets, were freely used, to the injury of several per-There was much asperity of feeling everywhere exhibited.

The following is the text of the national Constitution and of its several amendments:

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. Legislative powers; in whom vested.

SEC. 2. House of Representatives, how and by whom chosen-Qualifications of a representative - Representatives and direct taxes, how apportioned-Census-Vacancies to be filled-Power of choosing officers, and of impeachment.

SEC. 3. Senators, how and by whom chosen-How classified-State Executive to make temporary appointments, in case, etc.-Qualifications of a senator-President of the Senate, his right to vote-President pro tem., and other officers of Senate, how chosen-Power to try impeachment-When President is tried, chief-justice to preside-Sentence.

SEC. 4. Times, etc., of holding elections, how prescribed—One session in each year. SEC. 5. Membership-Quorum-Adjournments-Rules-Power to punish or expel

unless, etc.

SEC. 6. Compensation-Privileges-Disqualification in certain cases.

SEC. 7. House to originate all revenue bills-Veto-Bill may be passed by twothirds of each House notwithstanding, etc.-Bill not returned in ten days-Provision as to all orders, etc., except, etc.

SEC. 8. Powers of Congress.

SEC. 9. Provision as to migration or importation of certain persons - Habeas Corpus - Bills of attainder, etc. - Taxes, how apportioned - No export duty - No commercial preference-No money drawn from treasury, unless, etc.-No titular nobility-Officers not to receive presents, unless, etc.

SEC. 10. States prohibited from the exercise of certain powers.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. President: his term of office—Electors of President: number and how appointed-Electors to vote on same day - Qualification of President - On whom his duties devolve in case of his removal, death, etc.—President's compensation-His oath.

SEC. 2. President to be commander-inchief-He may require opinion of, etc., and may pardon-Treaty-making power-Nomination of certain officers-When President may fill vacancies.

SEC. 3. President shall communicate to Congress—He may convene and adjourn ('ongress, in case, etc.; shall receive ambassadors, execute laws, and commission officers.

SEC. 4. All civil offices forfeited for certain crimes.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. Judicial power - Tenure -Compensation.

SEC. 2. Judicial power; to what cases it extends - Original jurisdiction of supreme court-Appellate-Trial by jury, except, etc.-Trial, where.

SEC. 3. Treason defined-Proof of-Punishment of.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Each State to give credit to the public acts, etc., of every other State.

SEC. 2. Privileges of citizens of each State-Fugitives from justice to be de--Journal-Time of adjournments limited, livered up-Persons held to service having escaped, to be delivered up.

er of Congress over territory and other America. property.

SEC. 4. Republican form of government guaranteed-Each State to be protected.

ARTICLE V.

Constitution; how amended-Proviso.

ARTICLE VI.

Certain debts, etc., adopted-Supremacy of Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States-Oath to support Constitution, by whom taken-No religious test.

ARTICLE VII.

What ratification shall establish Constitution.

ADMENDMENTS.

- I. Religious establishment prohibited -Freedom of speech, of the press, and right to petition.
- II. Right to keep and bear arms.
- III. No soldier to be quartered in any house, unless, etc.
- IV. Right of search and seizure regu-
- V. Provisions concerning prosecutions, trial, and punishment-Private property not to be taken for public use, without, etc.
- VI. Further provisions respecting criminal prosecutions.
- VII. Right of trial by jury secured.
- VIII. Excessive bail or fines and cruel punishments prohibited.
 - IX. Rule of construction.
 - X. Same subject.
 - XI. Same subject.
- XII. Manner of choosing President and Vice-President.
- XIII. Slavery abolished.
- XIV. Citizenship.
- XV. Right of suffrage.

PREAMBLE.

WE, THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranpromote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and election to fill such vacancies. our posterity, do ordain and establish

SEC. 3. Admission of new States-Pow- this constitution for the United States of

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1.

1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2.

- 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States: and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.
- 2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.
- 3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. actual renumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.
- 4. When vacancies happen in the repquillity, provide for the common defence, resentation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of
 - 5. The House of Representatives shall

choose their speaker and other officers, ble and subject to indictment, trial, judgand shall have the sole power of impeach- ment, and punishment, according to law. ment.

SECTION 3.

- shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote.
- 2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.
- 3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.
- 4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.
- 5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-President or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.
- 6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the chief-justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of twothirds of the members present.

SECTION 4.

1. The times, places, and manner of 1. The Senate of the United States holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

> 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 5.

- 1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.
- Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its membersfor disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.
- 3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secreey; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.
- 4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6.

1. The senators and representativesshall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the treasury of the United 7. Judgment in cases of impeachment States. They shall, in all cases except shall not extend further than to removal treason, felony, and breach of the peace, from office, and disqualification to hold be privileged from arrest during their and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or attendance at the session of their respecprofit under the United States; but the tive Houses, and in going to and returnparty convicted shall, nevertheless, be lia- ing from the same; and for any speech 335

or debate in either House they shall not be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate be questioned in any other place.

during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SECTION 7.

- 1. All bills for raising revenues shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other hilla
- 2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated; who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that roads. House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by twothirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days marque and reprisal, and make rules con-(Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed no appropriation of money to that use it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.
- which the concurrence of the Senate and forces. House of Representatives may be necesof the United States; and before the same vasions. shall take effect, shall be approved by

and House of Representatives, according 2. No senator or representative shall, to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 8.

The Congress shall have power:

- 1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States: but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.
- 2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.
- 3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.
- 4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.
- 5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.
- 6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.
- 7. To establish post-offices and post-
- 8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.
- 9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.
- 10. To declare war, grant letters of cerning captures on land and water.
- 11. To raise and support armies; but shall be for a longer term than two years.
 - 12. To provide and maintain a navy.
- 13. To make rules for the government Every order, resolution or vote, to and regulation of the land and naval
- 14. To provide for calling forth the sary (except on a question of adjourn- militia to execute the laws of the Union, ment), shall be presented to the President suppress insurrections, and repel in-
- 15. To provide for organizing, arming, him; or, being disapproved by him, shall and disciplining the militia, and for gov-

ployed in the service of the United States; reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

16. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may. by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9.

- 1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person.
- 2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.
- 3. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law shall be passed.
- 4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.
- 5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.
- 6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular in the Congress; but no senator or rep-

crning such part of them as may be em- and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

> 7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign

SECTION 10.

- No State shall enter into any treaty. alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.
- 2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1.

- 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years; and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:
- 2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled statement and account of the receipts resentative, or person holding an office of

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trust or profit under the United States, attained to the age of thirty-five years, shall be appointed an elector.

- 3. [The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for list of all the persons voted for, and of the shall devolve on the Vice-President; and The president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and certificates, and the votes shall then be elected. counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if receive for his services a compensation such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for President; and if no person have a malist, the said House shall, in like manner, choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice-President.]*
- 4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.
- 5. No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have
- This paragraph has been superseded and annulled by the 12th amendment.

- and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.
- 6. In case of the removal of the Presitwo persons, of whom one at least shall dent from office, or of his death, resignanot be an inhabitant of the same State tion, or inability to discharge the powers with themselves. And they shall make a and duties of the said office, the same number of votes for each; which list they the Congress may, by law, provide for shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed the case of removal, death, resignation or to the seat of government of the United inability, both of the President and Vice-States, directed to the president of the President, declaring what officer shall then act as President: and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability House of Representatives, open all the be removed, or a President shall be
 - 7. The President shall, at stated times, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.
- 8. Before he enter on the execution of jority, then, from the five highest on the his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:
 - "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that Iwill faithfully execute the office of President of the United States; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2.

- 1. The President shall be commanderin-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprievesand pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.
- 2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court,

whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the under grants of different States, and beend of their next session.

SECTION 3.

1. He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION 4.

1. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1.

1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2.

and all other officers of the United States this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction: to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States: between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of the same State claiming lands tween a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3.

- 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.
- 2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other 1. The judicial power shall extend to State; and the Congress may, by general all cases in law and equity arising under laws, prescribe the manner in which such

proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2.

- 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.
- 2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled. be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.
- 3. No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3.

- 1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.
- 2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4.

1. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

1. The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall

acts, records, and proceedings shall be call a convention for proposing amendwhich, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in threefourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

- 1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.
- 2. This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.
- 3. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Indepen-dence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

Go: WASHINGTON, Presidt, and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.

JOHN LANGDON. NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL GORHAM, RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.

WM. SAML. JOHNSON, ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jerseu.

WIL: LIVINGSTON. DAVID BREARLEY. WM. PATERSON, JONA: DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.

B. FRANKLIN, THOMAS MIFFLIN, ROBT. MORRIS, GEO. CLYMER, THOMAS FITZSIMONS, JARED INGERSOLL. Gouy, Morris. JAMES WILSON,

Delaware.

GEO: READ. JACO: BROOM. JOHN DICKINSON, RICHARD BASSETT. GUNNING BEDFORD, JUN.

Maryland.

JAMES MCHENRY. DANL. CARROLL, DAN OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR, JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.

HU WILLIAMSON, tion, namely: WM. BLOUNT, RICHD. DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.

J. RUTLEDGE, CHARLES PINCKNEY. CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.

ABR. BALDWIN. WILLIAM FEW, Attest:

WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following amendments were proposed at the first session of the First Con-

begun and held at the city of New York on the 4th of March, 1789, and were declared in force Dec. 15, 1791.

The following preamble and resolution preceded the original proposition of the amendments, and as they have been supposed to have an important bearing on the construction of those amendments. they are here inserted. They will be found in the journals of the first session of the First Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Begun and held at the city of New York, on Wednesday, the 4th day of March, 1789.

The conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added, and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the constitution of the United States; all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitu-

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be gress of the United States, which was quartered in any house without the con-341

sent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.*

* This affects only United States Courts.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

[The following amendment was proposed at the second session of the Third Congress. Declared in force Jan. 8, 1798.]

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

[The three following sections were proposed as amendments at the first session of the Eighth Congress. Declared in force Sept. 25, 1804.]

ARTICLE XII.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each: which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate. The president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President

shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President. the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

- 2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.
- 3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.*

SECTION 1.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

*Proposed by Congress Feb. 1, 1865. Ratification announced by Secretary of State, Dec. 18, 1865.

ARTICLE XIV.*

SECTION 1.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State. excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State. being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3.

No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office. civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have en-

* Proposed by Congress June 16, 1866. Patification announced by Secretary of State, July 28, 1868.

CONSTITUTION

gaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4.

The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave: but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5.

The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.*

Section 1.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2.

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legisla-

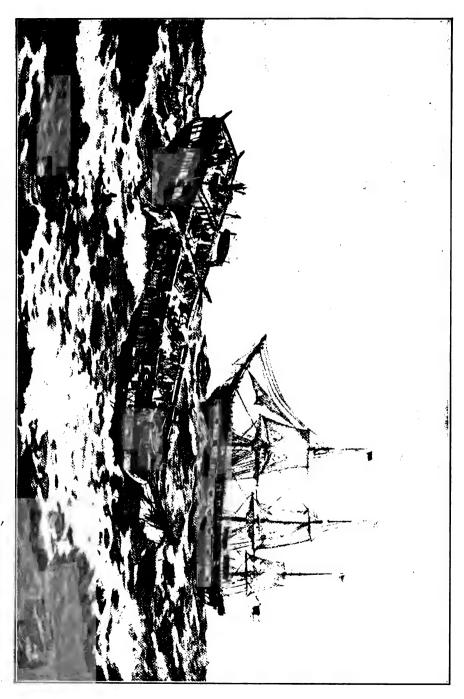
Proposed by Congress Feb. 27, 1869. Ratification announced by Secretary of State, March 30, 1870.

CONSTITUTION, OR OLD IRONSIDES

navy; built in Boston in 1797; rated as a puzzled her pursuers. frigate of 1,576 tons, with an armament of forty-four guns, but actually carrying secret, and instantly the Shannon was fifty-two. The frigate, then under command of Capt. Isaac Hull, had just returned from foreign service when the War of to the northward. On the 17th she fell all night the pursuit continued; and in with a small squadron under Captain at dawn of the second day of the chase Broke, when one of the most remarkable the whole British squadron were in sight, naval retreats and pursuits ever recorded bent on capturing the plucky Amercope with the whole squadron, and her in chase, clouded with canvas. Expert seasafety depended on successful flight. manship kept the space between the Con-There was almost a dead calm, and she stitution and her pursuers so wide that floated almost independent of her helm, not a gun was fired. She was 4 miles Her boats were launched, and manned by ahead of the Belvidere, the nearest vessel strong seamen with sweeps. A long 18- cf the squadron. At sunset (July 19) a rounder was rigged as a stern chaser, and squall struck the Constitution with great another of the same calibre was pointed fury, but she was prepared for it. Wind, off the forecastle. Out of her cabin win- lightning, and rain made a terrific comdows, which by sawing were made large motion on the sea for a short time, but enough, two 24-pounders were run, and the gallant ship outrode the tempest, and all the light canvas that would draw was at twilight she was flying before her purset. A gentle breeze sprang up, and she suers at the rate of 11 knots an hour. was just getting under headway when a At midnight the British fired two guns, shot at long range was fired from the and the next morning gave up the chase, Shannon, Broke's flag-ship, but without which had lasted sixty-four hours. The

Constitution, or Old Ironsides, the other, and kedging and sails kept the most renowned vessel of the United States Constitution moving in a manner that

At length the British discovered the urged onward by the same means, and slowly gained on the Constitution. Guerrière, guns, thirty-eight 1812-15 was declared. She sailed from Dacres, another of the squadron, had Annapolis (July 12, 1812) on a cruise now joined in the chase. All day and The Constitution could not ican frigate. There were now five vessels effect. Calm and breeze succeeded each newspapers were filled with the praises



lowing, abounded:

"'Neath Hull's command, with a taught band, And naught beside to back her, Upon a day, as log-books say, A fleet bore down to thwack her.

"A fleet, you know, is odds or so Against a single ship, sirs, So 'cross the tide her legs she tried, And gave the rogues the slip, sirs."

On Aug. 12 Captain Hull sailed from Boston and cruised eastward in search of British vessels. He was anxious to find the Guerrière, thirty-eight guns, Capt. James Richard Dacres. The British newspapers, sneering at the American navy, had spoken of the Constitution as a "bundle of pine boards sailing under a bit of striped bunting." They had also declared that "a few broadsides from England's wooden walls would drive the paltry striped bunting from the ocean." Hull was eager to pluck out the sting of these insults. He sailed as far as the Bay of Fundy, and then cruised eastward of Nova Scotia, where he captured a number of British merchant vessels on their way to the St. Lawrence. On the afternoon of Aug. 19 he fell in with the Guerrière, in lat. 41° 40', long. 55° 48'. Some firing began at long range. Perceiving a willingness on the part of his antagonist to have a fair yard-arm to yard-arm fight, Hull pressed sail to get his vessel alongside the Guerrière. When the Guerrière began to pour shot into the Constitution, Lieutenant Morris, Hull's second in command, asked, "Shall I open fire?" Hull quietly replied, "Not yet." The question was repeated when the shots began to tell on the Constitution, and Hull again answered, "Not yet." When the vessels were very near each other, Hull, filled with intense excitement, bent himself twice to the deck and shouted, "Now, boys, pour it into them!" The command was instantly obeyed.

The guns of the Constitution were double - shotted with round and grape, and their execution was terrible. The vessels were within pistol-shot of each other. Fifteen minutes after the con-

of Hull and his good ship, and doggerel Guerrière was shot away, her main-vard verse in songs and sonnets, like the fol- was in slings, and her hull, spars, sails, and rigging were torn to pieces. By a skilful movement the Constitution now fell foul of her foe, her bowsprit running into the larboard quarter of her antagonist. The cabin of the Constitution was set on fire by the explosion of the forward guns of the Guerrière, but the flames were soon extinguished. Both parties attempted to board, while the roar of the great guns was terrific. The sea was rolling heavily, and would not allow a safe passage from one vessel to the other. At length the Constitution became disentangled and shot ahead of the Guerrière, when the main-mast of the latter, shattered into weakness, fell into the sea. The Guerrière, shivered and shorn, rolled like a log in the trough of the sea, entirely at the mercy of the billows. Hull sent his compliments to Captain Dacres, and inquired whether he had struck his flag. Dacres, who was a "jolly tar," looking up and down and at the stumps of his masts, coolly and dryly replied, "Well, I don't know; our mizzen-mast is gone; our main-mast is gone; upon the whole, you may say we have struck our flag." Too much bruised to be saved, the Guerrière was set on fire and blown up after her people were removed. This exploit of Hull made him the theme of many toasts, songs, and sonnets. One rhymester wrote concerning the capture of the Guerrière:

> " Isaac did so maul and rake her, That the decks of Captain Dacre Were in such a woful pickle, As if Death, with scythe and sickle, With his sling, or with his shaft, had cut his harvest fore and aft. Thus, in thirty minutes, ended Mischiefs that could not be mended; Masts and yards and ship descended All to Davy Jones's locker— Such a ship, in such a pucker."

Hull had seven men killed and seven wounded. Dacres lost seventy men killed and wounded. The news of this victory was received with joy throughout the country. The people of Boston gave Hull and his officers a banquet, at which 600 citizens sat down. The authorities of New York gave him the freedom of the city in a gold box. Congress thanked him and awarded him a gold medal, and test began the mizzen-mast of the appropriated \$50,000 to be distributed as

prize-money among the officers and crew the finest vessels in the royal navy. They of the Constitution. The British public were amazed by the event. Their faith in the impregnability of the "wooden walls of Old England" was shaken. Its bearing on the future of the war was incalculable. The London Times regarded it as a serious blow to the British supremacy of the seas. "It is not merely that an English frigate has been taken," said that journal, "but that it has been taken by a new enemyan enemy unaccustomed to such triumphs, and likely to be rendered insolent and confident by them."

After his decisive victory over the Guerrière, Captain Hull generously retired from the command of the Constitution to allow others to win honors with her. Capt. William Bainbridge was appointed his immediate successor, and was placed in command of a small squadronthe Constitution, Essex, thirty-two guns, and Hornet, eighteen. Bainbridge sailed from Boston late in October, 1812, with the Constitution and Hornet. The Essex was ordered to follow to designated ports, and, if the flag-ship was not found at any stem of the Java. of them, to go on an independent cruise, when the fore-mast of the Java went by After touching at these ports, Bainbridge the board, crushing in the forecastle

were then about 30 miles from the shore, southeast of San Salvador. About two o'clock in the afternoon, after running upon the same tack with the Constitution, the Java bore down upon the latter with the intention of raking her. This calamity was avoided, and very soon a most furious battle at short range was begun. When it had raged about half an hour the wheel of the Constitution was shot away, and her antagonist, being the better sailer, had the advantage of her for a time.

Bainbridge managed his crippled ship with so much skill that she was first in coming to the wind on the next tack, and gave her antagonist a terrible raking fire. Both now ran free, with the wind on their quarter, and at three o'clock the Java attempted to close by running down the Constitution's quarter. She missed her aim, and lost her jib-boom and the head of her bowsprit by shots from the Constitution. In a few moments the latter poured a heavy raking broadside into the Another followed. was off Bahia or San Salvador, Brazil, and main-deck in its passage. At that





HULL'S MEDAL

sloop-of-war, and the Constitution con- keeping away to avoid being raked, and tinued down the coast. On Dec. 29 she fell finally, after manœuvring nearly an hour, in with the British frigate Java, forty- she forereached her antagonist, wore,

where the Hornet blockaded an English moment the Constitution shot ahead, nine guns, Capt. Henry Lambert, one of passed her, and luffed up under her quar-

ter. Then the two vessels lay broadside to broadside, engaged in deadly conflict yard-arm to yard-arm. Very soon the Java's mizzen-mast was shot away. The fire of the Java now ceased, and Bainbridge was under the impression that she had struck her colors. He had fought about two hours, and occupied an hour in repairing damages, when he saw an ensign fluttering over the Java. bridge was preparing to renew the conflict, when the Java's colors were hauled down and she was surrendered. She was bearing as passenger to the East Indies Lieutenant - General Hyslop (just appointed governor-general of Bombay) and his staff, and more than 100 English officers and men destined for service in the East Indies. The Java was a wreck, and the Constitution's sails were very much riddled. The commander of the Java was mortally wounded. Her officers and crew numbered about 446. Some of the she was on the coast of Surinam, and, above - described passengers assisted in on the 14th, captured the British warthe contest. How many of the British schooner Picton, sixteen guns, together at San Salvador. The news of the to seek safety in the harbor of Marblevictory created great joy in the United head. States.

Bainbridge received honors of the most conspicuous kind—a banquet at Boston (March 2, 1813); thanks of legislatures; the freedom of the city of New York, in a gold box, by its authorities; the same by the authorities of the city of Albany; an elegant service of silver-plate by the citizens of Philadelphia; and the thanks of Congress, with a gold medal for himself and silver ones for his officers, besides \$50,-000 in money to Bainbridge and his companions-in-arms as compensation for their loss of prize-money. The conflict between the Constitution and the Java was the closing naval engagement of the first six months of the war. From this time the Constitution was ranked among the seamen as a "lucky ship," and she was called "Old Ironsides."



GOLD BOX PRESENTED TO BAINBRIDGE BY THE CITY OF

When Bainbridge relinquished the command of the Constitution, in 1813, she was thoroughly repaired and placed in charge of Capt. Charles Stewart. She left Boston Harbor, for a cruise, on Dec. 30, 1813, and for seventeen days did not see a sail. At the beginning of February, 1814, were lost was never revealed. It was be- with a letter-of-marque which was under lieved their loss was nearly 100 killed her convoy. On her way homeward she and 200 wounded. The Constitution lost chased the British frigate La Pique, nine killed and twenty-five wounded. thirty-six guns, off Porto Rico, but Bainbridge, also, was wounded. After she escaped under cover of the night. every living being had been transferred Early on Sunday morning, April 3, when from the Java to the Constitution, the off Cape Ann, she fell in with two former was fired and blown up (Dec. heavy British frigates (the Junon and 31, 1812). The prisoners were paroled Lo Nymphe; and she was compelled She was in great peril there from her pursuers. These were kept at bay by a quickly gathered force of militia, infantry, and artillery, and she was soon afterwards safely anchored in Salem Harbor. Thence she went to Boston.



GOLD BOX PRESENTED TO BAINBRIDGE BY THE CITY OF ALRANY

Stewart, put to sea. Crossing the Atlan- an hour after the latter had surrendered, tic, she put into the Bay of Biscay, and she met the Constitution searching for

where she remained until the close of the art now sought her consort, which had been forced out of the fight by the crippled At the end of December (1814) the Con- condition of her running-gear. She was stitution, still under the command of ignorant of the fate of the Cyane. About



STRWART'S MEDAL

action with both of them; and, after a sethe Constitution. The latter delivered a forty-five minutes. broadside into the ship abreast of her,

then cruised off the harbor of Lisbon, her. Each delivered a broadside, and, for Stewart sailed southward towards Cape a while, there was a brisk running fight, St. Vincent, and, on Feb. 20, 1815, he dis- the Constitution chasing, and her bow covered two strange sails, which, towards guns sending shot that ripped up the evening, flung out the British flag. Then planks of her antagonist. The latter Stewart displayed the American flag. By was soon compelled to surrender, and skilful management he obtained an ad- proved to be the Levant, eighteen guns, vantageous position, when he began an Captain Douglass. The Constitution was then equipped with fifty-two guns, and her vere fight of about fifteen minutes in the complement of men and boys was about moonlight, both vessels became silent, 470. The loss of the Constitution in and, as the cloud of smoke cleared away, this action was three killed and twelve Stewart perceived that the leading ship wounded; of the two captured vessels, of his assailants was under the lee-beam seventy-seven. The Constitution was so of his own vessel, while the stern-little damaged that three hours after the most was luffing up as with the inten- action she was again ready for conflict. tion of tacking and crossing the stem of That battle on a moonlit sea lasted only

Placing Lieutenant Ballard in command and then, by skilful management of the of the Levant, and Lieutenant Hoffsails, backed swiftly astern, compelling man of the Cyane, Stewart proceeded the foe to fill again to avoid being raked. with his prizes to one of the Cape Verd For some time both vessels manœuvred Islands, where he arrived on March 10, admirably, pouring heavy shot into each 1815. The next day the Constitution other whenever opportunity offered, when, and her prizes were in imminent peril at a quarter before seven o'clock, the by the appearance of English vessels British struck her flag. She was the frig- of war coming portward in a thick ate Cyane, thirty-six guns, Captain Fal- fog. He knew they would have no recoln, manned by a crew of 180 men. Stew- spect for the neutrality of the port

CONSTITUTION—CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY

(Porto Praya), and so he cut the cables of the Constitution, and, with his prizes, put to sea. They were chased by the strangers, which were the British frigate Leander, fifty guns, Sir George Collier; Newcastle. fifty guns, Lord George Stuart; and Acasta, forty guns, Captain Kerr. They pressed hard upon the fu-The Cyane was falling astern. and must soon have been overtaken. Stewart ordered her commander to tack. He obeyed, and she escaped in the fog. reaching New York in April. The three ships continued to chase the Constitution, the Newcastle firing her chase without effect. Meanwhile Levant fell far in the rear. Stewart signalled her to tack, which she did, when the three vessels gave up the chase of the Constitution, and pursued the Levant into Porto Praya Harbor-a Portuguese port. Regardless of neutrality, 120 prisoners,

whom Stewart had paroled there, seized a battery, and opened upon the Levant, which, receiving the fire of the pursuers at the same time, was compelled to surrender.

Stewart crossed the Atlantic. landed many of his prisoners in Brazil, and at Porto Rico heard of the proclamation of peace. he returned home, taking with him the news of the capture of the Cyane and Levant. The Constitution was hailed with delight, and Stewart received public honors. The Common Council of New York gave him the freedom of the city in a gold box, and a public dinner to him and his officers. The legislature of Pennsylvania voted him a gold-hilted sword; and Congress

nation and directed a medal of gold, com- into a school-ship. memorative of the capture of the Cyane and Levant, to be presented to him.

valid." The order had gone forth, when JOHN BELL (q. v.) for President and EDthe execution of it was arrested by the WARD EVERETT (q. v.) for Vice-President. opposition of public sentiment created and The platform consisted of a preamble called forth largely by the following antagonizing all platforms in general as poetic protest by Dr. Oliver Wendell tending to foster "geographical and sec-Holmes:

"Ay, tear her tattered ensign down! Long has it waved on high, And many an eye has danced to see That banner in the sky. Beneath it rang the battle-shout. And burst the cannon's roar: The meteor of the ocean air Snall sweep the clouds no more.

"Her deck once red with heroes' blood. Where knelt the vanquished foe, When winds were hissing o'er the flood And waves were white below. No more shall feel the victor's tread, Or know the conquered knee: The harpies of the shore shall pluck The Eagle of the Sea!

"Oh! better that her shattered hulk Should sink beneath the wave; Her thunders shook the mighty deep, And there should be her grave. Nail to the mast her holy flag, Set every threadbare sail, And give her to the God of Storms. The lightning, and the gale!



THE CONSTITUTION IN 1876.

voted him and his men the thanks of the "Old Ironsides" was saved and converted

Constitutional Union Party, THE, a political party organized in 1860 by the The famous frigate is yet afloat. Many Southern remnant of the old Whig party. years ago the Navy Department conclud- In its convention, held at Baltimore, on ed to break her up and sell her timbers, as May 9, 1860, there were delegates presshe was thought to be a decided "in- ent from twenty States, who nominated tional parties," and a resolution, a por-

CONSULAR SERVICE

tion of which read: "That it is both the party, which favored, slavery, and unite part of patriotism and of duty to recog- in promoting a programme entirely ignornize no political principle other than the ing slavery as a political issue. In the Constitution of the country, the union election of 1860 it carried Kentucky, of the States, and the enforcement of Tennessee, and Virginia, and had a total the laws." This party invited all patri- popular vote of 589,581, and a total elecotic voters to forsake the Republican toral vote of 39. The party was subparty, which opposed, and the Democratic merged in the first waves of the Civil War.

CONSULAR SERVICE, THE

udical to our commercial interests, especially when those of other countries are in the hands of consuls whose careful training and long experience give them every advantage over ours, and at a time American consular service and of the great when competition is so keen for trade in all parts of the world.

In Great Britain, Germany, France, and Austria, in particular, systematic efforts have been in progress for several years for the making of competent consular A feature of and commercial agents. this movement is the establishment of commercial schools usually supported (1) by the national government, (2) by munic- are ipal authorities, and (3) by large commercial organizations, such as chambers of commerce and boards of trade. Gradunational government makes selections for derives little or no benefit. the minor commercial offices. Admitted first-class business house or to the of the language. consular or commercial service of the country.

been made on similar lines. In several ing magazine articles, each of which was universities, notably Columbia, Chicago, extensively, and with very few exceptions

Consular Service, THE. It is beyond a and Michigan, there have been established doubt that the movement in favor of re-either schools of commerce or lectureships form in the consular service has of late on commercial practice, in several inmade noticeable strides in this country, stances, as in Columbia and Chicago, People are beginning to realize that the under the direct inspiration and support present system of appointments and re- of local commercial bodies. There is no movals for political reasons is very prej- guarantee, however, that the national government will seek among the graduate bodies candidates for even its minor consular and commercial offices.

> Two views of the condition of the business need for reform therein are here presented, both by officials of large experience and of reputation commanding serious attention.

> > T.

HENRY WHITE, SECRETARY OF EMBASSY AT LONDON.

We send out consuls, many of whom not only ignorant of foreign languages, but often of everything which such officials should know; and in order to do this we remove others just as they ates are given the preference of employ- are beginning to acquire the knowledge ment over other applicants by the firms and experience indispensable to the posirepresented in the commercial bodies, and tion. The result is that the consular seralso constitute a body of young and vice of the United States is a very costly specially trained men from which the training-school, from which the country

I refer to the system and not to indito the consular and commercial bureaus, viduals-certainly not to the efficient conthe future of the graduate becomes a suls whom I have known, especially in matter of personal assiduity and busi- Great Britain. We usually send, howness development. The student in these ever, men of ability and good standing to schools is reasonably sure on gradua- that country, where in any case their eftion of receiving an appointment to a ficiency cannot be impaired by ignorance

The urgency for consular reform has of late been frequently brought to the atten-In the United States a beginning has tion of the public by a series of interest-

favorably, commented upon by newspapers a few suggestions as to the system. of both parties throughout the country. A forcible address was also delivered on the subject to the National Board of Trade by Hon. Theodore Roosevelt; and more recently Admiral Erben, whose opportunities have been frequent of observing the sorry figure often cut by our consuls in comparison with those of other countries, has expressed himself as strongly in favor of this reform, which is advocated by the National Board of Trade and other commercial bodies.

Between March 4 and Dec. 31, 1893, thirty out of thirty-five consuls-general and 133 out of 183 first-class consuls and commercial agents were changed, the numbers in the British Empire alone being seven consuls-general (the entire number), and sixty-two out of eighty-eight consuls and commercial agents. In Great Britain and Ireland the consul-general and eighteen consuls and commercial agents out of a total of twenty-four were changed, Manchester being the only first-class consulate omitted from this clean sweep.

It is impossible to suppose that such an upheaval was intended to benefit the consular service, or that it could have been otherwise than exceedingly detrimental to its efficiency. Nor is it a matter for surprise, when the numerous removals which have taken place afterwards are added to the above figures, that most people should agree with Mr. Theodore Roosevelt in the opinion that the present system is "undoubtedly directly responsible for immense damages to our trade and commercial relations, and costs our mercantile classes hundreds of thousands -- in all probability, many millions - of dollars every year."

It is not my intention, however, to make out a "case" against the administration.

My object is (1) to show that the system under which it is possible for the President to dismiss consuls by the hundred, and to appoint in their stead men ci whom no proof of fitness is required, is not only prejudicial to our commercial interests, but derogatory to our dignity as a nation; (2) to give a brief account of the manner in which the efficient consular services of Great Britain and less, in Mexico, Central and South Amer-

which should be adopted in the United States.

The numerous duties of a consul have been so fully set forth of late by others that it would be superfluous for me to repeat them. Suffice it to say that the most important of them all are: (1) the increase of our national revenue by detecting frauds in invoices on which articles to be imported to the United States are entered at less than their value: and (2) the promotion of our foreign trade by obtaining and sending home such information as is likely to be of assistance to our merchants in its maintenance and development.

There is, unfortunately, no means of estimating accurately the immense annual loss incurred through failure on the part of consuls to keep our merchants promptly and accurately informed as tothe condition of trade. Such information is obtainable by a consul not only from printed statistics, but more particularly by mixing freely with the leading merchants and inhabitants of his district. and becoming thereby imbued with the local current of commercial thought. But the following quotation from Mr. Washburn will give an idea of the extent to which the national revenue may suffer:

"The aggregate amount lost to the government in this way is almost incalculable; but some idea of it may be gathered when it is remembered that an increase of only 21/2 per cent. in invoice valuations at the little industrial centre of Crefeld alone would result in an annual accession to the customs receipts of \$150,000. It is beyond mere conjecture that an addition of at least 5 per cent. could be brought about and maintained at many posts by competent and trained officers."

A consul cannot attain a thorough familiarity with the value of every article exported from his district, nor be able to detect frauds in invoice valuations, nor acquire a thorough knowledge of the people among whom he lives and of their methods of business, unless he be able to speak the language of the country and live there a number of years. Neverthe-France are recruited; and (3) to make ica, where we are supposed, and certainly

any other power, we require of our con- were outraged by his conduct, which was suls neither a prolonged residence nor a knowledge of the Spanish language.

show what is possible and has occurred bad enough, but it is not all. The same under the present system.

Shortly before President Harrison went Seville in a consular capacity. out of office a communication was made United States legation at its capital, would have ended there.

Shortly afterwards, however, the name conditions it is impossible. of the individual in question appeared in be received. Telegraphic inquiries were the utmost care. at once made, and elicited the fact that withdraw one actually made.

thought it his duty to bombard with form in our service. Protestant tracts the procession of the Corpus Christi as it passed through the tary of state for foreign affairs.

ought, to exercise a greater influnece than on the part of those who witnessed and promptly brought by the Spanish government to the attention of our minister at The following incidents will help to Madrid, who had him removed. This was individual has actually been sent back to

The efficiency of a consul cannot be by a leading European power to the otherwise than seriously impaired when there exists a strong local animosity or requesting that the new administration prejudice against him. For this reason be asked not to appoint as consul in an it is a great mistake, as has been pointed important dependency of that power an out by others, to send, as we often do, American citizen who had made himself naturalized citizens as consuls to counobjectionable to the local authorities by tries from which they originally emanatalleged attempts to cheat the customs, ed, our native citizens being much less boasts of "getting a rise out of the gov- likely to excite such local feeling. It ernment," and otherwise, and who had is even more objectionable, however, to announced that upon the assumption of appoint members of the Jewish religion the Presidency by Mr. Cleveland he would to consular posts in countries in which receive the appointment in question. This public opinion is strongly anti-Semitic, as communication was promptly transmitted the latter involves social, and to a conto the Department of State, and under siderable extent political, ostracism. The any other system but ours the matter same man sent elsewhere might prove a very useful consul; but under the above

Great Britain, France, Germany, and a list of new appointments as consul at other European countries take a very difthe very place at which we had been ferent view of the importance of their given to understand that he could not consular services, which are organized with

The British service was established in owing to the pressure of applications for its present form by act of Parliament office with which the State Department in 1825 (6 Geo. IV., cap. 87). Up to was just then overwhelmed, this impor- that time its members had been aptant request of a friendly power had pointed, on no regular system, by the been overlooked. The appointment had, King, and were paid from his civil list. of course, to be withdrawn; but I need This act placed the service under the scarcely point out the difference from Foreign Office, and provided for its payan international point of view between ment out of funds to be voted by Parlianot making it and being compelled to ment. Since then it has been the subject of periodical investigation by royal The other incident to which I refer oc- commissions and parliamentary commitcurred in Spain. In 1890, the consular tees, with a view to the improvement of agent at Seville-sent there, be it re- its efficiency. The evidence taken on membered, not as a missionary, but to these occasions is published in volumirepresent the civilization of the United nous blue books, the perusal of which I States and to further our commerce- recommend to those interested in the re-

Appointments are made by the secre-The excitement caused by this didates must be recommended by some one singular proceeding was great, and the known to him, and their names and official in question was arrested, being qualifications are thereupon entered on thereby protected from personal violence a list, from which he selects a name

when a vacancy occurs. service commissioners in the following consuls, as vacancies occur. (1) English language. (2) subjects: place. (4) British mercantile law. (5) Arithmetic to a sufficient extent to enable the consul to draw up commercial tables and reports.

Men usually enter the service as viceconsuls, and are promoted or not according to their merits, but there is no regularity or certainty about promotion, owing to the fact that a man may be very suitable for one place and not at all for another. There is a strong feeling against removing a consul from a post in which he is doing well. To such an extent is this the case that a man is sometimes promoted to be consul-general without a change of post. The majority of British consuls will, consequently, be found to have occupied very few posts. The entire career of the late consulgeneral at New York, which covered a period of over forty years, was spent at San Francisco (1851-1883) and New York (1883-1894); and the late British consul at Paris held that post from 1865 until his death recently.

There are two important branches of the service for which candidates are specially trained, and admission to which is by means of a competitive examination open to the public, and whereof due notice is given beforehand in the newspapers -namely, The Levant (Turkey, Egypt, Persia), and the China, Japan, and Siam services.

Those who are successful in these examinations are appointed "student interpreters." They must be unmarried and between the ages of eighteen and twentystudy Oriental languages either at Oxford or at a British legation or con- to the interests of French trade. sulate in the country to which they are

The candidate pass further examinations at intervals. selected, whose age must be between and, if successful, they become eligible for twenty-five and fifty, is then required to employment, first as assistants and afterpass an examination before the civil- wards as interpreters, vice-consuls and

The salaries of British consular officers French language, which the candidate are fixed, under the act of Parliament must be able to write and speak "cor- of July 21, 1891 (54 and 55 Vict., cap. 36), rectly and fluently." (3) Language of by the secretary of state, with the apthe place at which the consular official is proval of the treasury, and no increase to reside. It must be known sufficiently can be made in any salary without the apto enable him to communicate directly proval of the latter. They average about with the authorities and natives of the £600 (\$3,000) a year, but, of course, some of the important posts are much more bighly paid; the salary of the consulgeneral at New York being £2,000 (nearly \$10,000), with an office allowance besides of £1,660, and a staff consisting of a consul at £600, and two vice-consuls at £400 and £250, respectively; that of the consul at San Francisco, £1,200 (nearly \$6,000), with an office allowance of £600 besides.

> British consular officials are retired at the age of seventy with a pension.

> There is also an unpaid branch of the service, consisting chiefly of vice-consuls, appointed at places which are not of sufficient importance to merit a paid official. They are usually British merchants, but may be foreigners. They are not subjected to an examination, and are rarely promoted to a paid appointment.

> Consular clerks are required to pass an examination in handwriting and orthography, arithmetic, and one foreign language (speaking, translating, and copying).

> In France, the consular service has for years past been an object of the most careful solicitude to successive governments, and the subject of frequent decrees tending to improve its efficiency on the part of the chief of state.

Many of these decrees, and of the recommendations by ministers of foreign affairs on which they were based, are interesting, and they show how the French have realized, under all recent forms of government, and particularly under the present republic, the absolute necessity of keep-These student interpreters must ing "politics" out of their consular service, and devoting its energies exclusively

The French service consists of consulsto be accredited. They are called on to generals, first and second class consuls,

chiefly filled. A competitive examination takes place once a year for vacancies in the list of attaché of embassy and pupil consul. In order to compete therein, a man must have previously obtained admission to the "stage"-a probationary period of not less than one nor more than three years—during which his fitness for the career contemplated (foreign office, diplomatic, or consular) is tested. The foreign minister nominates these probationers (stagiaires), who must be under twenty-seven years of age, and possessors of a collegiate degree in law, science, or letters, or who must have passed certain other examinations or be holders of a commission in the army or navy.

This examination for pupil consuls is in international law, and English or German, political economy, or political and commercial geography. Those whose paopinion of the examiners to warrant their going any further are then subjected to a public oral examination in geography, maritime and customs law, in addition to the subjects already mentioned. The of the principal chambers of commerce, whence they must send the minister periodical reports on the trade of the disconsuls they are eligible for promotion to a vice-consulship. No official in the French consular service can be promoted until he has served at least three years in a grade.

the accounts; interpreters and dragomen for the Levant and Asiatic services, who attain those posts by means of special examinations, and may eventually become vice-consuls, with hope of subsequent promotion.

In addition to the foregoing safeguards, a committee of consultation on consulates (Comité Consultative de Consulats)

vice-consuls, and pupil consuls (élève con- of the Chamber of Deputies, and nine suls). From the latter, vacancies are presidents of leading chambers of com-

> Its functions are to advise the minister on matters pertaining to the consular service, particularly in connection with the development of trade.

> Many more details might be given of the elaborate precautions taken by the French, but this sketch will suffice to give a general idea on the subject.

> Want of space prevents me from giving similar details as to the German and other services, whose efficiency is well known.

> It is not unreasonable to suppose that if consular services recruited in the manner I have described are productive of satisfactory results, we should, under a system somewhat similar, have one quite as good.

There is but one way, however, to obtain such a service—namely, a determinapers are sufficiently creditable in the tion on the part of the American people to eliminate from it politics and "the spoils system," and to establish it on the same permanent footing as our naval and military services.

I would suggest that our service should successful competitors become eligible for consist of consuls-general, consuls (of two appointment as pupil consuls, and before or three classes), and vice-consuls, the being assigned to a consulate they are number of officials in each grade to be deobliged to spend at least one year at one termined by Congress, and the unmeaning designation of vice or deputy consulgeneral abolished; consular agents and consuls permitted to engage in business trict. After three years' service as pupil to be only retained (not as a portion of the regular service) where absolutely necessary, and with a view to their abolition at as early a date as may be practicable.

Those seeking admission to the service There are, furthermore, chancellors after a certain date (to be fixed by Conalso whose chief functions are to keep gress) should be compelled to pass an examination in (1) the English language. (2) arithmetic, (3) commercial law, and (4) one or two foreign languages, either French, German, or Spanish (with a view to our interests in South America), to be compulsory, and the examination therein rigid. Successful candidates should be appointed vice-consuls.

Each original appointment as vicewas created by Presidential decree in consul and each subsequent promotion 1891. It consists of twenty-five members, must be made by the President and conof whom three are senators, five members firmed by the Senate, as provided by the

Constitution; but the assignment to posts thus created of such persons only as are of those appointed should, so long as no duly qualified to fill them, and to prescribe increase of rank takes place, be left to the the manner in which such qualifications Secretary of State. I can see nothing in the Constitution to compel the President to assign consuls to particular posts at of Congress, a resolution can be passed the moment of their appointment, and by that body requesting the President in there is no more sense in his doing so future only to appoint those who have than there would be in his giving a captain in the navy the command of a ship an examination; and, if popular feeling or an admiral that of a squadron at the were sufficiently strong on the subject, it moment of his promotion.

The only foundation upon which a reorganization such as I have suggested can be based with any hope of success, is the the same goes into effect; all vacancies after a certain date to be filled under the place after the same date, save for causes and which should, in each case, be communicated to Congress.

tween both political parties as a preliminary to consular reform is, to my mind, impossible, as it would admit of the continuation of the present system of removals.

consular salaries be of any avail, under to me to lie in the sacrifice likely to be the present system, in improving the service. Many of our consuls are insufficiently paid, and under a reformed system of the government when the proposed remany salaries should undoubtedly be increased and a number of unnecessary posts should at the same time be abolished; but to increase the salaries before the organization of a permanent service would merely augment the competition for, and consequent acquisition of, places on the part of those unfitted to fill them.

It has been said that it will be difficult provided the Senate assent. But surely, if Congress was able to prescribe, as it did by the act of 1855, and has often done since, where consular representatives should be appointed and what should be their rank and salary, the people can insist, through their Senators and Repre-tion of the consular service of the United sentatives, upon the appointment to posts States are subjects of entire indifference

shall be proved.

Even if this cannot be done by an act demonstrated their fitness by means of is not to be supposed that any President would venture to disregard it in his consular appointments, or, if he did, that the Senate would confirm the appointees, consular service as existing at the time or that the House of Representatives would vote their salaries.

It is presumable, moreover, that the new system, and no removals to take President would welcome relief from any portion of the importunity on the part to be determined by a board of officials, of office-seekers, with which he is overwhelmed.

The whole matter is, therefore, abso-"Equalizing" the appointments be- lutely in the hands of the people of the United States, who have only to bring pressure to bear upon Congress, without which no great reform was ever accomplished.

The chief obstacle to the creation of a Nor would the proposal to raise the service such as I have suggested appears entailed upon the political party which, being in possession of the executive branch form goes into effect, is compelled to leave a considerable number of the opposite party's appointees in office. It is scarcely to be doubted, however, that such party will gain far more in the way of popular approval than it will lose through inability to give away a certain number of offices to its retainers; and there need be no fear that those retaining the confor us thus to reorganize our service sular offices would become "offensive parowing to the fact that no congressional tisans." They will, on the contrary, belegislation can modify the power given come what most of our diplomatic and to the President by the Constitution to consular officials long to be servants of appoint whomsoever he pleases as consul, their country and not of a political party.

II.

William F. WHARTON, EX-ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Ordinarily the constitution and condi-

times marked by less energy of executive up with a service which offers no stability is taken of the peculiar characteristics of of its posts presents no reasonable expection to it unless he is desirous of occupying some post within its circle himself, of procuring such a position for some one prospects whatever in the world, sacrifice of his friends, or of obtaining some assistor alone in a foreign country. The consular reports are little known and little read except by those who are interested in convey the impression that the consular certain business enterprises in the countries whence they proceed, or by those at whose instigation the consuls have been instructed by the Department of and example are admirable. State to render them. The consular despatches to the Department of State are fare and the improvement of the service mostly of a confidential and private at heart. They desire to place the consular nature, and the public has ordinarily service on a securer and broader foundalittle knowledge of their existence, much tion, either because they have had exless any idea of the value of their con-perience in it and desire to see remedied tents. It seems to be the common opin- the evils which that experience has ion that anybody can fill a consular office, taught them to recognize as existing, or and it is curious to note how the char- because they are interested in it as a acter of the applicants for these offices branch of that government to which they has reflected the popular sentiment. With are wholly devoted. They realize that some exceptions, of course, they have been with the growth in power and wealth of largely made up of politicians in the nar-this country its position in the great rowest meaning of the term, of broken- family of nations is growing daily of down and unsuccessful professional or greater importance, and that its commerbusiness men, of invalids, of men of mod- cial interests are of more vital interest. erate means who desired to stay abroad They know that its influence commercialto educate their children and at the same ly depends in a marked degree upon the time wanted some occupation for them- character and bearing of its commercial selves as a pastime, and sometimes of men representatives abroad, which its consuls whose sole claim to an appointment was that they had worn out the patience and endurance of their friends in this country by their worthlessness, and were to be sent away to free their friends from the burden of caring for them. It very rarely happens that a man offers himself for appointment to the service because he earnestly for an improvement of the seris attracted by its character or hopes to vice. Now there are at least three direcmake it his profession. As a rule the tions by which the consular service can service is entered into as a makeshift to be approached with a view to improvetide over a difficult season, or as furnish- ment—namely, the manner of appointing an opportunity to study for a time in ment, the tenure of office, and the coma foreign country, or to recuperate from the hard work and cares of a professional allow only a cursory glance at a few sugor business career. The reason for this gestions which are believed to be pertiis of course very apparent. No right- nent to these subjects. minded young man, with his life before him and with all the hopes and ambitions II., Section 2, that the President shall ap-

to the citizens of the United States. In that that implies, will voluntarily take action in regard to it no particular notice of tenure in office, and in a large majority the service, and nobody turns his atten- tation of furnishing more than a bare subsistence at the best for his old age, nor will a man of riper age, if he has any what he has and enter, as a profession, a ance from a member of it when in need service which presents to him so poor an outlook.

> It is not intended by the foregoing to service of the United States is wholly bad. There are good men in the service, and their work is valuable, and their influence But this is not enough to those who have the welare; and as the commerce of the country increases so the necessity arises of insuring a more perfect representation of its commercial interests in foreign countries. and a fuller and more competent assistance in the development of its commercial relations. They are always looking pensation. The limits of this paper will

The Constitution provides, in Article

point consuls by and with the advice and into their qualifications. Some few may consent of the Senate, and one of the first duties of the incoming President, under the present practice, is to see to the filling of these offices. The persons to be appointed are generally agreed upon by the President and his Secretary of State, the latter being the officer under whose instructions the future consul is to do his work. The President naturally has little time in the first months of his administration to attend, himself, to these appointments, and the Secretary of State has largely within his sole control the selection of the persons to be recommended for favorable action by the President. The Secretary of State is, in the ordinary course of events, entirely new to the duties of his office. It very seldom occurs in present times that he has had any diplomatic or consular experience whatever, and he can know but little, if anything, about the duties of a consular officer, and his is ignorant of the kind of men who should be sent respectively to the different posts. In the exercise of the best judgment he can form, he cannot know, except from a vague confidence in a man's ability, that he is in any way suited for the position for which he is named; and yet he is expected, under the present practice, to select the persons to be appointed to the greater number of consular offices within the first six months of his incumbency. The applicants, moreover, themselves, for the most part, are strangers to the service. They have no knowledge of its requirements, nor can they judge of their own fitness for the positions to which they lay claim. Naturalized citizens seek to be accredited to the country whence they originally came, and persons living in the United States on the borders of Canada petition to be appointed to a post just over the boundary-line from their home; the formthey may live and carry on their busitheir districts. No examination is made one port to another, as it might be deemed

have been in the consular service before, but usually it is their political or social influence, and not their experience, which eventually secures a new place for them. Political backing brings better results than the claims of previous experience and of good service. The most the appointing power can do is to make the sponsors vouch for the character and the ability of the applicant, and hold them responsible if their representations eventually are proved to have been false.

There can be no question that the present method of selection as applied to the existing consular system is bad. If there is to be no change in that system, some different method from that which now exists should be devised whereby the wheat could be separated from the chaff, and only men who have been proved to be fit in character and ability and attainments presented to the President for his selection, free as far as possible from political pressure. But how to determine the fitness is the stumbling-block. might be done by examination conducted under the direction of the civil service commission, only persons who are certified by them to be eligible for appointment; but among other objections to this method it is not at all clear that it would be a satisfactory manner of selecting the fittest person, because, as can be easily understood, there are elements which go to make up a good consular officer which could hardly be ascertained or determined by such an examination. There is no advantage in making a change for change's sake only. and it seems that the method of selection might with safety be left as it is at present, if only the system of the service were so changed that the tenure of office in the service itself were securely fixed to last during good behavior. By this is meant er because they desire to revisit their that the service should be so organized native land, and the latter in order that that if a man were once appointed to any consular office he should thereby become ness at home, slipping across the border a member of the consular service during when it is convenient to attend to con- good behavior and be removable only for sular matters, thus evading the spirit, at cause, not necessarily to remain always least, of the rule which forbids consular at the port to which he was originally officers receiving salaries in excess of appointed, but subject from time to time \$1,000 from transacting business within to be transferred by the President from

of adequate compensation were assured, there would, in the nature of things, be few vacancies at any one time, and at the time of a change of administration there pressure upon an incoming administration would be avoided, there would be time in which to make a proper selection, and the knowledge that the appointment was to be made for good behavior would place a greater responsibility upon the appointing power and upon the persons recommending the applicant, while correspondingly greater care would be exercised both in the selection and in the recommendation. Moreover, it seems inevitable that with fixity of tenure joined to proper compensation would come a better class of persons seeking appointment.

The tenure of office of consular officers now is dependent solely upon the will of the appointing power, and has long been governed by the exigencies of political expediency. It would not be worth the while for Congress to change this and fix a period of time by statute unless at the same time they increased the pay for the different offices. The fixity or certainty of tenure must go pari passu with an increase in pay. What is wanting is to tempt able and stirring men to enter the service for what it can offer them as a life career, and it cannot be expected that such men would find any inducement in the assurance of a permanency of service at an inadequate compensation. With the exception of a comparatively few posts the compensation at present allowed is totally inadequate to the proper or, in many instances, decent maintenance of the dignity of the officer or of the office. A man of humble means must be satisfied with a humble position in the community in which he lives, and many persons are perfectly content to occupy such a position so far as they individually are concerned, and their being so is a subject of reproach But if the representative of a great nation, in a foreign country, is unable, for lack of means, to maintain himself in a manner similar to the like representative of other nations, it is a

best for the interests of the service. If always possible to send somebody of prithe elements of permanency of tenure and vate means to the places where the compensation is too small for a man to live properly without such means, but assuredly nothing could be more undemocratic and contrary to the true spirit of all of the would be no more than at any other. The institutions of this country than to have a branch of the public service in which the compensation of most of the offices is so small that for the sake of the dignity of the country abroad they can only be filled by persons of independent fortune.

There are in all about 777 consular offices, of which about 330 are principal offices, so called, the remaining 447 being designated as consular agencies. A consular agency is subordinate to the principal office within whose jurisdiction it It is created ordinarily at the comes. suggestion of the principal consular officer, or of the people of the place itself, with the consent of the Department of State, and in almost every instance the agent is nominated by the principal officer and approved by the Department of State. The agent is paid solely from the fees received, and is almost invariably a citizen of a foreign country engaged in business in the place where he is agent, often hardly able to speak a word of English, who accepts the place simply for the honor and position which come to him from being the representative of the United States in the locality to which he belongs. As has been intimated, he is paid no salary, but obtains what emoluments he can from that amount of the fees or receipts coming to his office which he is allowed to retain by his superior officer, which amount is usually fixed by agreement between himself and such officer. It should be remembered in this connection that the superior officer has named him for the agency, and is entitled, under the regulations, to pocket his share of the fees coming from his agencies as unofficial fees up to \$1,000 in amount. Ordinarily the purpose of creating these agencies is to accommodate merchants who desire near them a consular office for the authentication of invoices of goods exported to the United States, and seek very naturally to avoid reproach to all men of the nation which the delay and expense which may be he is sent to represent. Of course it is caused if they are obliged to apply to

the principal office, which may be at some Melbourne \$4,500. There are twelve ofdistance from them. The business of the shipper of goods to the United States has been the governing reason for the creation of the consular office, and the impossibility of finding a citizen of the United States to take the office for the compensation has obliged the government to resort to the device of a consular agency.

Besides the manifest impropriety of having a foreigner to represent in his native place the commercial interests of the citizens of this country, it can readily be seen that, inasmuch as the principal officer shares in the fees collected by his agent, the temptation to the former to lend his influence in favor of the creation of agencies within his district, and thus help out his meagre and inadequate salary, is often great. Fees which naturally, in the absence of an agency, would be collected for services rendered at the principal office, and which would be turned in that case into the treasury of the United States, are in this manner diverted, and, being collected for services rendered at the agency, are divided between the principal officer and his agent. It would be most advantageous that all consular agencies should be abolished, and that the official fees which now go to their support should go to the principal office, which ought, in every case, to be a salaried one, and be turned into the treasury, with the other official fees which come to that office. If these agencies were abolished there would then remain 330 principal offices, of which 237 are now salaried, and ninety-three receive no salaries. These last are compensated entirely by the official and unofficial fees which they may from time to time collect.

The highest salary paid is \$7,500, and that amount is paid only at Seoul, Korea, where the consul-general is also minister resident, and consequently occupies a diplomatic position with all the expenses The consul-general at incident thereto. \$6,500. He is also envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Greece, ceives \$6,000, and the consul-general at a salary is bound to account for and to

fices where \$5,000 are paid, viz.: Rio de Janeiro, Shanghai, Paris, Calcutta, Hong-Kong, Liverpool, London, Port au Prince. Teheran, Cairo, and Bangkok Boma, (where the consul is also minister resident); seven offices where \$4,000 are paid. viz.: Panama, Berlin, Montreal, Honolulu, Kanagawa, Monrovia, and Mexico: seven where \$3,500 are paid, viz.: Vienna, Amoy, Canton, Tientsin, Havre, Halifax, and Callao; thirty-one where \$3,000 are paid; thirty where \$2,500 are paid; and fiftyone where \$2,000 are paid. The remaining ninety-five of the salaried officers receive salaries of only \$1,500 or \$1,000 per annum.

Consular officers are not allowed their travelling expenses to and from their posts, no matter how distant the latter may be. They are simply entitled to their salaries during the transit, provided they do not consume more than a certain number of days in transitu, which number is fixed by the Secretary of State, nor are they allowed to transact any business in the place to which they are accredited where their salary exceeds \$1,000. They are allowed a certain sum of money for rent of consular offices, which has been fixed at 20 per cent. of the salary, but this sum is spent under the direction of the Department of State, and can be used only for the renting of offices, strictly so speaking, and cannot be applied to the rental of their own house or lodgings. A clerk is allowed in some cases, and sometimes also a messenger where there seems to be an absolute need of such; but the appropriations made by Congress for clerk hire and for contingent expenses of consuls for many years past have been so grossly inadequate to the needs of the service that in most posts the offices are miserably equipped both as to clerks and messengers.

There are certain emoluments coming to consuls at certain posts of an unofficial nature, such as fees for taking deposi-Athens, Bucharest, and Belgrade is paid tions, oaths, etc., which are not considered official in their nature, and which a consular officer is therefore allowed to re-Rumania, and Servia, and serves in all tain as his private property. All official the above offices for one and the same fees—and these are prescribed by the salary. The consul-general at Havana re- President-every consular officer receiving

States. The unofficial fees in some places Dublin, or Leeds, or to Sydney, New places above named. By an odd perversion of justice, the receipts from unofficial fees are largest in the places where the largest salaries are paid.

of the man who finds himself, for example, in Ceylon, Auckland, or Cape Town, or, not quite so bad, but bad enough, in Malta, or Santos, or Para, all of which are places where the salaries are fixed at \$1,500, with no financial resources except his salary. What must be the desperate financial embarrassment of the consul to either of these places who starts off for his post with the month's pay allowed him for what is called his instruction period and with no opportunity even to draw in advance that portion of his pay allowed him for his transit period, which can only be paid after he has rendered his accounts upon his arrival at the post, and with the remainder of his \$1,500 to keep him for the rest of the year? It is not to be wondered at that some of our consular officers get into financial difficulties and leave their offices at the expiration of their terms, with debts unpaid. It is rather a matter of surprise that they manage as well as they appear to do. It may not, to be sure, cost a great deal for a man to live at Ceylon or Cape Town, when once he manages to reach those places; but even if that be a fact, he must live away from his family and in a most meagre manner to eke out existence upon the present allowance. So, too, in Europe, in such places as Liege, and Copenhagen, and Nice, and many unofficial work yields hardly any return.

These are only a few of the most glaring cases, but the position of a man withso far as subsistence is concerned, who conditions of its creation.

turn over to the treasury of the United goes, for instance, to Trieste, Cologne, amount to large sums, and in London, South Wales, or to Guatemala, or Mana-Liverpool, Paris, and a few others of the gua, or to Tamatave, Madagascar, or to important business centres, render the of- Odessa, or Manila, or Beirut, or Jerusafice of unusual value. In London, for in- lem, on a salary of \$2,000 is relatively stance, the unofficial fees amount to five little better off. Nor is the position of a or six times the prescribed salary. But consul at Buenos Ayres, or at Brussels, the places where such large fees are to be or at Marseilles, Hamburg, Sheffield, secured are very few indeed, and might Nuevo Laredo, Athens, Ningpo, or Victoalmost be said to be covered by the three ria, B. C., with a salary of \$2,500 to be envied, with the necessary demands which he is obliged to meet.

It is of course notorious that there are many more applicants for even the worst It is not difficult to picture the plight of these offices than there are offices, and that numberless men will be readily found to sacrifice themselves for the good of their country and go to Tamatave or Sydney on \$2,000, or to Tahiti or Sierra Leone on \$1,000. But the interest of the citizens of the United States is presumably centred more upon the welfare of the public service than on furnishing places for self-sacrificing individuals. They take no satisfaction in the creation of a consular office unless its existence is for the efficiency of the service as organized for their benefit. If such conditions are annexed to its creation as to militate against its effectiveness to accomplish the purpose for which it is created, the reason for its creation ceases to exist. That reason is primarily that the consular officer may encourage the increase of trade between his country and the country to which he is accredited by giving assistance in the way of information and protection to his fellow-citizens. In order to do this effectively he must be a man whose character inspires respect among the people with whom he associates and who has influence through his character, abilities, and position, not only as an officer, but also as a man among the people with whom he is to transact the business of his office. If the pecuniary allowance given him by his government is such as to render it impossible for him to live others where the salary is \$1,500 and the on an equality with his colleagues, or to maintain a social position in the community such as they are able to maintain, his government is the loser. It is far better out property of his own sufficient to make to have no consular office in any given him practically independent of his salary place than to cripple its efficiency by the

CONSULAR SERVICE—CONTRABANDS

the consular service with a view prin- DIPLOMATIC SERVICE. cipally to creating larger salaries, it would be far wiser to reduce the number of salaried offices and to distribute the CONTINENTAL. sum of money now appropriated for the cipal officers who receive their compensa- laration of Paris, April 26, 1856. offices and the fees received by them could be regarded as contraband. turned into the treasury.

forty-two consular offices in this country. States consular offices could most advantageously be made in Canada, especially in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. It is not going too far to state that two-thirds of the offices in these provinces could be discontinued with the best results for the interests of the service.

If the prizes are larger, the competitors will be of superior quality. The best men will not compete for an inferior prize, and in order to induce such men as should be in the consular service to enter it as a life career, there should be as-

Unless Congress can see its way to they had remained in the ordinary walks make more generous appropriations for of life. See Civil Service, Colonial;

Continental Army. See ARMY.

Continental Currency. See Currency.

Contraband of War, a term said to pay of 237 officers among one-half that have been first employed in the treaty of number with salaries proportionately Southampton between England and Spain greater. In any case there should be no in 1625. During the war between Spain unsalaried officers whatever and no salary and Holland, both powers acted with rigor below \$2,500. There are now, as we have towards the ships of neutrals conveying seen, besides the subordinate agencies goods to belligerents. This provoked Engwhich we have suggested should be abol- land. A milder policy was adopted by the ished, about ninety-three unsalaried prin- treaty of Pyrenees, 1650, and by the dection in fees. These offices should either be subject was discussed during the Ameriabolished or should be made salaried can Civil War, 1861-64, whether slaves

Contrabands. On the day after his ar-In several countries the United States rival at Fort Monroe, General Butler sent maintains a far greater number of con- out Colonel Phelps, of the Vermont troops, sular offices than is required by the de- to reconnoitre the vicinity of Hampmands of commerce and one which seems, ton. The citizens had just fired the moreover, disproportionate to the number bridge. The flames were extinguished by maintained by these countries respectively the troops, who crossed the stream, drove in this country. For instance, in Ger- armed Confederates out of Hampton, and many we have fifty-one consular offices, found the inhabitants in sullen mood; but while Germany has twenty-two in this the negroes were jubilant, regarding the country. In France the United States Union troops as their expected deliverers. has thirty-seven, and France has twenty- In the confusion caused by this dash into five in this country. In the islands of Hampton, three negroes, held as slaves Great Britain alone the United States by Colonel Mallory, of that village, eshas fifty-seven, in British North America caped into the Union lines, and declared about 130, besides others scattered over that many of their race, who were emthe world in other possessions of the ployed in building fortifications for the British Empire. Great Britain has, in all, insurgents, desired to follow. They were taken before General Butler. He needed A great reduction in the number of United laborers in field-works which he was about to construct. Regarding these slaves, according to the laws of Virginia. as much the property of Colonel Mallory as his horses or his pistols, and as properly seizable as they, as aids in warfare, and which might be used against the National troops, "These men are contraband of war," said Butler; "set them at work." This order was scarcely announced before Major Carey, as agent of Colonel Mallory, and "in charge of his property," appeared, wishing to know what the general intended to do with his runaways. "I shall detain them as contraband of war," sured to them as long as they remain in said the general; and they were held as it at least a livelihood approximate to such. Other slaves speedily came in. Genthat which they would have secured if eral Butler wrote to the Secretary of War.

CONTRACTS—CONVENTION TROOPS

telling him what he had done, on the as- cia. sumption that they were the property of with 12,000 men as a reserve. In the afan enemy of the republic used in warfare, and asking instructions. His course was Pillow, assisted by Gens. Persifer F. approved by his government; and thence- Smith and Cadwallader, attacked the forward all fugitive slaves were considered "contraband of war," and treated as ensued, with almost continual skirmishsuch. That masterly stroke of policy was one of the most effective aimed at the heart of the insurrection; and throughout the war the fugitive slave was known as the "contraband." So emancipation began.

Contracts, INVIOLABILITY OF. See DARTMOUTH COLLEGE DECISION in article on DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Contrecoeur, military officer; born in France about 1730; came to America as an officer in the French army; and in 1754 went up the Alleghany River with 1,000 men to prevent the British from making settlements in the Ohio Valley, which France claimed under the treaty of Aix. The British fort on the site of Pittsburg was taken by Contrecœur, and renamed When Braddock, with Fort Duquesne. over 2,000 troops, advanced against it, Captain Beaujeu, who had arrived to relieve the place, routed the army of Braddock, July 9, 1755. Although Contrecœur remained in the fort he was wrongly given the credit of the victory, and as Beaujeu had fallen he continued in command. To him were due the subsequent Indian atrocities.

Contreras, BATTLE OF. General Scott resumed his march from Puebla for the city of Mexico Aug. 7, 1847. The road lay mostly along the line of the march of Cortez, more than 300 years before. From the lofty summits of the mountains the American army could look down into the magnificent valley of Mexico and see the capital in the distance. Down into that valley the army cautiously moved, for resistance was expected at the mountain passes. General Twiggs, with his division,

In the rear of it was Santa Ana ternoon of Aug. 19, Generals Twiggs and camp of Contreras, and a sharp conflict ing around. This indecisive conflict continued about six hours. At the moment when some Mexican cavalry were preparing for a charge, General Scott arrived at the scene of conflict, and ordered up General Shields with reinforcements. The Mexicans everywhere fought bravely and desperately. When night fell, the wearied Americans lay down and slept in the ravines and among the rocks on the verge of the battle-field, expecting to renew the contest in the morning. Generals Scott and Worth started early the next morning (Aug. 20) from St. Augustine for Contreras, and were met on the way by a courier with the good news that the enemy's camp was captured. The battle had been begun at sunrise by Smith's division. While Generals Shields and Pierce had kept Santa Ana's reserve at bay, Smith's troops had marched towards the works in the darkness and gained a position, unobserved, behind the crest of a hill near the Mexican works. Springing up suddenly from their hiding-place, they delivered deadly volleys in quick succession; dashed pell-mell into the intrenchments; captured the batteries at the point of the bayonet; drove out the army of Valencia; and pursued its flying remnants towards the city of Mexico. The contest, which had lasted only seventeen minutes, was fought by 4,500 Americans, against 7,000 Mexicans. The trophies of victory were eighty officers and 3,000 Mexican troops made prisoners, and thirtythree pieces of artillery. See MEXICO. WAR WITH.

Convention Troops. When Burgoyne's led the way; and on Aug. 11 encamped at army surrendered to General Gates, these St. Augustine, with the strong fortress generals agreed that the prisoners (over of San Antonio before him. Close upon 5,000) should be marched to Cambridge, his right were the heights of Churubusco, near Boston, to embark for England, on crowned with fortifications finished and their parole not to serve again against the unfinished, and manned by several thou- Americans. Suspecting that the parole sand Mexicans; and not far off was the would be violated, Congress, after ratifystrongly fortified camp of Contreras, ing, revoked it. As the British governon a rugged height, containing between ment did not recognize the authority of 6,000 and 7,000 men under General Valen- Congress, these troops remained near Bos-

CONVENTIONS—COOKE

and November, 1778, 4,000 remaining at Charlottesville until October, 1780, when C. Verplanck, their leader. the British were removed to Fort Fred-Lancaster, and some to East Windsor, Conn. In the course of 1782 they were dispersed by exchange or desertion. See BURGOYNE, SIR JOHN.

Conventions, Nominating. See Nom-INATING CONVENTIONS, NATIONAL.

Conway, THOMAS, military officer; born in Ireland, Feb. 27, 1733; taken to France when he was six years old, was of colonel, came to America in 1777, and Ticonderoga, N. Y., June 24, 1901. entered the Continental army as brigadier-general. He was engaged in the conspiracy with Gates and others to supplant Washington as commander-in-chief, and, when discovered, he left the service and returned to France. In 1784 Conway was made a field-marshal, and appointed govfrom France. He died about 1800.

Confederates, Jan. 12, 1861. When commanded to lower the United States fiag, 6, 1867. he exclaimed: "I have served under that flag for forty years, and I won't do it."

College in 1846; practised law in Wilkes-National forces should bombard that city. He was promoted colonel of volunteers in 1865; and received the brevet of lieuten-Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 27, 1871.

Coodies, THE, the name of a small

ton until Congress, owing to the scarcity 1812, who attacked De Witt Clinton, and of supplies in New England, ordered them approved the war with Great Britain. The to Virginia, whither they went, October name was taken from the signature "Abimalech Coody," assumed by Gulian

Cook, Joseph, lecturer; born in Ticonerick, in Maryland, and the Germans to deroga, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1838; graduated at Winchester, their numbers reduced to Harvard College in 1865; studied theology 2,100. Soon after they were removed to but never settled as a pastor; travelled in Europe and northern Africa in 1871-73; and returning to the United States became a lecturer of national repute on such topics as religion, science, and current reform. In 1895 broken health compelled him to relinquish public work. His lectures relating to the United States include Ultimate America; England and America as Competitors and Allies; Politieducated there, attained the military rank cal Signs of the Times, etc. He died in

Cooke, EDWIN FRANCIS, military officer; born in Brooklyn, Pa., Sept. 11, 1835; joined the Union army at the beginning of the Civil War. In 1863 while trying to lead a National force into Richmond from the south he was captured, and for several months was imprisoned in an unernor of all the French settlements in derground cell in Libby prison where his the East Indies. When the French Revo- health was ruined. Later he was conlution broke out he was compelled to flee fined in different prisons in South Carolina and Georgia till exchanged, March Conway, WILLIAM, sailor; born in 13, 1864. In the following year he was Camden, Me., in 1802; was on duty as brevetted a brigadier-general of volunquartermaster at the Pensacola navy-teers. In November, 1865, he was apyard when that place was seized by the pointed secretary to the Chilean legation, and served till his death in Santiago, Aug.

Cooke, JAY, financier; born in Sandusky, O., Aug. 10, 1821; became a clerk He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1865. in a banking-house in Philadelphia in Conyngham, JOHN BUTLER; military 1838, and at the age of twenty-one became officer; born in 1827; graduated at Yale a partner. In 1861, he established in Philadelphia the banking firm of Jay barre, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo.; and Cooke & Co., and became widely known served throughout the Civil War. In as a leading financier of the country, and 1863, while making a night attack on Fort as an agent of the government in nego-Johnson, he was taken prisoner, and later tiating large loans during the Civil War. at Charleston was one of the prisoners His firm became agents for the Northern chosen to be shot as hostages in case the Pacific Railroad, and their suspension in 1873 was one of the causes of the great panic begun in that year. Mr. Cooke subsequently recovered his financial standing, ant-colonel, U. S. A., in 1871. He died in and in 1901 was engaged in the banking business in Philadelphia.

Cooke, PHILIP ST. GEORGE, military party of Federalists in New York City in officer; born near Leesburg, Va., June 13,

COOLEY-COOPER

service in wars with the Indians, commanded in Kansas during the troubles there, and took part in the Utah expedition in 1858. He commanded all the regular cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, and was distinguished in the campaign on the Peninsula in 1862. He was retired in Burlington, N. J., Sept. 15, 1789; with the rank of brevet major-general, in 1873, and died in Detroit, Mich., March 20, 1895.

Cooley, THOMAS McINTYRE, jurist; born near Attica, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1824; admitted to the bar in Michigan in 1846; became Professor of Law in the University of Michigan in 1859; was a justice of the Supreme Court of that State in 1864-85, and during part of that time chief-justice; Professor of American History and lecturer on constitutional law in the University of Michigan in 1885-88; and chairman of the interstate commerce commission for four years under President Cleveland. Judge Cooley was a recognized authority on constitutional law, and besides a large number of contributions to periodical literature, was author of The Constitutional Limitations which Rest upon the Legislative Power of the States of the American Union; A Treatise on the Law of Taxation; The General Principles of Constitutional Law in the United States; Michigan: a History of Government; and The Acquisition of Indiana. He died in Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 12, 1898.

Coolidge, Thomas Jefferson, diplomatist; born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 26, 1831; educated at Harvard College; engaged in the East India trade; and later was president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. He was United States minister to France in 1892-96, and subsequently was appointed a member of the Anglo-American commission to settle differences between the United States and Canada.

Coombs, Leslie, military officer; born son, president of King's College.

1809; graduated at West Point in 1827. more than 100 miles over a country cov-He served in the war against Mexico, vered with snow and occupied by Indand late in 1861 was made brigadier ians. He took a prominent part in the general of volunteers. He had seen much defeat of Colonel Dudley, and was wounded at Fort Miami. After the war he was admitted to the bar and became eminent in his profession and also as a political speaker. He died in Lexington, Ky., Aug. 21, 1881.

Cooper, James Fenimore, author: born



JAMES PENIMORE COOPER.

studied at Yale College, but did not graduate. He was six years in the naval service. Choosing literature as a profession, he took the path of romance, and wrote and published in the course of his life thirty-two volumes of fiction, the most famous of which were his Leatherstocking Tales. He wrote a History of the United States Navy, in 2 volumes; Lives of American Naval Officers; Battle of Lake Erie; Gleanings in Europe; Sketches of Switzerland; and a comedy. He died in Cooperstown, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1851.

Cooper, MILES, clergyman; born in England in 1735; graduated at Oxford University in 1761, and came to America the next year, sent by Archbishop Secker as an assistant to Dr. Samuel Johnnear Boonesboro, Ky., Nov. 28, 1793; en- succeeded Johnson as president in 1763. . tered the army in 1812; and after the He was an active Tory when the Revoludefeat at the Raisin River he was sent tion broke out, and was reputed one of to General Harrison with important mes- the authors, if not the author, of a sages which necessitated his travelling tract entitled A Friendly Address to all

COOPER—COPLEY

Reasonable Americans. Alexander Hamilton was then a pupil in the college, and he answered the pamphlet with ability. Cooper became very obnoxious to the Whigs, and a public letter, signed "Three Millions," warned him and his friends that their lives were in danger. On the night of May 10 a mob, led by Sons of Liberty, after destroying or carrying guns on the Battery, proceeded to drive him from the college. He succeeded in escaping to a British vessel, and sailed for England. He commemorated this stirring event by a poem printed in the Gentleman's Magazine in 1776. He died in Edinburgh, May 1, 1785.

Cooper, PETER, philanthropist; born in New York City, Feb. 12, 1791. His life was one of remarkable activity and enter-First, after leaving his father, who was a hatter, he engaged in learning coach-making, then cabinet-making, then entered the grocery business, and finally, about 1828, became a manufacturer of glue and isinglass. In 1830 he engaged quite extensively in iron-works at Canten, near Baltimore, and there he manufactured the first locomotive engine ever made in America, which worked successfully on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Then he erected a rolling-mill and ironmill in the city of New York, in which he first successfully used anthracite coal in puddling iron. In 1845 he removed the machinery to Trenton, N. J., where he erected the largest rolling-mill then in the United States for manufacturing railroad iron. There were rolled the first wrought-iron beams for fire-proof buildings. He became alderman an the city of New York about 1840. Prospering greatly busiin Mr. Cooper conceived the idea of establishing in New York a free institute, something after the Polytechnic Institute in Paris. He erected a building, and endowed art schools and other means for fitting young men and young women of the working-classes for busistitute to the city in 1858.



PETER COOPER

Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company (see ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH), and the first cable was laid partly under Mr. Cooper's supervision. He did everything in his power to aid the Union cause in the Civil War. An outspoken advocate of paper currency to be issued by the national government, he was urged in 1876 to become a candidate for the Presidency by friends of that financial system. He refused at first, but finally consented, though without any idea of being elected. In the campaign that followed he expended more than \$25,000 in aid of the cause. He died April 4, 1883.

Cooper, Samuel, military officer; born in Hackensack, N. J., June 12, 1798; graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1815; brevetted colonel for services in the Mexican War; and became adjutant-general of the army. In March, 1861, he resigned and entered the Confederate army, becoming adjutant-general and inspector-general. He published A Concise System of Instructions and Regulations for the Militia and Volunteers of the United States. He died in Cameron, Va., Dec. 3, 1876.

women of the working-classes for business, at a cost of between \$600,000 and in Boston, Mass., July 3, 1737: in 1774 \$700,000, and presented the Cooper Inhe went to Rome, and in 1775 to London. stitute to the city in 1858. In the He became so famous as an historical spring of 1854 he was one of the five painter that he was admitted to the gentlemen who met in the house of Cyrus Royal Academy in 1783. His Death of W. Field and formed the New York, the Earl of Chatham gave him great fame

COPPER-COPYRIGHT LAW

in England. It was followed by others left unfinished a picture on the subject the National army at the beginning of the of Nelson's death at Trafalgar. His wife was daughter of Richard Clarke, a loyalist of Boston, and one of the consignees of the tea that was destroyed there. He brigadier-general, U. S. A., April 25, died in London, Sept. 9, 1813.

Copper. There are evidences that cop-States by the Mound-Builders (q, v_{\cdot}) . The first mines worked systematically were chiefly in New Jersey and Connecticut. From 1709 until the middle of the eighteenth century, a mine at Simsbury, Conn., yielded much ore, when, for about sixty years, the mine was a State prison. The Lake Superior copper-mines (the most considerable in the world) were first worked, in modern times, in 1845, when the Ontonagon River. The Jesuit missionaries had noticed copper ore in that Indian Territory, etc. region as early as the middle of the upon blocks of wood, with charred wood surface. When taken out it weighed valued at \$104,190,898. In that and the United States for a term of years. A genfollowing year the output at the famous eral bill to that effect was passed in 1790; Lake Superior region, and at the mines at Butte, Mont., was largely increased, and there was a remarkable development of copper-mining in many parts of the country where the metal had not been supposed to exist in paying quantities.

Copperheads. A nickname given to a political faction in the Northern and Eastern States during the Civil War, which and providing for a renewal for fourteen was generally considered to be in secret sympathy with the Southern Confederacy, and gave them aid and comfort by trying to thwart the measures of the ing them or causing them to be reprenational government. The name is derived from a poisonous serpent, the cop- were repealed by a general copyright law perhead, whose bite is as deadly as that (to which some amendments were added of the rattlesnake, but, unlike the latter, in 1874), permitting any citizen of the it gives no warning of its intended at- United States who shall be the "author, tack, and is, therefore, typical of a concealed foe.

Coppinger, JOHN J., military officer; which increased his reputation; and he born in Ireland, Oct. 11, 1834; entered Civil War, and was made captain of the 14th United States Infantry; served with distinction throughout the war; promoted 1895; appointed a major-general of volunteers, May 4, 1898; and retired Oct. per-mines were worked in the United 11, 1898. He married Alice, daughter of James G. Blaine.

Copway, George, Indian chief and author: born on the Oiibway reservation in Michigan, in August, 1820. His Indian name was Koligegwagebow. He wrote for the press of New York City for many years and made lecturing tours in the United States and Europe. His publications include Recollections of a Forest Life; The Ojibway Conquest (a poem); Traditional traces of ancient mining were found near History and Characteristic Sketches of the Ojibway Nation; Organization of a New

Copyright Law. On April 5, 1789, seventeenth century. In making excava- Dr. David Ramsay, of South Carolina, sent tions in 1848, a mass of copper, supported a petition to Congress, setting forth that he was the author of two books—a Hisunder it, was found 20 feet below the tory of South Carolina and a History of the American Revolution-and praying The output of copper in the that body to pass a law giving him and United States during the calendar year his legal successors the exclusive right to 1899 amounted to 585,342,124 pounds, vend and dispose of those works in the Calumet and Hecla and other mines in the and afterwards other bills were passed, incorporating with the copyright bill another for securing patents for mechanical inventions. The term of a copyright was then fixed at fourteen years for books already published, and the same term for unpublished books, with the privilege of a renewal for fourteen years longer. In 1831 a general copyright law was passed, granting copyright for twenty-eight years, years. In 1856 a law was passed giving to the authors of dramatic compositions the exclusive right of publicly representsented. In 1870 all copyright statutes inventor, designer, or proprietor of any book, map, chart, dramatic or musical

COPYRIGHT LAW—CORBIN

tograph or negative thereof, or a painting, "alike injurious to the business of pubdrawing, chromo, statue or statuary, and lishing and to the best interests of the of models and designs intended to be per-public." After this frequent efforts were fected as works of the fine arts, to secure made to secure a change in the law, and a copyright thereof for twenty-eight years, several bills were introduced into Conwith the privilege of a renewal for him- gress from time to time with that object self, his widow, or children, for fourteen in view. years more." Copyright certificates are by photograph) must be sent to such bill of 1891 was finally passed. comply with these conditions is punishable by a fine of \$25.

were freely republished In 1843, George P. Putnam presented to copyright is forbidden. Congress a memorial signed by many lead-

composition, engraving, cut, print, or pho- absence of international copyright was

In 1883 an association called The issued solely by the Librarian of Congress. American Copyright League was founded A copy of the title of a book, or descrip- for the purpose of securing the co-operation of a picture, must be deposited with tion of authors and publishers in advanchim before the publication thereof; and ing the cause of international justice, and two copies of a book or picture (the latter through its persistent efforts the copyright librarian within ten days after publica- first voted upon in the House of Repretion. A copy of every new edition must sentatives this bill was defeated by a be sent to the librarian. A failure to very small majority. Early in the next session of Congress it was again brought up and passed by a vote of 139 to 95. In Although the first copyright law in the Senate action was delayed until almost this country was passed in 1790, it was the last day of the session. It was at not until a little more than 100 years length passed with several objectionable later that the principle of protection amendments attached, but through the was extended to others than citizens conference committee, to which it was reof the United States. The injustice done ferred, it was adopted substantially as to foreigners by excluding them from the reported from the House. It was signed privileges of copyright was early ap- by President Harrison, March 4, 1891, parent, and the only excuse to be offered and went into effect on July 1, following. therefor was that the laws of Great The law thus secured, after so long a Britain permitted a similar injustice to struggle, provides that foreigners may be practised upon Americans. Literary take American copyright on the same "piracy," as it was called, became com- basis as American citizens, in case (1) mon in both countries. Books by British that the nation of the foreigner permits in copyright to American citizens on substan-America without compensation to their tially the same basis as its own citizens, authors, and American books were like- or (2) that the nation of the foreigner wise reproduced in England. And yet the is a party to an international agree-English law was more just than the ment providing for reciprocity in copy-American, for it allowed a foreigner to right, by the terms of which agreement secure British copyright, provided the the United States may become a party work was first published within the thereto. The existence of these condi-United Kingdom, and the author was at tions shall be determined by the Presithe time of publication anywhere within dent of the United States and announced the British dominions. A movement to by proclamation. It required, however, secure the passage of some kind of inter- that foreign books, etc., so copyrighted national copyright law was begun in Con- and circulated in the United States must gress as early as 1837, when Henry Clay be printed from type set in the United presented a petition of British authors States, or from plates made therefrom, asking for the protection of their works. or from negatives or drawings on stone This petition was favorably reported upon which have been made in the United by the select committee to which it was States. The importation of foreign edireferred, but no further action was taken. tions of books protected by American

Corbin, HENRY CLARK, military officer; ing publishers which declared that the born in Clermont county, O., Sept. 15,

CORCORAN—CORINTH

1842; received an academic education, and studied law. In 1862 he joined the Na-79th Ohio Volunteers; served through the remainder of the war; and was then apadjutant-general; and in June, 1900, lect has been forgotten. major-general, being the first adjutantrank.

Court-house, Dec. 22, 1863.

founder of the Corcoran Art Gallery, in Washington, D. C., to which he gave a have aggregated more than \$5,000,000. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1888.

Cordova, Francisco Fernandez de, dissailed from Havana, Cuba, accompanied in 1518.

Corea, see Korea.

Coree Indians, a small tribe of Algontional army as a second lieutenant in the quians on the coast of upper North Carolina. These and the Cheraws and other smaller tribes occupied lands once owned pointed to the regular army. He was with by the powerful Hatteras tribe. They President Garfield when the latter was were allies of the Tuscaroras in an attack shot, and also present at his bedside when upon the English in 1711, and were dehe died. In 1880 he was promoted major feated; and they have since disappeared and assistant adjutant-general; in 1898, from the face of the earth, and their dia-

Corinth, OPERATIONS AT. General Halgeneral of the regular army to reach that leck arrived on the battle-ground of Shiloh (q. v.) from his headquarters at Corcoran, Michael, military officer; St. Louis on April 12, 1862, and, being born in Carrowkeel, Sligo, Ireland, Sept. Grant's superior in rank, took command of 21, 1827; came to the United States in the National troops. Grant was preparing 1849, and first came into notice as colonel to pursue and strike Beauregard while his of the 69th New York Regiment, when the shattered army was weak; but Halleck President called for troops, in 1861. He restrained Grant, and twenty days after hastened with his regiment to Washington, the victory he began a march against and was distinguished for gallantry in Beauregard at Corinth. On May 3 his the battle of Bull Run, where he was advance, under General Sherman, was wounded and made prisoner, suffering con- within six or seven miles of Beauregard's finement in Richmond, Charleston, Colum-lines. His forces had been reorganized bia, and Salisbury, while kept for execu- under the name of the Grand Army of tion, in case the national government put the Tennessee, and Grant was made his to death the crews of Confederate priva- second in command. His whole force, apteers as pirates. He was exchanged in proaching Corinth with great caution, 1862, and made a brigadier-general. He numbered, with the accession of Buell's raised an "Irish Legion," served in lower army, about 108,000 men. Beauregard Virginia and upper North Carolina, and had been reinforced by Van Dorn and checked the advance of the Confederates Price, with Missouri and Arkansas troops, on Norfolk. He died of injuries received and by the command of Gen. Mansfield from a fall from his horse, near Fairfax Lovell, who had come up from New Orleans. For twenty-seven days the National Corcoran, WILLIAM WILSON, philan- troops were busy piling up fortifications thropist; born in Georgetown, D. C., Dec. in the approaches to Corinth, interrupted 27, 1798; educated at Georgetown Col- by frequent sorties from that town. Then lege; became a banker in Washington in the Confederates were driven from their 1837; and retired in 1854. He was the advanced works (May 29), and Halleck prepared for a conflict the next day. Although much strengthened, Beauregard large endowment. His contributions to was unwilling to risk a battle with the public and private charities are said to Grand Army of the Tennessee. All the night of May 29 the National sentinels had heard the incessant roar of moving railway-cars at Corinth; and at daybreak, coverer of Mexico. In February, 1517, he just as Halleck sent out skirmishers to "feel the enemy," the earth was shaken by 100 men, and landed on the coast of with a series of explosions, and dense Yucatan. In a battle with the natives, columns of smoke arose above the town. forty-seven of his men were killed, and he There was no enemy to "feel"; Beauwas wounded in twelve places. Hasten- regard had evacuated Corinth during the ing back to Cuba, he died of his wounds night, burned and blown up whatever of stores he could not carry away, and fled

CORINTH, OPERATIONS AT

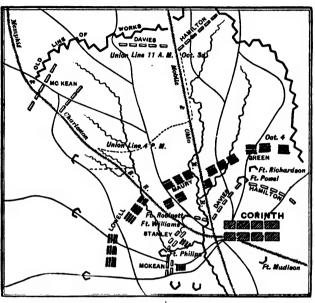
in haste to Turpelo, many miles south- struggle ceased.

to perform the duties of general-inchief of all the armies of the republic. left General Thomas in command at Corinth, and General Grant of his old army, with enlarged powers.

At Ripley, Miss., the troops of Price and Van Dorn were concentrated, 40,000 strong, after the battle at IUKA (q. v.), and at the close of September, 1862, they moved on Corinth. They bivouacked within 10 miles of Corinth on the night of Oct. 2. the morning of the 3d Rosecrans was prepared to meet an attack. Hamilton's division formed his right, Davies's his centre, and McKean's his left, on

when Stanley sent Colonel Mower with a square, which they captured. 11.—2 A

The Confederates enward, where he left General Bragg in com- veloped Rosecrans's front, and rested on mand of the Confederate forces (now called their arms. Van Dorn believed he would the Army of the Mississippi), and re- have possession of Corinth before sunrise. paired to Mineral Springs, in Alabama, for He had sent a shout of triumph to Richthe restoration of his impaired health. mond by telegraph. The battle was re-Halleck took possession of Corinth, and sumed before the dawn. Both parties was soon afterwards called to Washing- had prepared for it. The National bat-



PLAN OF BATTLE AT CORINTH.

the front of Corinth. A brigade, un- teries around Corinth were well manned, der Colonel Oliver, with a section of ar- and a new one, mounting five guns, had tillery, was then formed, while the cavalry been constructed during the night. After watched every approach. Early in the a considerable cannonading, the Confedermorning the Confederate advance, under ates, in heavy force, came out at a little Colonel Lovell, encountered Oliver. The past nine o'clock, advanced rapidly, and latter being hard pressed, General McAr- fell violently, in wedge-form, upon Davies, thur was sent to his support, but both intending to break his line and rush into were pushed back. To these both McKean Corinth. The struggle was very severe. and Davies sent help. Very soon after- Grape and canister shot made fearful lanes wards the Confederates made a desperate through the Confederate ranks, yet they charge, drove the Nationals, and captured pressed on. Davies's forces gave way, but two guns. The Confederates had resolved soon rallied. The Confederates captured to capture Corinth, with its immense Fort Powell on Davies's right, and fully stores. They now pressed heavily on the twenty men penetrated Corinth to the National centre. Davies was pushed back, headquarters of Rosecrans, on the public brigade to his assistance; and Hamilton victorious Confederate column was soon was pressing through a thick mire on pushed back, and Fort Powell was retaken Lovell's left, when darkness fell, and the by the 56th Illinois Regiment. At the

CORLISS-CORNELL

ett and the adjacent lines, and a terrible ously received. The Assembly, which was battle ensued. The fort was stormed by largely "Leislerian" in its political coma strong Confederate force, led by Colonel position, and claimed Hyde as a friend, Rogers, of Texas. Within lay prone Colo-voted him a double salary, a disbursenel Fuller's Ohio brigade, who, aroused, ment of the expenses of his voyage, and delivered such a murderous fire that the a reversion of seven years. A public assailants recoiled. In a moment they dinner was given him, and the freedom rallied, and again charged. The 11th Mis- of the city in a gold box. His suite, souri and 27th Ohio poured a terrific the soldiers of the garrison, and all citistorm of bullets upon them, and at the zens unable to purchase their freedom, command "Charge!" the swarmed over the parapet, and sent the frage, trade, and of holding office. This assailants flying in confusion to the forest. By noon the battle at Corinth was debt when he came, and rapacious and ended, and the whole Confederate force bigoted, he plundered the public treasury, was retreating southward, vigorously pur-Corinth and in the pursuit was 2,363, of resentatives of the people for the security whom 315 were killed. Of the Confederate loss there is no positive record. One of their historians (Pollard) admits a loss of 4,500, and Rosecrans estimated it at 9,363, of whom 1,423 were killed and 2,248 made prisoners. The Confederates had 38,000 men in the battle; the Nationals less than 20,000.

Corliss, George Henry, inventor; born in Easton, N. Y., June 2, 1817; was educated in Castleton, Vt.; settled in Providence, R. I., in 1844. After several minor inventions he became famous by perfecting the great engine which bears his name, and is now known the world over. At the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876, a single Corliss engine, of 1,400 horse-power, ran all the machinery in Machinery Hall. Eminent engineers predicted that the great engine, which weighed over 700 tons, would cause much noise and trouble, but it proved a smoothrunning and complete success. He died in Providence, R. I., Feb. 21, 1888.

Corn. See Indian Corn.

Cornbury, Edward Hyde, Lord, colonial governor; was sent to the province of New York as governor in 1702, when he was Sir Edward Hyde, grandson of the first Earl of Clarendon, and nephew, by marriage, of James II. He was one of the in Scituate, R. I.; was self-educated. officers of that monarch's household, and When the Revolutionary War began he was the first to desert him and go over entered the army as lieutenant-colonel of

same time Hamilton's guns were making William III. of England. Grateful for fearful havoc in the Confederate ranks. this act, William made him governor of The latter soon fled to the woods. Mean- the united provinces of New York and while Lovell had fallen upon Fort Robin- New Jersey. He was cordially and gener-Nationals were made freemen, with rights of sufgenerous reception was ill requited. In involved himself in private debts, and op-The National loss in the battle at posed every effort on the part of the repof their rights and the growth of free institutions. When the yellow fever appeared in New York, in 1703, he retired to Jamaica, L. I., and the best house in the place happening to belong to the Presbyterian minister, he requested to have it vacated for his accommodation. Instead of returning it to the owner, he made it over to the Episcopal party. His conduct as ruler of New Jersey was equally reprehensible, where there were four religious parties-Quakers, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Congregationaliststo any of which the governor seemed willing to sell himself. The Assembly adopted a pungent address, which was read to Cornbury by the speaker, in which he was directly accused, among other things, of being an extortioner and "the merchandise of faction." Finally, such representations went from both provinces to the board of trade that Queen Anne removed him (1708), though he was her cousin. Then his creditors threw him into prison, from which he was released by accession to the peerage on the death of his father, when he returned to England and became Earl of Clarendon. He died in London. April 1, 1723.

Cornell, EZEKIEL, military officer; born to the Prince of Orange, who became Hitchcock's regiment, and was present at

CORNELL—CORNWALLIS

the siege of Boston; later was promoted brigadier-general; and commanded a brigade of State troops which were of much service during the occupation of Massawas a member of the Continental Congress and chairman of the military com-

Cornell, EZRA, philanthropist; born at Westchester Landing, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1807, of Quaker parents; settled in Ithaca in 1828, and accumulated a large fortune in the development of the electric telegraph. In 1865 he founded Cornell University, with an original endowment of \$500,000, subsequently increased by \$400,-000, and by his profits (more than \$3,-000,000) in purchasing and locating public lands for the benefit of the university. He died in Ithaca, Dec. 9, 1874.

Cornell University, a co-educational institution at Ithaca, N. Y. The buildings are on the eminence outside of the city, and nearly 400 feet above Cayuga Lake. It is an organic part of the educational system of the State; is under the supervision of the regents; and, having, accepted the bounty of Congress for the encouragement of agriculture, it teaches such branches as are related to agriculture and the mechanical arts, including other scientific studies and military tactics. At the end of the school year 1899 it had 284 professors and instructors, 2,543 students, twenty-two fellowships; 568 scholarships; 445,000 volumes in the library; grounds and buildings valued at \$1,796,373; productive funds, \$6,446,818; and income, \$636,051. The president was Jacob D. Schurman, LL.D.

Cornplanter, or GARYAN-WAH-GAH, a Seneca Indian chief; born in Conewaugus, on the Genesee River, N. Y., in 1732; was a half-breed, the son of an Indian trader named John O'Bail. He led Indian allies with the French against the English; was Americans during the war, he was their of Ireland in 1798. firm friend afterwards. people. reservation, Pennsylvania, Feb. 17, 1836.

Cornwaleys, or Cormwaleys, Thomas, pioneer; born about 1600; was one of the leaders in the establishment of the colony at St. Mary's. In 1635 he led a force chusetts by the British. In 1780-83 he against Claiborne, and in 1638, when Lord Baltimore sent out a code to be adopted by the General Assembly, he opposed it, alleging that the charter of the freemen gave them the right to enact their own laws. During 1638 he was made deputy governor; in 1642 was commissioned commander of an expedition against the Indians; in 1652 became a member of the general court; and in 1657, when the government was restored to Lord Baltimore, he was appointed assistant governor. He returned to England in 1659, and died there in 1676.

Cornwallis, LORD CHARLES, military officer; born in London, Dec. 31, 1738; was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and entered the army as captain when twenty years of age. In the House of Lords he opposed the measures that caused the war with the Americans; yet he accepted the commission of major-general and the command of an expedition against the Carolinas under Sir Peter Parker in 1776. He commanded the reserves of the British in the battle on Long Island in August; was outgeneralled by Washington at Princeton; was with Howe on the Brandywine and in the capture of Philadelphia, when he returned to England, but soon came back; was at the capture of Charleston in May, 1780; was commander of the British troops in the Carolinas that year; defeated Gates near Camden in August; fought Greene at Guildford Court-house early in 1781; invaded Virginia, and finally took post at and fortified Yorktown, on the York River, and there surrendered his army to the American and French forces in October, 1781. He was appointed governor-general and commander-in-chief in India in 1786; and was victorious in war in the sharp battle of Monongahela in there in 1791-92, compelling Tippoo Saib 1755; and, joining the British in the war to cede, as the price of peace, half his of the Revolution, led destroyers of the dominions to the British crown. He resettlements in New York and northern turned to England in 1793; was created Pennsylvania. An inveterate foe of the a marquis; and appointed lord-lieutenant He negotiated the He was an treaty of Amiens in 1802, and was govearnest promoter of temperance among ernor-general of India in 1805. He died He died at the Seneca at Ghazipoor, India, Oct. 5, 1805.

In 1776 Sir Henry Clinton waited long

CORNWALLIS, LORD CHARLES

an attack on Charleston. Clinton received, by the fleet, instructions from his justice, and to arrest the persons and destroy the property of all who should recould be done with effect." North Carolina coast, Clinton sent Lord British troops. Cornwallis, at the instigation of Governor Martin, to burn the house of Hooper, a delegate in the Continental Congress, and to burn and ravage the plantation of Gen. Robert Howe. Cornwallis landed in Brunswick county with about 900 men,



LORD CORNWALLIS (From an English print).

and proceeded to his assigned work. In this ignoble expedition—his first in America-he lost two men killed and one taken officer was deputed to visit every district prisoner.

on the Cape Fear River for the arrival of (May 5), invited the people to "appease Sir Peter Parker's fleet with Cornwallis the vengeance of an incensed nation" by and a reinforcement of troops. They came submission, and offered pardon to all, exearly in May and soon prepared to make cepting General Howe and Cornelius Harnett.

Howe sent Cornwallis in November, King to issue a proclamation of pardon 1777, with a strong body of troops, by to "all but principal instigators and way of Chester, to Billingsport to clear abettors of the rebellion, to dissolve the the New Jersey banks of the Delaware. provincial congresses and committees of Washington immediately sent General safety, to restore the administration of Greene with a division across the river to oppose the movement. Cornwallis was reinforced by five British battalions from fuse to give satisfactory tests of their New York, while expected reinforcements obedience." He was expressly ordered from the northern army were still deto "seize the persons and destroy the layed through the bad conduct of General property of persistent rebels whenever it Gates. The consequence was the forced When the abandonment of Fort Mercer, at Red Bank, British forces were about to leave the and the levelling of its ramparts by the The leaders of both armies recrossed the Delaware, Cornwallis to Philadelphia and Greene to the camp of Washington.

Lord Cornwallis was left in chief command of about 4,000 troops when, in the summer of 1780, Sir Henry Clinton departed for New York. The earl, for the purpose of rooting out all signs of rebellion, sought, by cruel acts, to completely subdue the people through fear. He issued proclamations and instructions which encouraged hostility towards every patriot: and under these instructions his agents and the Tories committed many crimes. Tarleton and his legion spread terror in many districts. A quartermaster of his command entered the house of Samuel Wyley, near Camden, and cut him in pieces with his sword, because he had served as a volunteer in defence of Charleston. Because the Presbyterians generally supported the American cause. they were specially singled out for persecution. Huck, a captain of the British militia, burned the library and dwelling of a Presbyterian clergyman in the upper part of South Carolina; and also burned every Bible in which the Scottish translation of the Psalms was found. Prisoners who had been paroled at Charleston were subjects of perpetual persecution under the immediate observation of Cornwallis, unless they would exchange their paroles for oaths of allegiance. An active Clinton, in a proclamation in the State, and procure, on the spot.

CORNWALLIS, LORD CHARLES



CORNWALLIS'S CAVE

of mercy. His lieutenant, Lord Rawdon, was particularly hard on deserters from his Irish regiment. "I will give the inhabitants," he proclaimed, "10 guineas for the head of any deserter belonging to the volunteers of Ireland, and 5 guineas 20. Four days afterwards he entere only if they bring him in alive." To pun- upon his destructive career in Virginia. ish Sumter, who had commanded a Continental regiment, a British detachment turned his wife out-of-doors and burned dwelling-house. These proceedings, and others equally atrocious, were approved by Cornwallis, who tried to crush out every vestige of independence in the . State by requiring every able-bodied man to join the British army and take an active part in the re-establishment of royal rule. All who refused were treated as "rebels." Then, under instructions from Minister Germaine, he determined to establish a system of terrorism that should wipe out every semblance of revolt in that State. He put military despotism in the place of civil law. He ordered all militia-men who had served in loyalist corps and were afterwards found in arms against the King to be hanged without mercy; and in this way many perished. He gave Tory leaders full license to execute these orders, and instantly murders and plunderings and the scourge of the

lists of its militia. Any Carolinian there-lence; the chastity of women was set at after taken in arms might be sentenced naught; and Whigs, both men and womto death for desertion and "bearing arms en, cultivated and tenderly reared, were against his country." Cornwallis never treated by the ravenous Tory wolves as regarded a deserter, or any whom a court-legitimate prey to their worst passions. martial sentenced to death, as an object These measures created revolt and a thirst for vengeance, and when the partisan leaders appeared they instantly found hundreds of followers. Cornwallis found South Carolina too hot for him, and he was driven through North Carolina into Virginia.

After the battle at GUILFORD COURT-HOUSE (q. v.) Cornwallis marched towards the seaboard, satisfied that he could no longer hold the Carolinas. He arrived at Wilmington April 7, 1781, then garrisoned by a small force under Major Craig, where he remained long enough to rest and recruit his shattered army. Apprised of Greene's march on Camden, and hoping to draw him away from Lord Rawdon, the earl marched into Virginia and joined the forces of Phillips and Arnold at Petersburg. So ended British rule in the Carolinas forever. Wilmington April 25, crossed the Roanoke at Halifax, and reached Petersburg May Four days afterwards he entered

A few days after he reached Williamsburg, Cornwallis received an order from Sir Henry Clinton to send 3,000 of his troops to New York, then menaced by the allied (Americans and French) armies. Clinton also directed the earl to take a defensive position in Virginia. 'Satisfied that after he should send away so large a part of his army he could not cope with Lafayette and his associates, Cornwallis determined to cross the James River and make his way to Portsmouth. This movement was hastened by the boldness of the American troops, who were pressing close upon him, showing much strength and great activity. On July 6 a detachment sent out by Wayne to capture a British field-piece boldly resisted a large portion of Cornwallis's army, as the former fell back to Lafayette's main army near the Green Spring Plantation, where a sharp skirmish occurred, in which the marquis had a horse shot under him and each party lost about 100 men. Cornwallis then torch everywhere prevailed. Property hastened across the James (July 9) and was wantonly destroyed by fire and vio- marched to Portsmouth. Disliking that

CORNWALLIS, LORD CHARLES

camp. At Gloucester Point, on the opposite side of the river, he cast up strong military works, and while Lafayette took of reinforcements by sea. In August, however, the Count de Grasse arrived off the coast of Virginia with a powerful French fleet, and Washington took advantage of this good fortune, and suddenly moved his army from the Hudson to the James, and invested Yorktown with an overwhelming force.

Finding escape impossible, and further resistance futile, Cornwallis sent a flag to



MRS MOORE'S HOUSE.

Washington, with a request that hostilities should be suspended for twenty-four hours, and that commissioners should be appointed on both sides to meet at Mrs. Moore's house, on the right of the American lines, to arrange terms for the surrender of the post and the British army. Commissioners were accordingly appointed, the Americans being Col. John Laurens and Viscount de Noailles (a kinsman of Lafayette), and the British Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas and Major Ross. The terms agreed upon were honorable to both parties, and were signed

situation, the earl proceeded to Yorktown, and plunder found in possession of the on the York River, and on a high and British might be reclaimed by their ownhealthful plain he established a fortified ers; otherwise private property was to be respected. The loyalists were abandoned to the mercy or resentment of their countrymen. Such were the general terms; up a strong position on Malvern Hill and but Cornwallis was allowed to send away awaited further developments, Cornwallis persons most obnoxious to the Whigs in spent many anxious days in expectation the vessel that carried despatches to Clin-

Late in the afternoon of Oct. 19, the surrender of the British troops took place. Washington and Rochambeau were at the head of their respective troops, on horseback. The field of surrender was about half a mile from the British lines. A vast multitude of people, equal in numbers to the troops to be humiliated, was present at the impressive ceremony. Corn-

wallis, it was said, feigned sickness, and did not appear, but sent his sword by General O'Hara to act as his representative. That officer led the vanquished troops out of their intrenchments, with their colors cased, and marched them between the two columns of the allied forces. When he arrived at their head he approached Washington to hand him the earl's sword, when the commander-in-chief directed him to General Lincoln as his representative. It was a proud moment for Lincoln, who, the previous year, had been compelled to make a humiliating surrender to the royal troops at Charleston. He led the vanquished army to the place chosen for the surrender of their arms. and then received from O'Hara the

sword of Cornwallis, which was politely returned to him to be restored to the earl. The surrender of the colors of the vanquished army, twenty-eight in number, now took place. Twenty-eight British captains, each bearing a flag in a case, were drawn up in line. Opposite to them. at a distance of six paces, twenty-eight American sergeants were placed in line to receive the colors. The interesting ceremony was conducted by an ensign (Robert Wilson), then only eighteen years of age. The troops then laid down their arms. The whole number surrendered was about on Oct. 19, 1781. They provided for the 7,000. To these must be added 2,000 sailsurrender of Cornwallis as a prisoner of ors, 1,800 negroes, and 1,500 Tories, makwar, with all his troops, and all public ing the total number of prisoners 12,300. property as spoils of victory. All slaves The British lost, in killed, wounded, and

Article 14th No lithole of the bapitule how to be injurged on pres · text of Regreal, & of there he any doubtfull baprepoins In it, they are to he inters Justed according to the com. mon Meaning & heceptation of the Horts. Done at York a Vingoria this 9th day botober 1781 Cornwallis The: Tymonds:

375

CORONADO

Americans lost about 300. The spoils were equanimity, he wrote, in view of a propnearly 8,000 muskets, seventy-five brass osition in the Parliament to give up the and 160 iron cannon, and a large quan- contest and allow the independence of tity of munitions of war and military the colonies, "No difficulties can get me stores. The French furnished for gain- to consent to the getting of peace at the ing this victory thirty-seven ships of the expense of a separation from America." line and 7,000 men. The Americans fur-

King was amazed and struck dumb for lin on the subject of a treaty of peace.

missing, during the siege 550 men. The a few minutes; then, recovering his

The city of London petitioned the King nished 9,000 troops, of which number 5,500 to "put an end to the unnatural and unwere regulars. On the day after the sur- fortunate war"; and in Parliament a render Washington, in general orders, ex- great change in sentiment was immepressed full approbation of the conduct diately visible. Late in February, Genof the allied armies; and, that every eral Conway moved an address to the soldier might participate in the general King in favor of peace. A warm debate joy and thanksgiving, he ordered every ensued. Lord North defended the royal one under arrest or in confinement to be policy, because it maintained British set at liberty; and, as the following day rights and was just. "Good God!" exwould be the Sabbath, he closed his or- claimed Burke, "are we yet to be told ders by directing divine service to be per- of the rights for which we went to war? formed in the several brigades on the O excellent rights! O valuable rights! Valuable you should be, for we have paid News of the surrender, which reached dear in parting with you. O valuable England, by way of France, Nov. 25, 1781, rights! that have cost Britain thirteen gave a stunning blow to the British provinces, four islands, 100,000 men, and ministry and the Tory party in Great more than £70,000,000 (\$350,000,000) of Britain. It was clearly perceived that money." At the beginning of March final disseverance of the colonies from Conway's proposition was adopted. Lord the mother-country was inevitable; that North, who, under the inspiration of the war could no longer serve a useful pur- King, had misled the nation for twelve pose, and that humanity and sound years, was relieved from office, and he policy counselled peace. The King and and his fellow-ministers were succeeded his ministers were astounded. "Lord by friends of peace. The King stormed, North received the intelligence," said but was compelled to yield. Parliament Lord George Germaine, "as he would resolved to end the war, and the King have taken a cannon-ball in his breast; acquiesced with reluctance. Early in May for he opened his arms, exclaiming wildly (1782) Sir Guy Carleton arrived in New as he paced up and down the apartment York, bearing propositions to Congress a few minutes, 'O God! it is all over.'" for reconciliation, and Richard Oswald, a In deepest consternation he repeated London merchant, was sent to Paris as these words many times. The stubborn a diplomatic agent to confer with Frank-

CORONADO, FRANCISCO VASQUEZ DE

Coronado, FRANCISCO VASQUEZ DE, ex- that stream to its head-waters, he plorer; born in Salamanca, Spain, about crossed the great hills eastward, to the 1510; set out in 1540, by command of upper waters of the Rio Grande del Norte. Mendoza, viceroy of Mexico, from Culi- which he followed to their sources. acan, on the southeast coast of the Then, crossing the Rocky Mountains, he Gulf of California, with 350 Spaniards traversed the great desert northeastand 800 Indians, to explore the coun-wardly to the present States of Colorado try northward. He followed the coast or Kansas, under lat. 40° N. In all nearly to the head of the gulf, and that vast region he found little to tempt then penetrated to the Gila, in the or reward a conquest-rugged mounpresent Arizona Territory. Following tains and plains and a few Indian vil-

it with drawings of the cities and houses built by the Indians (see below). died in March, 1542, insane, it is believed.

Coronado's Relation to Mendoza.—On Aug. 3, 1540, Coronado addressed the following report to the Mexican vicerov. concerning his journey into what is now a considerable part of the United States:

THE RELATION OF FRANCIS VAZQUEZ DE CORONADO, CAPTAINE GENERALL OF THE PEOPLE WHICH WERE SENT IN THE NAME OF THE EMPEROURS MAIESTIE TO THE COUNTREY OF CIBOLA NEWLY DISCOUERED, WHICH HE SENT TO DON ANTONIO DE MENDOCA VICEROY OF MEXICO, OF SUCH THINGS AS HAPPENED IN HIS VOYAGE FROM THE 22. OF APRILL IN THE YEERE 1540. WHICH DEPARTED FROM CULIACAN FORWARD, AND OF SUCH THINGS AS HEE FOUND IN THE COUNTREY WHICH HE PASSED.

CHAP. 1.

Francis Vazquez departeth with his armie from Ouliacan, and after divers troubles in his voyage, arriveth at the valley of the people called Los Caracones, which he findeth barren of Maix: for obtaining whereof hee sendeth to the valley called The valley of the Lord: he is informed of the greatnesse of the valley of the people called Caracones, and of the nature of those people, and of certaine Islands lying along that coast.

THe 22. of the moneth of Aprill last past I departed from the prouince of Culiacan with part of the army, and in such order as I mentioned vnto your Lordship, and according to the successe I assured my selfe, by all likelihood that I shall not bring all mine armie together in this enterprise: because the troubles haue bene so great and the want of victuals, that I thinke all this yeere wil not be sufficient to performe this enterprise, & if it should bee performed in so short a time, it would be to the great losse of our people. For as I wrote vnto your Lordship, I was fourescore dayes in trauailing to Culiacan, in all which time I and those Gentlemen my companions

lages in some of the valleys. He made was aboue a pound weight: and all this quite an elaborate report, accompanying notwithstanding, and though wee put our selues to such a small proportion of He victuals which wee carried, for all the order that possibly wee could take, wee were driven to our ships. And no maruayle, because the way is rough and long: and with the carriage of our Harquebuses downe the mountaines and hilles, and in the passage of Riuers, the greater part of our corne was spoyled. And because I send your Lordship our voyage drawen in a Mappe, I will speake no more thereof in this my letter.

> Thirtie leagues before wee arriued at the place which the father prouinciall told vs so well of in his relation, I sent Melchior Diaz before with fifteene horses. giuing him order to make but one dayes iourney of two, because hee might examine all things, against mine arrivall: who trauailed foure daves journey through exceeding rough Mountaines where hee found neither victuals, nor people, nor information of any things, sauing that hee found two or three poore little villages containing 20. or 30. cottages a piece, and by the inhabitants thereof hee vnderstoode that from thence forward there were nothing but exceeding rough mountaines which ran very farre, vtterly disinhabited and voyd of people. And because it was labour lost, I would not write vnto your Lordship thereof.

It grieued the whole company, that a thing so highly commended, and whereof the father had made so great bragges, should be found so contrary, and it made them suspect that all the rest would fall out in like sort. Which when I perceiued I sought to encourage them the best I coulde, telling them that your Lordshippe alwayes was of opinion, that this voyage was a thing cast away, and that wee should fixe our cogitation vpon seuen Cities, and other prouthose wee had knowledge; inces, whereof that there should bee the ende of our enterprise; and with this resolution and purpose wee all marched cheerefully through a very badde way which was not passable but one by one, or else wee must which were horsemen, carried on our force out with Pioners the path which backs, and on our horses, a little victuall, wee founde, wherewith the Souldiours so that from henceforward wee carried were not a little offended, finding all that none other needefull apparell with vs, that the Frier had sayde to bee quite con-

that the way was plaine and good, and that there was but one small hill of halfe a league in length. And yet in trueth there are mountaines which although the through the roughnesse of the rockes. The lambes and sheepe lost their hoofes in the way; and of those which I brought from Culiacan, I left the greater part at they might come softly after vs. foure men on horsebacke remained with them which are nowe come vnto vs, and haue brought vs not past foure and twentie lambes, and foure sheepe, for all the rest were dead with trauailing through that rough passage, although they trauailed but two leagues a day, and rested themselues euery day.

At length I arriued at the valley of the people called Caracones, the 26. day of the moneth of May; and from Culiacan vntill I came thither, I could not helpe my selfe, saue onely with a great quantitie of bread of Maiz; for seeing the Maiz in the fieldes were not yet ripe, I was constrained to leave them all behind me. In this valley of the Caracones wee found more store of people than in any other part of the Countrey which wee had passed, and great store of tillage. But I vnderstood that there was store thereof in another valley called The Lords valley, which I woulde not disturbe with force, but sent thither Melchior Diaz with wares of exchange to procure some, and to giue the sayde Maiz to the Indians our friendes which wee brought with vs. and to some others that had lost their cattell in the way, and were not able to carry their victuals so farre which they brought from Culiacan. It pleased God that wee gate some small quantitie of Maiz with this traffique, whereby certaine Indians were relieued and some Spanyards.

to this valley of the Caracones, some in going thither. And I am of opinion

trary; for among other things which the through wearinesse; for being ouerfather sayde and affirmed, this was one, charged with great burdens, and hauing but little meate, they could not endure the trauaile. Likewise some of our Negros and some of our Indians dyed here; which was no small want vnto vs for the perway were well mended could not bee formance of our enterprise. They tolde passed without great danger of breaking me that this valley of the Coracones is the horses neckes: and the way was such flue dayes journey from the Westerne that of the cattell which your Lordship Sea. I sent for the Indians of the Sea sent vs for the prouision of our armie coast to vnderstand their estate, and wee lost a great part in the voyage while I stayed for them the horses rested; and I stayed there foure dayes, in which space the Indians of the Sea coast came vnto mee; which told mee, that two dayes sayling from their coast of the Sea, there the River of Lachimi, because they could were seven or eight Islands right over not keepe company with vs, and because against them, well inhabited with people, but badly furnished with victuals, and were a rude people: And they told mee, that they had seene a Shippe passe by not farre from the shore: which I wote not what to think whither it were one of those that went to discouer the Countrey, or else a Ship of the Portugals.

CHAP. 2.

They come to Chichilticale: after they had rested themselves two dayes there, they enter into a Countrey very barren of victuals, and hard to trauaile for thirtie leagues, beyond which they found a Countrey very pleasant, and a river called Rio del Lino, they fight with the Indians being assaulted by them, and with victorie vanquishing their citic, they relieved themselves of their pinching hunger.

I Departed from the Caracones, and alwayes kept by the Sea coast as neere as I could judge, and in very deed I still found my selfe the farther off: in such sort that when I arrived at Chichilticale I found myselfe tenne dayes iourney from the Sea: and the father prouinciall sayd that it was onely but fine leagues distance, and that hee had seene the same. Wee all conceived great griefe and were not a little confounded, when we saw that wee found euery thing contrary to the information which he had given your Lordship.

The Indians of Chichilticale say, that if at any time they goe to the Sea for fish, and other things that they carry, they goe And by that time that wee were come trauersing, and are tenne dayes iourney tenne or twelve of our horses were dead that the information which the Indians

giue me should be true. vour Lordships ships were seene, which went to discouer the hauen of Chichilticale, which father Marcus of Nica sayd to bee in flue and thirtie degrees. God knoweth what griefe of mind I have sustained: because I am in doubt that some mishappe is fallen vnto them: and if they follow the coast, as they sayde they would, as long as their victuals last which they carry with them, whereof I left them store in Culiacan, and if they be not fallen into some misfortune, I hope well in God that by this they have made some good discouerie, and that in this respect their long staying out may be pardoned.

I rested myselfe two dayes in Chichilticale, and to haue done well I should haue stayed longer, in respect that here wee found our horses so tyred: but because wee wanted victuals, wee had no leasure to rest any longer: I entred the confines of the desert Countrey on St. Iohns eue, and to refresh our former trauailes, the first dayes we founde no grasse, but worser way of mountaines and badde passages, then wee had passed alreadie: and the horses being tired, were greatly molested therewith: so that in this last desert wee lost more horses then wee had lost before: and some of my Indians which were our friendes dyed, and one Spanyard whose name was Spinosa: and two Negroes, which dyed with eating certaine herbes for lacke of victuals. From this place I sent before mee one dayes iourney the master of the fielde Don Garcia Lopez de Cardenas with fifteene horses to discouer the Countrey, and prepare our way: wherein hee did like himselfe, and according to the confidence which your Lordship reposed in him. And well I wote he fayled not to do his part: for as I have enformed your Lordship, it is most wicked way, at least thirtie leagues and more, because they are inaccessible mountaines.

But after wee had passed these thirtie leagues, wee found fresh riuers, and grasse like that of Castile, and specially of that

The sea re- leafe: and there was Flaxe, but chiefly turneth toward the West right ouer neere the bankes of a certayne river which against the Coracones the space of tenne therefore wee called El Rio del Lino, that or twelue leagues. Where I found that is say, the river of Flaxe: wee found no Indians at all for a dayes trauaile, but afterward foure Indians came out vnto vs in peaceable maner, saying that they were sent euen to that desert place to signifie vnto vs that wee were welcome. and that the next day all the people would come out to meete vs on the way with victuals: and the master of the fielde gaue them a crosse, willing them to signifie to those of their citie that they should not feare, and they should rather let the people stay in their houses, because I came onely in the name of his Maiestie to defend and ayd them.

And this done, Fernando Aluarado returned to aduertise mee that certaine Indians were come vnto them in peaceable maner, and that two of them stayed for my comming with the master of the fielde. Whereupon I. went vnto them and gaue them beades and certaine short clokes, willing them to returne vnto their citie. and bid them to stay quiet in their houses, and feare nothing. And this done I sent the master of the field to search whether there were any bad passage which the Indians might keepe against vs, and that hee should take and defend it vntill the next day that I shoulde come thither. So hee went, and found in the way a very bad passage, where wee might haue sustayned very great harme: wherefore there hee seated himselfe with his company that were with him: and that very night the Indians came to take that passage to defend it, and finding it taken, they assaulted our men there, and as they tell mee, they assaulted them like valiant men; although in the ende they retired and fledde away: for the master of the fielde was watchfull, and was in order with his company: the Indians in token of retreate sounded on a certaine small trumpet, and did no hurt among the Spanyards. The very same night the master of the fielde certified mee hereof. Whereupon the next day in the best order that I could I departed in so great want of victuall, that I thought that if sort which we call Scaramoio, many Nutte wee should stay one day longer without trees and Mulberie trees, but the Nutte foode, wee should all perish for hunger, trees differ from those of Spayne in the especially the Indians, for among vs all

we had not two bushels of corne: wherefore it behooued mee to pricke forward without delay. The Indians here and their made fires, and were answered againe afarre off as orderly as wee for our liues could haue done, to giue their fellowes vnderstanding, how wee marched and where we arriued.

As soone as I came within sight of this citie of Granada, I sent Don Garcias Lopez Campemaster, frier Daniel, and frier Luvs, and Fernando Vermizzo somewhat before with certaine horsemen, to seeke the Indians and to advertise them that our comming was not to hurt them, but to defend them in the name of the Emperour our Lord, according as his maiestie had given vs in charge: which message was deliuered to the inhabitants of that countrey by an interpreter. But they like arrogant people made small account thereof; because we seemed very few in their eyes, and that they might destroy vs without any difficultie; and they strooke frier Luys with an arrow on the gowne, which by the grace of God did him no harme.

In the meane space I arrived with all the rest of the horsemen, and footemen, and found in the fieldes a great sort of the Indians which beganne to shoote at vs with their arrowes: and because I would obey your will and the commaund of the Marques, I woulde not let my people charge them, forbidding my company, which intreated mee that they might set vpon them, in any wise to prouoke them, saying that that which the enemies did was nothing, and that it was not meete to set vpon so fewe people. On the other side the Indians perceiuing that wee stirred not, tooke great stomacke and courage vnto them: insomuch that they came hard to our horses heeles to shoote at vs with their arrowes. Whereupon seeing that it was now time to stay no longer, and that the friers also were of the same opinion, I set vpon them without any danger: for suddenly they fled part to the citie which was neere and well fortified, and other into the field, which way they could shift: and some of the Indians were slaine, and more had beene if I would haue suffered them to haue bene pursued.

But considering that hereof wee might Torres a townesman of Panuco was shot reape but small profite, because the Indinto the face with another, and two footeians that were without, were fewe, and men more had two small woundes with

those which were retired into the citie. with them which stayed within at the first were many, where the victuals were whereof wee had so great neede, I assembled my people, and deuided them as I thought best to assault the citie, and I compassed it about: and because the famine which wee sustained suffered no delay. my selfe with certaine of these gentlemen and souldiers put our selues on foote, and commaunded that the crossebowes and harquebusiers shoulde give the assault. and shoulde beate the enemies from the walles, that they might not hurt vs. and I assaulted the walles on one side, where they tolde me there was a scaling ladder set vp. and that there was one gate: but the crossebowmen suddenly brake the strings of their bowes, and the harquebusiers did nothing at all: for they came thither so weake and feeble, that scarcely they coulde stand on their feete: and by this meanes the people that were aloft on the wals to defend the towne were no way hindered from doing vs all the mischiefe they could: so that twise they stroke mee to the ground with infinite number of great stones, which they cast downe: and if I had not beene defended with an excellent good headpiece which I ware, I thinke it had gone hardly with mee: neuerthelesse my companie tooke mee vp with two small wounds in the face, and an arrowe sticking in my foote, and many blowes with stones on my arms and legges, and thus I went out of the battell very weake. I thinke that if Don Garcias Lopez de Cardenas the second time that they strooke mee to the ground had not succoured mee with striding ouer mee like a good knight, I had beene in farre greater danger then I was. But it pleased God that the Indians yeelded themselues vnto vs, and that this citie was taken: and such store of Maiz was found therein, as our necessitie required. The Master of the fielde, and Don Pedro de Touar, and Fernando de Aluarado, and Paul de Melgosa Captaines of the footemen escaped with certaine knocks with stones: though none of them were wounded with arrowes. yet Agoniez Quarez was wounded in one arme with the shot of an arrowe, and one Torres a townesman of Panuco was shot into the face with another, and two foote-

gilded and glittering, they all layd load on mee, and therefore I was more wounded rest, for all these Gentlemen and souldiers carried themselues as manfully as was looked for at their hands. I am nowe well recouered I thanke God, although somewhat bruised with stones. Likewise in the skirmish which wee had in the fieldes, two or three other souldiers were hurt, and three horses slaine, one of Don Lopez, the other of Viliega and the third of Don Alenzo Manrique, and seuen or eight other horses were wounded; but both the men and horses are whole and sound.

CHAP. 3.

Of the situation and state of the seven cities called the kingdome of Cibola, and of the customes and qualities of those people, and of the beasts which are found there.

remaineth now to certifie your Honour of the seuen cities, and of the kingdomes and prouinces whereof the Father prouinciall made report vnto your Lordship. And to bee briefe, I can assure your honour, he sayd the trueth in nothing that he reported, but all was quite contrary, sauing onely the names of the cities, and great houses of stone: for although they bee not wrought with Turqueses, nor with lyme, nor brickes, yet are they very excellent good houses of three or foure or flue lofts high, wherein rest of the goods which they had, except are good lodgings and faire chambers with lathers instead of staires, and certaine cellars vnder the ground very good there, nor no youth vnder fifteene yeeres and paued, which are made for winter, olde, nor no olde folkes aboue sixtie, they are in maner like stooues: and the sauing two or three olde folkes, who lathers which they have for their houses stayed behinde to gouerne all the rest of are all in a maner mooueable and port- the youth and men of warre. There were able, which are taken away and set downe found in a certaine paper two poynts when they please, and they are made of of Emralds, and certaine small stones two pieces of wood with their steppes, as broken which are in colour somewhat like ours be. The seuen cities are seuen small townes, all made with these kinde of Christall, which I gaue one of my serhouses that I speake of: and they stand uaunts to lay vp to send them to your all within foure leagues together, and lordship, and hee hath lost them as hee they are all called the kingdome of Ci-telleth me. Wee found heere Guinie bola, and euery one of them haue their cockes, but fewe. The Indians tell mee particular name: and none of them is in all these seuen cities, that they eate called Cibola, but altogether they are them not, but that they keepe them onely called Cibola. And this towne which I for their feathers. I beleeue them not. call a citie. I have named Granada, as for they are excellent good, and greater

arrowes. And because my armour was well because it is somewhat like vnto it. as also in remembrance of your lordship. In this towne where I nowe rethan the rest, not that I did more than maine, there may be some two hundred they, or put my selfe forwarder than the houses, all compassed with walles, and I thinke that with the rest of the houses which are not so walled, they may be together flue hundred. There is another towne neere this, which is one of the seuen, & it is somwhat bigger than this, and another of the same bignesse that this is of, and the other foure are somewhat lesse: and I send them all painted vnto your lordship with the voyage. And the parchment wherein the picture is, was found here with other parchments. The people of this towne seeme vnto me of a reasonable stature, and wittie, vet they seeme not to bee such as they should bee, of that judgment and wit to builde these houses in such sort as they are. For the most part they goe all naked, except their privie partes which are covered: and they have painted mantles like those which I send vnto your lordship. haue no cotton wooll growing, because the countrey is colde, yet they weare mantels thereof as your honour may see by the shewe thereof: and true it is that there was found in their houses certaine yarne made of cotton wooll. They weare their haire on their heads like those of Mexico, and they are well nurtured and condicioned: And they have Turqueses I thinke good quantitie, which with the their corne, they had conueyed away before I came thither: for I found no women Granates very bad, and other stones of

Spaine.

The snow and cold are woont to be great, for so say the inhabitants of the houses, and their furres and other things which this people haue to defend them from colde. There is no kind of fruit nor trees of fruite. The Countrey is all plaine, and is on no side mountainous: albeit there are some hillie and bad passages. There are small store of Foules: the cause whereof is the colde, and because the mountaines are not neere. Here is no great store of wood, because they haue wood for their fuell sufficient foure leagues off from a wood of small Cedars. There is most excellent grasse within a quarter of a league hence, for our horses as well to feede them in pasture, as to mowe and make hay, whereof wee stoode in great neede, because our horses came hither so weake and feeble. The victuals which the people of this countrey haue, is Maiz, whereof they have great store, and also small white Pease: and Venison, which by all likelyhood they feede vpon, (though they say no) for wee found many skinnes of Deere, of Hares, and Conies. They eate the best cakes that euer I sawe, and euery body generally eateth of They have the finest order and way to grinde that wee euer sawe in any place. And one Indian woman of this countrey will grinde as much as foure women of Mexico. They have most excellent salte in kernell, which they fetch from a certaine lake a dayes journey from

then those of Mexico. The season which are many sorts of beasts, as Beares, is in this countrey, and the temperature Tigers, Lions, Porkespicks, and certaine of the avre is like that of Mexico: for Sheep as bigge as an horse, with very sometime it is hotte, and sometime it great hornes and little tailes, I have seene raineth: but hitherto I neuer sawe it their hornes so bigge, that it is a wonder raine, but once there fell a little showre to behold their greatnesse. Here are also with winde, as they are woont to fall in wilde goates whose heads likewise I haue seene, and the pawes of Beares, and the skins of wilde Bores. There is game of Deere, Ounces, and very great Stagges: Countrey: and it is very likely so to bee, and all men are of opinion that there both in respect to the maner of the are some bigger than that beast which Countrey, and by the fashion of their your lordship bestowed vpon me, which once belonged to Iohn Melaz. trauell eight daves journey vnto certaine plaines lying toward the North Sea. In this countrey there are certaine skinnes well dressed, and they dresse them and paint them where they kill their Oxen, for so they say themselues.

CHAP. 4.

Of the state and qualities of the kingdomes of Totonteac, Marata, and Acus, quite contrary to the relation of Frier Marcus. conference which they have with the Indians of the citie of Granada which they had taken, which had Aftie yeres past forescene the comming of the Christians into their countrey. The relation which they have of other seven cities, whereof Tucano is the principall, and how he sent to discouer them. A present of diuers things had in these countreys sent vnto the Viceroy Mendoça by Vasques de Coronado.

THe kingdome of Totonteac so much extolled by the Father prouinciall, which sayde that there were such wonderfull things there, and such great matters, and that they made cloth there, the Indians say is an hotte lake, about which are flue or sixe houses; and that there were certaine other, but that they are ruinated by warre. The kingdome of Marata is not to be found, neither haue the Indians any knowledge thereof. The kingdome of Acus is one onely small citie, where they gather cotton which is called Acucu. And hence. They have no knowledge among I say that this is a towne. For Acus them of the North Sea, nor of the Westerne with an aspiration nor without is no Sea, neither can I tell your lordship to word of the countrey. And because I which wee bee neerest: But in reason gesse that they would deriue Acucu of they should seeme to bee neerest to the Acus, I say that it is this towne where-Westerne Sea: and at the least I thinke into the kingdom of Acus is conuerted. I am an hundred and fiftie leagues from Beyond this towne they say there are oththence: and the Northerne Sea should er small townes which are neere to a river bee much further off. Your lordship may which I have seene and have had report see howe broad the land is here. Here of by the relation of the Indians. I would

to God I had better newes to write vnto with whom I reasoned that small while your lordship: neuerthelesse I must say that hee stayed with mee, and hee sayd the trueth: And as I wrote to your lord- that within three dayes after, hee and the ship from Culiacan, I am nowe to aduer- rest of the chiefe of that towne would tise your honour as wel of the good as of come and visite mee, and give order what the bad. Yet this I would have you course should bee taken with them. Which bee assured, that if all the riches and the they did: for they brought mee certaine Maiestie and of your lordshippe, than I and to returne with their wives and chilhaue done in comming hither whither you dren to their houses, and to become Christaines, with other troubles which I cease to mention, neither purpose I to depart vnto the death, if it please his be so.

Three dayes after this citie was taken, certaine Indians of these people came to offer mee peace, and brought mee certaine Turqueses, and badde mantles, and I receiued them in his Maiesties name with all the good speaches that I could deuise, certifying them of the purpose of my comand all the rest of the people of this prouince should become Christians, and should knowe the true God for their Lorde, and farre as hitherto wee can learne, is the receive his Maiestie for their King and water: for they say it causeth their corne earthly Soueraigne: and herewithall they returned to their houses, and suddenly the next day set in order all their goods and substance, their women and children, and fled to the hilles, leaving their townes at it were abandoned, wherein remained haue any knowledge of other people, very fewe of them. When I sawe this, within eight or tenne dayes after being of seuen cities which are farre distant recovered of my woundes, I went to the from this place, which are like vnto these, citie, which I sayed to bee greater than though they have not houses like vnto this where I am, and found there some these, but they are of earth, and small: fewe of them, to whom I sayde that they and that among them much cotton is should not be afrayd, and that they should call their gouernour vnto me: Howbeit whereof they have knowledge, they say is forasmuch as I can learne or gather, none called Tucano: and they gaue mee no perof them hath any gouernour: for I saw fect knowledge of the rest. And I thinke not there any chiefe house, whereby any they doe not tell me the trueth, imaginpreeminence of one ouer another might bee ing that of necessitie I must speedily degathered. After this an olde man came, part from them, and returne home. But

treasures of the world were heere, I could mantles and some Turqueses. I aduised haue done no more in the seruice of his them to come downe from their holdes, haue sent mee, my selfe and my compan- tians, and that they would acknowledge ions carrying our victuals upon our shoul- the Emperours majestie for their King ders and vpon our horses three hundred and lorde. And even to this present they leagues; and many dayes going on foote keepe in those strong holdes their women trauailing ouer hilles and rough moun- and children, and all the goods which they I commaunded them that they haue. should paint mee out a cloth of all the beastes which they knowe in their coun-Maiestie and your lordship that it shall trey: And such badde painters as they are foorthwith they painted mee two clothes, one of their beastes, another of their birdes and fishes. They say that they will bring their children, that our religious men may instruct them, and that they desire to knowe our lawe; and they assure vs. that aboue fiftie yeeres past it was prophecied among them, that a ming into this countrey, which is in the certaine people like vs should come, name of his Maiestie, and by the com- and from that part that wee came from, maundement of your Lordship, that they and that they should subdue all that countrev.

That which these Indians worship as to growe, and maintaineth their life; and that they know none other reason, but that their ancestors did so. I have sought by all meanes possible to learne of the inhabitants of these townes, whether they countreys and cities: And they tell mee gathered. The chiefe of these townes which sayd that hee was their lord, with herein they shall soone finde themselues a piece of a mantel made of many pieces, deceiued. I sent Don Pedro de Touar with

waters approch: I thought it my duety to countrey from hence to haue knowledge of all things, and rather to suffer all extremitie, then to leave this enterprise to serue his maiestie, if I may finde any thing wherein I may performe it, and not to omit any diligence therein, vntill your lordship send mee order what I shall doe. among all those which are here, there is oyle, nor any wine, saue only one pinte which is saued to say Masse: for all is spent & spilt by the way. Now your lordship may prouide vs what you thinke needefull. And if your honour meane to send vs cattell, your lordship must vnderstand that they will bee a sommer in comming vnto vs: for they will not be able to come vnto vs any sooner. would have sent your lordshippe with this dispatch many musters of things which are in this countrey: but the way is so long and rough, that it is hard for me to doe so; neuerthelesse I send you twelue small mantles, such as the people

his companie of footemen and with cer- rudely done, because the painter spent taine other horsemen to see this towne: but one day in drawing of the same. I And I would not have dispatched this have seene other pictures on the walles of packet vnto your lordship, vntill I had the houses of this citie with farre better knowen what this towne was, if I had proportion, and better made. I send thought that within twelve or fifteene your honour one Oxe-hide, certaine Turdayes I might haue had newes from him: queses, and two earerings of the same, and for hee will stay in this iourney thirtie fifteene combes of the Indians, and cerdayes at least. And having examined tain tablets set with these Turqueses, and that the knowledge hereof is of small two small baskets made of wicker, whereimportance, and that the colde and the of the Indians have great store. I send your lordship also two rolles which the doe according as your lordship gaue mee women in these parts are woont to weare charge in your instructions, which is, on their heads when they fetch water that immediately vpon mine arrivall here, from their welles, as wee vse to doe in I should signifie so much vnto your lord- Spaine. And one of these Indian women ship, and so I doe, sending withall the bare with one of these rolles on her head, will relation of that which I have seene. I carie a pitcher of water without touching haue determined to send round about the the same with her hande vp a lather. I send you also a muster of the weapons wherewith these people woont to fight, a buckler, a mace, a arrowes, bowe, and certaine which are two with points of bones, the like whereof, as these conquerours say, haue neuer beene seene. I can say noth-Wee have great want of pasture: and ing vnto your lordshippe touching the apyour lordship also shal vnderstand, that parell of their women. For the Indians keepe them so carefully from vs. that not one pound of raisins, nor sugar, nor hitherto I have not seene any of them. sauing onely two olde women, and these had two long robes downe to the foote open before, and girded to them, and they are buttoned with certaine cordons of cotton. I requested the Indians to give me one of these robes, which they ware, to send your honour the same, seeing they would not shewe mee their women. And they brought mee two mantles which are these, which I send you as it were painted: they have two pendents like the women of Spaine, which hang somewhat ouer their shoulders. The death of the Negro is most certaine: for here are many of the things found which hee carof the countrey are woont to weare, and a ried with him: And the Indians tell me certaine garment also, which seemeth that they killed him here, because the vnto me to bee well made: I kept the Indians of Chichilticale tolde them that same, because it seemed to mee to bee ex- hee was a wicked villaine, and not like cellent well wrought, because I beleeue vnto the Christians: because the Christhat no man euer saw any needle worke tians kill no women: and hee killed in these Indies, except it were since the women: and also he touched their women. Spaniards inhabited the same. I send which the Indians loue more then themyour Lordshippe also two clothes painted selues; therefore they determined to kill with the beasts of this countrey, although him: But they did it not after such sort as I have sayde, the picture bee very as was reported, for they killed none of

CORRIGAN—CORTEREAL

neither slewe they the young lad which was with him of the prouince of Petatlan, but they tooke him and kept him in safe custodie vntill nowe. And when I sought to have him, they excused themselves two or three dayes to give him mee, telling mee that hee was dead, and sometimes that the Indians of Acucu had carried him away. But in conclusion, when I tolde them that I should be very angry if they did not give him mee, they gave him vnto me. Hee is an interpreter, for though hee cannot well speake their language, yet he vnderstandeth the same very well. In this place there is found some quantitie of golde and siluer, which those which are skilfull in minerall matters esteeme to be very good. To this houre I could neuer learne of these people from whence they And I see they refuse to tell mee the trueth in all things, imagining, as I have sayde, that in short time I would depart hence, but I hope in God they shall no longer excuse themselues. I beseech your lordship to certifie his Maiestie of the successe of this voyage. For seeing we have no more then that which is aforesayd, and vntill such time as it please God that wee finde that which wee desire, I meane not to write my selfe. Our Lorde God keepe and preserue your Excellencie.

this citie of Granada the third of Au-Francis Vasques de Corogust 1540. nado kisseth the hands of your Excellencie.

Corrigan, MICHAEL AUGUSTINE, clergyman; born in Newark, N. J., Aug. 13, 1839; graduated at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., in 1859; Professor of Dogmatic Theology and Sacred Scripture in Seton Hall College, Orange, N. J., in 1864-68; president of the same in 1868-73; became bishop of Newark, N. J., in 1873; coadjutor to Cardinal McCloskey of New York in 1880; and archbishop of New York in 1885.

about 1,000 troops he was ordered to Land.

the rest of those that came with him: Allatoona, Ga., where were stored large commissary supplies. The place was soon attacked by about 4,000 Confederates, but Corse refused to surrender, and bravely repulsed every onslaught of the enemy till reinforcements arrived from Sherman. Sherman had signalled Corse, "Hold the fort, for I am coming," and this phrase was afterwards made the subject of an inspiring hymn by Ira D. Sankey. For this heroic defence Corse was brevetted a brigadier-general. He died in Winchester, Mass., April 27, 1893.

Cortereal, GASPER, Portuguese navigator; born in Lisbon; was in the service of the King of Portugal when, in 1500, he left the mouth of the Tagus with two ships well equipped at his own cost and proceeded to make discoveries in the Northwest. Cortereal was a gentleman of enterprising and determined character. who had been reared in the household of the Portuguese monarch and had an ardent thirst for glory. He first touched, it is believed, the northern shores of Newfoundland, discovered the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and sailed along the coast of the American continent to lat. 60°, and named the neighboring coast Labrador. Cabot had visited that coast two years before, but did not land; landed in several places, and gave purely Portuguese names to localities. The na-From the Prouince of Cibola, and from tives appearing to him rugged and strong and capital material for slaves, he seized fifty of them, and, carrying them to Portugal, made a profitable sale of his captives. The profits of this voyage excited the cupidity of Cortereal and his King (Emanuel the Great), and they prepared to carry on an active slave-trade with Labrador. Cortereal went on a second voyage in 1501, but was supposed to have been lost at sea; and his brother Michael, who went in search of him, was never heard of afterwards. An expedition sent by the King in 1503 found no trace of him. The commander of one of the vessels seized fifty-seven natives as slaves, Corse, JOHN MURRAY, military officer; but most of them were lost in the ships. born in Pittsburg, Pa., April 27, 1835; The King declared that Cortereal was the graduated at the United States Mili-first discoverer of the American contitary Academy in 1857; then studied law; nent, and he caused a map to be published and enlisted in the Union army at the in 1508, in which the coast of Labrador beginning of the Civil War. In 1864 with is called Terra Corterealis, or Cortereal's

CORTEZ

born in Medellin, Estremadura, Spain, in 1485, of a good family; studied law two years at Salamanca, and in 1504 sailed from San Lucar for Santo Domingo in a merchant vessel. The governor received him kindly, and he was soon employed. under Diego Velasquez, in quelling a revolt. In 1511 DIEGO COLUMBUS (q. v.), governor of Santo Domingo. sent Velasquez to conquer and colonize Cortez accompanied him. Santiago was founded, and Cortez was made alcalde, or mayor. He married a Spanish lady and employed the natives in mining gold, treating them most cruelly. Velasquez placed him at the head of an expedition to conquer and colonize Grijalva had just discovered. Before he sailed Velasquez countermanded the order, but the ambitious Cortez, disobedient, sailed for Mexico, in 1519, with ten vessels, bearing 550 Spaniards, over 200 Indians, a few negroes and horses, and some brass cannon. He landed at Tobasco, where he fought the natives and heard of Montezuma, emperor of a vast domain, possessor of great treasures, and living in a city called Mexico. After founding Vera Cruz, Cortez set out for Montezuma's capital. Fighting his way, he made the conquered natives own their vassalage to Spain and become his followers, and in November, 1519, he entered the city of Mexico with a handful of Spaniards who had survived the battles, and 6,000 native followers. Montezuma received him kindly. Cortez took a strong position in the city and put on the airs of a conqueror instead of a guest. Some of the irritated Mexicans attacked the invaders, when Cortez, making that a pretext, seized the monarch in his palace. conveyed him to the headquarters of the troops, and threatened him with instant death if he did not quietly submit.

Placing the Emperor in irons, Cortez caused seventeen of the men who had made the attack to be burned to death in front of the palace. Then Montezuma was compelled to acknowledge himself and his subjects vassals of Charles V., and Cortez forced the fallen monarch to give him gold to the value of \$10,000. Suddenly startled by the news that Narvaez, whom Velas-

Cortez, HERNANDO, military officer; quez had sent to displace him, had landed on the shores of Mexico with 900 men. 80 horses, and a dozen cannon, Cortez, leaving 200 men in Mexico, hastened to confront his rival with a few followers. In a battle Narvaez was defeated. The vanquished troops joined the standard of Cortez, who hastened back to Mexico. The people had revolted against the Spaniards. The captive Montezuma tried to pacify them, but, endeavoring to address them, he was assailed by a mob and mortally wounded. The Spaniards were driven out of the city; their rear-guard was cut in pieces, and they were terribly harassed in a flight for six days before the exasperated Mexicans. On the plain of Otompan a sharp battle was fought (July 7, 1520), Mexico, portions of which Cordova and and Cortez was victor. Marching to Tlascala, he collected reinforcements of natives, marched upon Mexico, and captured the city after a gallant defence of seventyseven days, Aug. 13, 1521. His exploits wiped out the stain of his disobedience, and he was made civil and military ruler of Mexico, and a marquis, with a handsome revenue. The natives, however, were terribly embittered by his cruelties and his zeal in destroying their idols, for he resolved to force the pagans to become Christians. Cortez went to Spain, where he was cordially received by the monarch. Returning to Mexico, he explored the country northward and discovered the Gulf and Peninsula of California. He died near Seville, Spain, Dec. 2,

> The City of Mexico.-The following, being his second letter to the Emperor Charles V., contains the account of the conqueror of Montezuma's capital. It is to be observed that Cortez spells the Emperor's name Muteczuma and applies the name of Temixtitan to the capital while speaking of the province of Mexico:

> In order, most potent Sire, to convey to your Majesty a just conception of the great extent of this noble city of Temixtitan, and of the many rare and wonderful objects it contains: of the government and dominions of Muteczuma, the sovereign; of the religious rites and customs that prevail, and the order that exists in this as well as other cities appertaining to his realm: it would require the



CORTEE'S ROUTE TO MEXICO.

labor of many accomplished writers, and level surface comprises an area of about much time for the completion of the task. I shall not be able to relate an hundredth part of what could be told respecting these matters; but I will endeavor to describe, in the best manner in my power, what I have myself seen; and imperfectly as I may succeed in the attempt, I am fully aware that the account will appear so wonderful as to be deemed scarcely worthy of credit; since even we who have seen these things with our own eyes, are yet so amazed as to be unable to comprehend their reality. But your Majesty may be assured that if there is any fault in my relation, either in regard to the present subject, or to any other matters of which I shall give your Majesty an account, it will arise from too great brevity rather than extravagance or prolixity in the details; and it seems to me but just to my Prince and Sovereign to declare the truth in the clearest manner, without saying anything that would detract from it, or add to it.

city and the others already mentioned, it may be as well for the better understanding of the subject to say something of the configuration of Mexico, in which they are situated, it being the principal seat of Muteczuma's power. This province is in the form of a circle, surrounded on all large as Seville or Cordova; its streets-I

70 leagues in circumference, including two lakes, that overspread nearly the whole valley, being navigated by boats more than 50 leagues round. One of these lakes contains fresh and the other, which is the larger of the two, salt water. side of the lakes, in the middle of the valley, a range of highlands divides them from one another, with the exception of a narrow strait which lies between the highlands and the lofty sierras. This strait is a bow-shot wide, and connects the two lakes; and by this means a trade is carried on between the cities and other settlements on the lakes in canoes without the necessity of travelling by land. the salt lake rises and falls with its tides like the sea, during the time of high water it pours into the other lake with the rapidity of a powerful stream; and on the other hand, when the tide has ebbed, the water runs from the fresh into the salt

This great city of Temixtitan is situ-Before I begin to describe this great ated in this salt lake, and from the mainland to the denser parts of it, by whichever route one chooses to enter, the distance is 2 leagues. There are four avenues or entrances to the city, all of which are formed by artificial causeways, 2 spears' length in width. The city is as sides by lofty and rugged mountains; its speak of the principal ones—are very wide

and straight; some of these, and all the where are daily assembled more than 60,-

inferior ones, are half land and half 000 souls, engaged in buying and selling; water, and are navigated by canoes. All and where are found all kinds of merthe streets at intervals have openings, chandise that the world affords, embracthrough which the water flows, crossing ing the necessaries of life, as for instance from one street to another; and at these articles of food, as well as jewels of gold



CORTEZ AND THE AMBASSADORS OF MONTEZUMA.

there are also very wide bridges, composed of large pieces of timber, of great strength and well put together; on many of these bridges ten horses can go abreast. Foreseeing that if the inhabitants of this city should prove treacherous, they would possess great advantages from the manner in which the city is constructed, since by removing the bridges at the entrances, and abandoning the place, they could leave us to perish by famine without our being able to reach the main-land—as soon as I had entered it, I made great haste to build four brigantines, which were soon it should become necessary.

openings, some of which are very wide, and silver, lead, brass, copper, tin, precious stones, bones, shells, snails, and feathers. There are also exposed for sale wrought and unwrought stone, bricks burned and unburned, timber hewn and unhewn, of different sorts. There is a street for game, where every variety of birds found in the country are sold, as fowls, partridges, quails, wild ducks, fly-catchers, widgeons, turtle-doves, pigeons, reed-birds, parrots, sparrows, eagles, hawks, owls, and kestrels: they sell likewise the skins of some birds of prey, with their feathers, head, beak, and claws. There are also sold rabbits, hares, deer, and little dogs, which are finished, and were large enough to take raised for eating. There is also an herb ashore 300 men and the horses, whenever street, where may be obtained all sorts of roots and medicinal herbs that the coun-The city has many public squares, in try affords. There are apothecaries' shops, which are situated the markets and other where prepared medicines, liquids, ointplaces for buying and selling. There is ments, and plasters are sold; barbers' one square twice as large as that of the shops, where they wash and shave the city of Salamanca, surrounded by porticos, head; and restaurateurs, that furnish

food and drink at a certain price. There where ten or twelve persons, who are magisis also a class of men like those called in Castile porters, for carrying burdens. Wood and coal are seen in abundance, and brasiers of earthenware for burning coals; mats of various kinds for beds, others of a lighter sort for seats, and for halls and There are all kinds of green bedrooms. vegetables, especially onions, leeks, garlic, watercresses, nasturtium, borage, sorrel, artichokes, and golden thistle; fruits also of numerous descriptions, among which are cherries and plums, similar to those in Spain; honey and wax from bees and from the stalks of maize, which are as sweet as the sugar-cane; honey is also extracted from the plant called maguey. which is superior to sweet or new wine; from the same plant they extract sugar and wine, which they also sell. Different kinds of cotton thread of all colors in skeins are exposed for sale in one quarter of the market, which has the appearance of the silk-market at Granada, although the former is supplied more abundantly. Painters' colors as numerous as can be they are taken out to be married; which found in Spain, and as fine shades; deerskins dressed and undressed, dved different colors; earthenware of a large size and excellent quality; large and small jars, jugs, pots, bricks, and an endless variety of vessels, all made of fine clay, and all or most of them glazed and painted; maize, or Indian corn, in the grain and in the form of bread, preferred in the grain for its flavor to that of the other islands and terra firma; patés of birds and fish; great quantities of fish, fresh, salt, cooked and uncooked; the eggs of hens, geese, and of all the other birds I bave mentioned, in great abundance, and enclosure there are handsome edifices, conthat can be found throughout the whole country is sold in the markets, comprising articles so numerous that to avoid prolixnot observed them to sell anything by wrought in stone, with plaster ceilings, weight. There is a building in the great and wood-work carved in relief, and square that is used as an audience house, painted with figures of monsters and other

trates, sit and decide all controversies that arise in the market, and order delinquents to be punished. In the same square there are other persons who go constantly about among the people observing what is sold. and the measures used in selling; and they have been seen to break measures that were not true.

This great city contains a large number of temples, or houses for their idols, very handsome edifices, which are situsted in the different districts and the suburbs; in the principal ones religious persons of each particular sect are constantly residing, for whose use beside the houses containing the idols there are other convenient habitations. All these persons dress in black, and never cut or comb their hair from the time they enter the priesthood until they leave it; and all the sons of the principal inhabitants, both nobles and respectable citizens, are placed in the temples and wear the same dress from the age of seven or eight years until occurs more frequently with the first-born who inherit estates than with the others. The priests are debarred from female society, nor is any woman permitted to enter the religious houses. They also abstain from eating certain kinds of food. more at some seasons of the year than others. Among these temples there is one which far surpasses all the rest, whose grandeur of architectural detail no human tongue is able to describe; for within its precincts, surrounded by a lofty wall, there is room enough for a town of 500 families. Around the interior of this cakes made of eggs; finally, everything taining large halls and corridors, in which the religious persons attached to the temple reside. There are full forty towers, which are lofty and well built, the ity, and because their names are not re- largest of which has fifty steps leading to tained in my memory, or are unknown to its main body, and is higher than the me, I shall not attempt to enumerate them. tower of the principal church at Seville. Every kind of merchandise is sold in a The stone and wood of which they are particular street or quarter assigned to constructed are so well wrought in every it exclusively, and thus the best order is part that nothing could be better done, preserved. They sell everything by num- for the interior of the chapels containing ber or measure; at least so far we have the idols consists of curious imagery,

which they pay their devotions.

There are three halls in this grand temple, which contain the principal idols; these are of wonderful extent and height, and admirable workmanship, adorned with figures sculptured in stone and wood; leading from the halls are chapels with very small doors, to which the light is not admitted, nor are any persons except the priests, and not all of them. In these chapels are the images of idols, although, as I have before said, many of them are also found on the outside: the principal ones, in which the people have greatest faith and confidence, I precipitated from their pedestals, and cast them down the steps of the temple, purifying the chapels in which they had stood, as they were all polluted with human blood, shed in the sacrifices. In the place of these I put images of Our Lady and the saints, which and the inhabitants, who at first remonstrated, declaring that if my proceedings were known throughout the country the people would rise against me; for they believed that their idols bestowed on them all temporal good, and if they permitted them to be ill-treated, they would be angry and withhold their gifts, and by this means the people would be deprived of the fruits of the earth and perish with famine. I answered, through the interpreters, that they were deceived in exthings; and that they must learn there all, who had created the heavens and earth, and all things else, and had made them and us; that He was without beginning and immortal, and they were bound to adore and believe Him, and no other them I could to divert them from their idolatries and draw them to a knowledge of God our Lord. Muteczuma replied, the

objects. All these towers are the burial- native land they might have fallen into places of the nobles, and every chapel in some errors; that I having more recently them is dedicated to a particular idol, to arrived must know better than themselves what they ought to believe; and that if I would instruct them in these matters, and make them understand the true faith. they would follow my directions, as being Afterwards. Muteczuma for the best. and many of the principal citizens remained with me until I had removed the idols, purified the chapels, and placed the images in them, manifesting apparent pleasure; and I forbade them sacrificing human beings to their idols, as they had been accustomed to do; because, besides being abhorrent in the sight of God, your sacred Majesty had prohibited it by law, and commanded to put to death whoever should take the life of another. Thus, from that time, they refrained from the practice, and during the whole period of my abode in that city they were never seen to kill or sacrifice a human being.

The figures of the idols in which these excited not a little feeling in Muteczuma people believe surpass in stature a person of more than the ordinary size; some of them are composed of a mass of seeds and leguminous plants, such as are used for food, ground and mixed together, and kneaded with the blood of human hearts taken from the breasts of living persons, from which a paste is formed in a sufficient quantity to form large statues. When these are completed they make them offerings of the hearts of other victims, which they sacrifice to them, and besmear their faces with the blood. For pecting any favors from idols, the work everything they have an idol, consecrated of their own hands, formed of unclean by the use of the nations that in ancient times honored the same gods. Thus they was but one God, the universal Lord of have an idol that they petition for victory in war; another for success in their labors; and so for everything in which they seek or desire prosperity they have their idols, which they honor and serve.

This noble city contains many fine and creature or thing. I said everything to magnificent houses; which may be accounted for from the fact that all the nobility of the country, who are the vassals of Muteczuma, have houses in the others assenting to what he said, that city, in which they reside a certain part they had already informed me they were of the year; and besides, there are not the aborigines of the country, but numerous wealthy citizens who also posthat their ancestors had emigrated to it sess fine houses. All these persons, in many years ago; and they fully believed addition to the large and spacious apartthat after so long an absence from their ments for ordinary purposes, have others,

both upper and lower, that contain con-necessarily prevails. But not to be prolix servatories of flowers. Along one of these in describing what relates to the affairs causeways that lead into the city are laid of this great city, although it is with two pipes, constructed of masonry, each of which is 2 paces in width and about 5 feet in height. An abundant supply of excellent water, forming a volume equal in bulk to the human body, is conveyed by one of these pipes, and distributed about the city, where it is used by well observed; and considering that they the inhabitants for drinking and other are a barbarous people, without the purposes. The other pipe, in the mean time, is kept empty until the former requires to be cleansed, when the water is let into it and continues to be used till the cleansing is finished. As the water is necessarily carried over bridges on account of the salt water crossing its route. reservoirs resembling canals are constructed on the bridges, through which the fresh water is conveyed. These reservoirs are of the breadth of the body of an ox, and of the same length as the bridges. The whole city is thus served with water, which they carry in canoes through all the streets for sale, taking it from the aqueduct in the following manner: the canoes pass under the bridges on which the reservoirs are placed, when men stationed above fill them with water. for which service they are paid. At all the entrances of the city, and in those parts where the canoes are dischargedthat is, where the greatest quantity of provisions is brought in-huts are erected, and persons stationed as guards, who receive a certum quid of everything that enters. I know not whether the sovereign receives this duty or the city, as I have not yet been informed; but I believe that it appertains to the sovereign, as in the markets of other provinces a tax is collected for the benefit of their cacique. In all the markets and public places of this city are seen daily many laborers and persons of various employments waiting for some one to hire them. The inhabitants of this city pay a greater regard to style in their mode of living, and are more attentive to elegance of dress and

difficulty I refrain from proceeding, I will say no more than that the manners of the people, as shown in their intercourse with one another, are marked by as great an attention to the proprieties of life as in Spain, and good order is equally knowledge of God, having no intercourse with civilized nations, these traits of character are worthy of admiration.

In regard to the domestic appointments of Muteczuma, and the wonderful grandeur and state that he maintains; there is so much to be told, that I assure your Highness I know not where to begin my relation, so as to be able to finish any part of it. For, as I have already stated, what can be more wonderful than that a barbarous monarch, as he is, should have every object found in his dominions imitated in gold, silver, precious stones, and feathers; the gold and silver being wrought so naturally as not to be surpassed by any smith in the world; the stone work executed with such perfection that it is difficult to conceive what instruments could have been used; and the feather work superior to the finest productions in wax or embroidery. The extent of Muteczuma's dominions has not been ascertained, since to whatever point he despatched his messengers, even 200 leagues from his capital, his commands were obeyed, although some of his provinces were in the midst of countries with which he was at war. But as nearly as I have been able to learn, his territories are equal in extent to Spain itself, for he sent messengers to the inhabitants of a city called Cumatan (requiring them to become subjects of your Majesty), which is 60 leagues beyond that part of Putunchan watered by the river Grijalva. and 230 leagues distant from the great city; and I sent some of our people a distance of 150 leagues in the same dipoliteness of manners than those of the rection. All the principal chiefs of these other provinces and cities; since, as the provinces, especially those in the vicin-Cacique Muteczuma has his residence in ity of the capital, reside, as I have althe capital, and all the nobility, his vas- ready stated, the greater part of the year sals, are in constant habit of meeting in that great city, and all or most of there, a general courtesy of demeanor them have their oldest sons in the ser-

vice of Muteczuma. There are fortified places in all the provinces, garrisoned corridors and galleries, to which Mutecwith his own men, where are also sta- zuma resorts, and from which he can each is obliged to pay, as they have char- and children whose faces, bodies, hair, eyeacters and figures made on paper that brows, and eyelashes are white from their are used for this purpose. Each prov- birth. The Emperor has another very ince renders a tribute of its own pecul- beautiful palace, with a large court-yard,

to the rest, attached to which was a To all these birds fowls were daily given ing over it, supported by marble columns, in the same palace several large halls elegantly inlaid. There were apartments cages built of heavy pieces of timber, in this palace sufficient to lodge two well put together, in all or most of princes of the highest rank with their which were kept lions, tigers, wolves. retinues. There were likewise belonging foxes, and a variety of animals of the cat kept the different species of water-birds fed on fowls. The care of these animals fresh water. The water is let off at cer- formed persons, each of which had their it; worms, maize, and the finer seeds to various kinds. such as prefer them. And I assure your only business is to attend to the birds was. that are in bad health.

Over the pools for the birds there are tioned his governors and collectors of the look out and amuse himself with the sight rents and tribute rendered him by every of them. There is an apartment in the province; and an account is kept of what same palace in which are men, women, iar productions, so that the sovereign paved with handsome flags, in the style receives a great variety of articles from of a chess-board. There are also cages, different quarters. No prince was ever about 9 feet in height and 6 paces square, more feared by his subjects, both in his each of which was half covered with a presence and absence. He possessed out roof of tiles, and the other half had of the city as well as within numerous over it a wooden grate, skilfully made. villas, each of which had its peculiar Every cage contained a bird of prey of sources of amusement, and all were con- all the species found in Spain, from the structed in the best possible manner for kestrel to the eagle, and many unknown the use of a great prince and lord. With- there. There was a great number of each in the city his palaces were so wonder- kind; and in the covered part of the ful that it is hardly possible to describe cages there was a perch, and another on their beauty and extent; I can only say the outside of the grating, the former that in Spain there is nothing equal to of which the birds used in the nighttime, and when it rained; and the other There was one palace somewhat inferior enabled them to enjoy the sun and air. beautiful garden with balconies extend for food, and nothing else. There were and having a floor formed of jasper on the ground floor, filled with immense to it ten pools of water, in which were kind, in great numbers, which were also found in this country, of which there is and birds was assigned to 300 men. There a great variety, all of which are domesti- was another palace that contained a numcated; for the sea-birds there were pools ber of men and women of monstrous size, of salt water, and for the river-birds, of and also dwarfs, and crooked and illtain times to keep it pure, and is replenseparate apartments. These also had ished by means of pipes. Each species of their respective keepers. As to the other bird is supplied with the food natural to remarkable things that the Emperor had it, which it feeds upon when wild. Thus in his city for his amusement, I can only fish is given to the birds that usually eat say that they were numerous and of

He was served in the following manner. Highness, that to the birds accustomed to Every day, as soon as it was light, 600 eat fish there is given the enormous quan- nobles and men of rank were in attendance tity of ten arrobas every day, taken in at the palace, who either sat, or walked the salt lake. The Emperor has 300 men about the halls and galleries, and passed whose sole employment is to take care of their time in conversation, but without these birds; and there are others whose entering the apartment where his person The servants and attendants of these nobles remained in the court-yards,

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all who wished to eat and drink. served in a large hall, in which Muteczuma was accustomed to eat, and the their courts. dishes quite filled the room, which was the servants, who arranged and handed the dishes, and who received from others whatever was wanted for the supply of the table. Both at the beginning and end of every meal they furnished water for the hands; and the napkins used on these occasions were never used a second time; this was the case also with the plates and dishes, which were not brought again, but new ones in place of them; it was the same also with the chafing-dishes. He is also dressed every day in four different suits, entirely new, which he never wears a second time. None of the caciques who enter his palace have their feet covered, and when those for whom he sends enter his presence they incline their heads and look down, bending their bodies; and when they address him they do not look him in the face; this arises from excessive modesty and reverence. I am satdeference.

of which there were two or three of great case, all those who accompanied him, or extent, and in the adjoining street, which whom he accidentally met in the streets, was also very spacious. They all re-turned away without looking towards mained in attendance from morning till him, and others prostrated themselves unnight; and when his meals were served, til he had passed. One of the nobles always the nobles were likewise served with equal preceded him on these occasions, carrying profusion, and their servants and secre-three slender rods erect, which I suppose taries also had their allowance. Daily was to give notice of the approach of his his larder and wine-cellar were open to person. And when they descended from The the litters he took one of them in his meals were served by 300 or 400 youths, hand, and held it until he reached the who brought on an infinite variety of place where he was going. So many and dishes; indeed, whenever he dined or various were the ceremonies and customs supped, the table was loaded with every observed by those in the service of Muteckind of flesh, fish, fruits, and vegetables zuma, that more space than I can spare that the country produced. As the cli- would be required for the details, as well mate is cold, they put a chafing dish with as a better memory than I have to recollive coals under every plate and dish lect them; since no sultan or other into keep them warm. The meals were fidel lord, of whom any knowledge now exists, ever had so much ceremonial in

Corwin, Thomas, statesman; born in covered with mats and kept very clean. Bourbon county, Ky., July 29, 1794; He sat on a small cushion curiously reared to manhood on a farm, attending wrought of leather. During the meals a common school in winter; began the there were present, at a little distance study of law in 1815; admitted to the bar from him, five or six elderly caciques, to in 1818; became a member of the Ohio whom he presented some of the food. And legislature in 1822, and was elected to there was constantly in attendance one of Congress in 1830. He remained in the



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House until elected governor of Ohio in 1840. In 1845 he was chosen United isfied that it proceeds from respect, since States Senator, and was called to the certain caciques reproved the Spaniards cubinet of President Fillmore in 1850, as for their boldness in addressing me, say- Secretary of the Treasury. He was again ing that it showed a want of becoming elected to Congress in 1859. In 1861 Whenever Muteczuma ap- President Lincoln sent him as minister to peared in public, which was seldom the Mexico. Mr. Corwin was an eloquent, witty, and effective speaker. He died in of Commons, who curbed the proud power Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1865.

cuting a war made unconstitutionally? with others? Disconnected from the declaration that while it furnishes the aid, avoid the responsibility?

ability. He said:

the bidding of the President, as the mercenary army he commands is compelled to obey under penalty of death? No! your Senate and House of Representatives were never elected for such purpose as that. They have been modelled on the intended to represent the English House It is consecrated to the heart of the Mexi-

of the King in olden time, by withholding The War with Mexico.-The action of supplies if they did not approve the Congress upon the subject of the Mexican war. . . . While Charles could command War, in the winter of 1846-47, gave rise to the army, he might control the Parliaa question in which an important prin-ment; and because he would not give up ciple was involved. Is it the duty of the that command, our Puritan ancestors laid legislature to provide the means of prose- his head upon the block. How did it fare

"It was on this very proposition of conwar existed by the act of Mexico, bills trolling the executive power of England to furnish money had received an al- by withholding the money supplies that most unanimous vote. The Whig mem- the House of Orange came in; and by bers, generally, while protesting that their accession to the throne commenced the war not only was unjust, but had a new epoch in the history of England, been made by the executive without con- distinguishing it from the old reign of stitutional authority, yet voted for the Tudors and Plantagenets and those means to help the executive carry his pur- who preceded it. Then it was that Parposes into effect, justifying their votes on liament specified the purpose of approthe general principle that, in what man- priation; and since 1688, is has been immer, or for what purpose soever, a war is possible for a king of England to involve begun, it is the duty of Congress to fur- the people of England in a war, which mish the aid to prosecute it, and hold its your President, under your republican inprojector and author responsible. The stitution, and with your republican Conquestion here arose, Can the legislature, stitution, has yet managed to do. Here you stand powerless. He commands this army, and you must not withhold their supplies. Senator Corwin who stood almost alone He involves your country in wasteful and in the Senate on this question, vindicated exterminating war against a nation with his position in a speech of acknowledged whom we have no cause of complaint; but Congress may say nothing!"

In a letter to a friend he subsequently "While the American President can wrote: "I differed from all the leading command the army, thank God I can com- Whigs of the Senate, and saw plainly that mand the purse. While the President, they all were, to some extent, bound to under the penalty of death, can command turn, if they could, the current of public your officers to proceed, I can tell them opinion against me. They all agreed with to come back for supplies, as he may. me that the war was unjust on our part; He shall have no funds from me in the that, if properly begun (which none of prosecution of such a war. That I con- them admitted), we had already sufficientceive to be the duty of a Senator. I am ly chastised Mexico, and that the further not mistaken in that. If it is my duty prosecution of it was wanton waste of to grant whatever the President demands, both blood and treasure; yet they would for what am I here? Have I no will upon not undertake to stop it. They said the the subject? Is it not placed at my dis- President alone was responsible. I thought cretion, understanding, and judgment? we who aided him, or furnished him Have an American Senate and House of means, must be in the judgment of rea-Representatives nothing to do but to obey son and conscience, equally responsible, equally guilty with him."

On Feb. 11, 1847, he delivered a speech concerning the territory which it was proposed to wrest from Mexico, of which the following is an abstract:

"What is the territory, Mr. President, good old plan of English liberty, and are which you propose to wrest from Mexico?

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his old Castilian master. His Bunker tell you, 'Have you not room in your own Hills, and Saratogas, and Yorktowns are country to bury your dead men? If you there. The Mexican can say, 'There I come into mine we will greet you with bled for liberty! and shall I surrender bloody hands, and welcome you to hospithat consecrated home of my affections to table graves.' the Anglo-Saxon invaders? What do they shall have passed from my possession?

tle-fields of liberty should have been clime it pleases them. wrested from us? But this same Amerijustice? 'I want room!'

200,000,000 in a few years, and we want in that history? It is soon read. Oh!

can by many a well-fought battle with room. If I were a Mexican, I would

"'Why,' says the chairman of this want with it? They have Texas already. committee of foreign relations, 'it is the They have possessed themselves of the ter- most reasonable thing in the world! ritory between the Nueces and the Rio Wc ought to have the Bay of San Fran-Grande. What else do they want? To cisco.' Why? Because it is the best what shall I point my children as memo- harbor on the Pacific! It has been my rials of that independence which I be- fortune, Mr. President, to have practised queath to them, when those battle-fields a good deal in criminal courts in the course of my life, but I never yet heard "Sir, had one come and demanded a thief, arraigned for stealing a horse, Bunker Hill of the people of Massachu- plead that it was the best horse that he setts, had England's lion ever showed could find in the country! We want himself there, is there a man over thir-California. What for? 'Why,' says the teen and under ninety who would not Senator from Michigan, 'we will have have been ready to meet him-is there a it:' and the Senator from South Caroriver on this continent that would not lina, with a very mistaken view, I think, have run red with blood - is there of policy, says, 'You can't keep our peoa field but would have been piled high ple from going there.' I don't desire to with the unburied bones of slaughtered prevent them. Let them go and seek Americans before these consecrated bat- their happiness in whatever country or

"All I ask of them is, not to require can goes into a sister republic, and says this government to protect them with to poor, weak Mexico, 'Give up your that banner consecrated to war waged territory—you are unworthy to possess it for principles—eternal, enduring truth.

—I have got one-half already—all I ask Sir, it is not meet that our flag should you is to give up the other!' England throw its protecting folds over expedimight as well, in the circumstances I tions for lucre or for land. But you still have described, have come and demanded say you want room for your people. This of us, 'Give up the Atlantic slope—give has been the plea of every robber-chief up this trifling territory from the Alle- from Nimrod to the present hour. I dare ghany Mountains to the sea; it is only say, when Tamerlane descended from his from Maine to St. Mary's-only about one- throne, built of 70,000 human skulls, and third your republic, and the least in- marched his ferocious battalions to furteresting portion of it.' What would be ther slaughter, I dare say he said, 'I the response? They would say, 'We must want room.' Bajazet was another gentlegive this up to John Bull. Why?' 'He man of kindred taste and wants with us wants room.' The Senator from Michigan Anglo-Saxons-he 'wanted room.' Alexsays he must have this. Why, my worthy ander, too, the mighty 'Macedonian Christian brother, on what principle of madman,' when he wandered with his Greeks to the plains of India, and fought "Sir, look at this pretence of want of a bloody battle on the very ground where room. With 20,000,000 people you have recently England and the Sikhs engaged about 1,000,000,000 acres of land, inviting in strife for 'room,' was, no doubt, in settlement by every conceivable argu- quest of some California there. Many a ment-bringing them down to a quarter Monterey had he to storm to get 'room.' of a dollar an acre, and allowing every Sir, he made quite as much of that sort man to squat where he pleases. But the of history as you ever will. Mr. Presi-Senator from Michigan says we will be dent, do you remember the last chapter

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I wish we could but understand its moral. Ammon's son (so was Alexander named), after all his victories, died drunk in Babylon! The vast empire he conquered to get room became the prey of the generals he had trained; it was disparted, torn to pieces, and so ended. Sir, there is a very significant appendix; it is this: the descendants of the Greeksof Alexander's Greeks-are now governed by the descendants of Attila! President, while we are fighting for room, let us ponder deeply this appendix. 1 was somewhat amazed, the other day, to hear the Senator from Michigan declare that Europe had quite forgotten us till these battles waked them up. I suppose the Senator feels grateful to the President for 'waking up' Europe. Does the President, who is, I hope, read in civic as well as military lore, remember the saying of one who had pondered upon history long-long, too, upon man, his nature and true destiny? Montesquieu did not think highly of this way of 'waking up.' 'Happy,' says he, 'is the nation whose annals are tiresome.'

"The Senator from Michigan has a different view of this. He thinks that a nation is not distinguished until it is distinguished in war; he fears that the slumbering faculties of Europe have not been able to ascertain that there are 20,000,000 Anglo - Saxons here, making railroads and canals, and speeding all the arts of peace to the utmost accomplishment of the most refined civilization. They do not know it! And what is the wonderful expedient which the democratic method of making history would adopt in order to make us known? Storming cities, desolating peaceful, happy homes, shooting men-ay, sir, such is war-and shooting women, too!

"Sir, I have read, in some account of your battle of Monterey, of a lovely Mexican girl, who, with the benevolence of an angel in her bosom, and the robust courage of a hero in her heart, was busily engaged during the bloody conflict, amid the crash of falling houses, the groans of the dying, and the wild shriek of battle, in carrying water to slake the burning thirst of the wounded of either host. While bending over a wounded American her to atoms. Sir, I do not charge my brave, generous-hearted countrymen who fought that fight with this. No, no! We who send them-we who know that scenes like this, which might send tears of sorrow 'down Pluto's iron cheek,' are the invariable, inevitable attendants on warwe are accountable for this. And thisthis is the way we are to be made known to Europe. This—this is to be the undying renown of free, republican Amer-'She has stormed a city - killed many of its inhabitants of both sexesshe has room!' So it will read. Sir, if this were our only history, then may God of his mercy grant that its volume may speedily come to a close.

"Why is it, sir, that we of the United States, a people of yesterday compared with the older nations of the world, should be waging war for territory-for room '? Look at your country, extending from the Alleghany Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, capable itself of sustaining in comfort a larger population than will be in the whole Union for 100 years to come. Over this vast expanse of territory your population is now so sparse that I believe we provided, at the last session. a regiment of mounted men to guard the mail from the frontier of Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia; and yet you persist in the ridiculous assertion, 'I want room.' One would imagine, from the frequent reiteration of the complaint, that you had a bursting, teeming population, whose energy was paralyzed, whose enterprise was crushed, for want of space. Why should we be so weak or wicked as to offer this idle apology for ravaging a neighboring republic? It will impose on no one at home or abroad.

"Do we not know, Mr. President, that it is a law never to be repealed, that falsehood shall be short-lived? Was it not ordained of old that truth only shall abide forever? Whatever we may say to-day, or whatever we may write in our books, the stern tribunal of history will review it all, detect falsehood, and bring us to judgment before that posterity which shall bless or curse us, as we may act now, wisely or otherwise. We may hide in the grave (which awaits us all) in vain; we may hope there, like the foolish bird that soldier, a cannon ball struck her and blew hides its head in the sand, in the vain be-

COSBY—COTTON

lief that its body is not seen, yet even Polytheistic relics of that 'pale mother of there this preposterous excuse of want of dead empires,' they have found a god 'room' shall be laid bare, and the quickcoming future will decide that it was a hypocritical pretence, under which we prompted us to covet and to seize by force that which was not ours.

"Mr. President, this uneasy desire to augment our territory has depraved the moral sense and blunted the otherwise keen sagacity of our people. What has been the fate of all nations who have acted upon the idea that they must advance? Our young orators cherish this notion with a fervid but fatally mistaken zeal. They call it by the mysterious name of 'destiny.' 'Our destiny,'they say, is 'onward,' and hence they argue, with upon any territory and any people that may lie in the way of our 'fated' adgrown classical; some assiduous student Pallas. Cottineau is mentioned in high of antiquities has helped them to a patron terms by James Fenimore Cooper in his desolated Pantheon, and there, among the He died in Savannah, Ga., Nov. 29, 1798.

whom these Romans, centuries gone by, baptized 'Terminus.'"

Cosby, WILLIAM, governor; born about sought to conceal the avarice which 1695; became a colonel in the British army; served as governor of Minorca, and of the Leeward Islands; and from 1731 till his death in New York City, March 10, 1736, was governor of New York. He was an exceedingly unpopular governor, largely through his contempt for the elective franchise, and continued one Assembly in office during the entire administration by refusing assent to its dissolution at the usual time.

Cottineau, DENIS NICHOLAS, naval officer; born in Nantes, France, in 1746; became a lieutenant in the French navy; ready sophistry, the propriety of seizing and in the battle between the American squadron under Paul Jones and the British fleet under Sir Richard Pearson, Sept. vance. Recently these progressives have 23, 1779, commanded the American ship saint. They have wandered back into the History of the Navy of the United States.

COTTON, JOHN

Cotton, John, clergyman; born in preached in England, as a farewell address Derby, England, Dec. 4, 1585; became min- to Winthrop's Massachusetts Company ister of St. Botolph's Church, Boston, Lin- (see WINTHROP, JOHN), and the first colnshire, about 1612, and remained there, London edition of it was published in a noted preacher and controversialist, for 1630: twenty years, constantly leaning towards Puritanism. For his non-conformity he in Boston in September, 1633. He was place of their owne, and move no more. soon afterwards ordained a colleague with Mr. Wilson in the Boston Church. His reade of Davids purpose to build God an ministry there for nineteen years was so house, who thereupon consulted with influential that he has been called "The Nathan about it, one Prophet standing in firm opponent of Roger Williams, and de- matters. Nathan incourageth the King fended the authority of ministers and unto this worke, verse 3. God the same magistrates. He and Davenport were in- night meetes Nathan and tells him a convited to assist in the assembly of divines trary purpose of his: Wherein God reat Westminster, but were dissuaded from fuseth Davids offer, with some kind of going by Hooker. He died in Boston, Dec. earnest and vehement dislike, verse 4, 5: 23, 1652.

The following sermon, to which a large foure hundred yeares together he spake historical importance has been given, was of no such thing, unto any of the Tribes

2 Sam. 7. 10. Moreover I will appoint was cited to appear before Archbishop a place for my people Israell, and I will Laud, when he fled to America, arriving plant them, that they may dwell in a

In the beginning of this chapter we Patriarch of New England." He was a neede of anothers help in such waightie Secondly, he refuseth the reason of God's Promise to His Plantations.— Davids offer, from his long silence. For

of Israel saying, Why build you not me an house? in 6. 7. verses.

Now lest David should be discouraged with this answer, the Lord bids Nathan to shut up his speech with words of encouragement, and so he remoues his discouragement two wayes.

First, by recounting his former favours dispensed unto David. Secondly, by promising the continuance of the like or greater: and the rather, because of this purpose of his. And five blessings God promiseth unto David, and his, for his sake.

The first is in the 10. verse: I will appoint a place for my people Israell.

Secondly, seeing it was in his heart to build him an house, God would therefore, build him an house renowned forever, verse 11.

Thirdly, that he would accept of an house from Solomon, verse 12.

Fourthly, hee will be a Father to his sonne, vers. 14. 15.

Fifthly, that he will establish throne of his house for ever.

In this 10 verse is a double blessing promised:

First, the designment of a place for his people.

Secondly, a plantation of them in that place, from whence is promised a threefold blessing.

First, they shall dwell there like Freeholders in a place of their owne.

Secondly, hee promiseth them firme and durable possession, they shall move no more.

Thirdly, they shall have peaceable and quiet resting there. The Sonnes wickedness shall afflict them no more: which is amplified by their troubles, as before time.

From the appointment of a place for them, which is the first blessing, you may observe this note.

The placing of a people in this or that Countrey is from the appointment of the Lord.

This is evident in the Text, and the Apostle speakes of it as grounded in nature, Acts 17. 26. God hath determined the times before appointed, and the

bites, because he had given them their land for a possession. God assigned out such a land for such a posterity, and for such a time.

Wherein doth this worke of Quest. God stand in appointing a place for a people?

Answ. First, when God espies or discovers a land for a people, as in Ezek. 20. 6. he brought them into a land that he had espied for them: And that is, when either he gives them to discover it themselves, or heare of it discovered by others, and fitting them.

Secondly, after he hath espied it, when he carrieth them along to it, so that they plainly see a providence of God leading them from one Country to another: As in Exod. 19. 4. You have seene how I have borne you as on Eagles wings, and brought you unto my selfe. So that though they met with many difficulties, yet hee carried them high above them all, like an eagle, flying over seas and rockes. and all hindrances.

Thirdly, when he makes roome for a people who dwell there, as in Psal. 80. 9. Thou preparedst roome for them. When Isaac sojourned among the Philistines, he digged one well, and the Philistines strove for it, and he called it Esek, and he digged another well, and for that they strove also, therefore he called it Sitnah: and he removed thence, and digged an other well, and for that they strove not, and he called it Rohoboth, and said, For now the Lord hath made roomee for us, and we shall be fruitfull in the Land. Now no Esek, no Sitnah, no quarrel or contention, but now he sits downe in Rohoboth in a peaceable roome.

Now God makes room for a people 3 wayes:

First, when he casts out the enemies of a people before them by lawfull warre with the inhabitants, which God cals them unto: as in Ps. 44. 2. Thou didst drive out the heathen before them. But this course of warring against others, & driving them out without provocation, depends upon speciall Commission from God, or else it is not imitable.

Secondly, when he gives a forreigne bounds of our habitation. Dut. 2 chap. people favour in the eyes of any native 5. 9. God would not have the Israelites people to come and sit downe with them meddle with the Edomites, or the Moa- either by way of purchase, as Abraham did obtaine the field of Machpelah; or all the earth, and the inhabitants thereof: sons of Jacob.

vet voyd in that place where they reside. Where there is a vacant place, there is liberty for the sonne of Adam or Noah to come and inhabite, though they neither buy it, nor aske their leaves. Abraham and Isaac, when they sojourned amongst the Philistines, they did not buy that land to feede their cattle, because they said Let them sit down amongst us. And in a land of promise. Which they discerne, this case if the people who were former first, by discerning themselves to be in possessions, they complained to the King, and amen. as of wrong done unto them: As Abraham did because they took away his well, with them, to wit, when he plants them in Gen. 21. 25. For his right whereto he in the holy Mountaine of his Inheritance: pleaded not his immediate calling from Exodus. 15. 17. And that is when he God, (for that would have seemed frivolous amongst the Heathen) but his owne industry and culture in digging the well, verse 30. Nor doth the King reject his plea, with what had he to doe to digge outward respects while shee dwelt in Moab, wells in their soyle? but admitteth it as but when shee cometh to dwell in Israel, a Principle in Nature, That in a vacant shee is said to come under the wings of soyle, hee that taketh possession of it, and bestoweth culture and husbandry upon it, his Right it is. And the ground of this is from the grand Charter given to Adam and his posterity in Paradise, Gen. 1. 28. Multiply and replenish the earth, and subdue it. If therefore any sonne of Adam come and finde a place empty, he hath liberty to come, and fill, and subdue the earth This Charter was renewed to Noah, Gen. 9. 1. Fulfill the earth and multiply: So that it is free from that themselves.

Countrey, is from Gods soveraignty over we must discerne, or els we are but in-

else when they give it in courtesie, as as in Psal. 24. l. The earth is the Lords. Pharaoh did the land of Goshen unto the and the fulnesse thereof. And in Ier. 10. 7. God is there called, The King of Na-Thirdly, when hee makes a Countrey tions: and in Deut. 10. 14. Therefore it though not altogether void of inhabitants, is meete he should provide a place for all Nations to inhabite, and haue all the earth replenished. Onely in the Text here is meant some more speciall appointment, because God tells them it by his owne mouth; he doth not so with other people, he doth not tell the children of Sier, that hee hath appointed a place for them: that is. He gives them the land by promise; There is roome enough. And so did Jacob others take the land by his providence, pitch his Tent by Sechem, Gen. 34. 21. but Gods people take the land by promise: There was roome enough as Hamor said. And therefore the land of Canaan is called inhabitants did disturbe them in their Christ, in whom all the promises are yea,

> Secondly, by finding his holy presence giveth them the liberty and purity of his Ordinances. It is a land of promise, where they have provision for soule as well as for body. Ruth dwelt well for God: Ruth 2. 12. When God wrappes us in with his Ordinances, and warmes us with the life and power of them as with wings, there is a land of promise.

This may teach us all where we doe now dwell, or where after wee may dwell, be sure you looke at every place appointed to you, from the hand of God: wee may not rush into any place, and never say to God, By your leave; but we must discerne how God appoints us this place. There is poore comfort in sitting down in any comon Grant for any to take possession place, that you cannot say, This place of vacant Countries. Indeed no Nation is is appointed me of God. Canst thou say to drive out another without speciall that God spied out this place for thee, Commission from heaven, such as the and there hath setled thee above all hin-Israelites had, unless the Natives do un-derances? didst thou finde that God made justly wrong them, and will not recom- roome for thee either by lawfull descent, pence the wrongs done in peaceable fort, or purchase, or gift, or other warrant-& then they may right themselves by law- able right? Why then this is the place full war, and subdue the Countrey unto God hath appointed thee; here hee hath made roome for thee, he hath placed thee This placeing of people in this or that in Rehoboth, in a peaceable place: This

truders upon God. And when wee doe company that agree together to remove outward blessings from his love in Christ, Citty or commonwealth elsewhere. meanes of grace, then doe we enjoy our hath espied out such a Countrey for him.

Secondly, though there be many difficulties yet he hath given us hearts to overlook them all, as if we were carried upon

eagles wings.

And thirdly, see God making roome for us by some lawfull means.

Quest. But how shall I know whether God hath appointed me such a place, if I be well where I am, what may warrant my removeall?

Answ. There be foure or five good things, for procurement of any of which I may remove. Secondly, there be some evill things, for avoiding of any of which wee may transplant our selves. Thirdly, if withall we find some speciall providence of God concurring in either of both con-

cerning our selves, and applying general

grounds of removall to our personall es-

First, wee may remove for the gaining of knowledge. Our Saviour commends it in the Queene of the south, that she came from the utmost parts of the earth to heare the wisdom of Solomon: Matth. 12. 42. And surely with him she might have continued for the same end, if her personall calling had not recalled her home.

Secondly, some remove and travaile for merchandize and gaine-sake; Daily bread other; which in themselves are not un- of conscience. lawfull.

withall discerne, that God giveth us these out of their owne Country, and settle a and maketh comfortable provision as well such a Colony wee reade in Acts 16. 12. for our soule as for our bodies, by the which God blessed and prospered exceedingly, and made it a glorious Church. present possession as well by gracious Nature teacheth Bees to doe so, when as promise, as by the common, and just, and the hive is too full, they seeke abroad bountifull providence of the Lord. Or if for new dwellings: So when the hive of a man doe remove, he must see that God the Common wealth is so full, that Tradesmen cannot live one by another, but eate up one another, in this case it is lawfull to remove.

Fourthly, God alloweth a man to remove, when he may employ his Talents and gift better elsewhere, especially when where he is, he is not bound by any Thus God sent speciall engagement. loseph before to preserve the Church: Iosephs wisedome and spirit was not fit for a shepheard, but for a Counsellour of State, and therefore God sent him into Egypt. To whom much is given of him God will require the more: Luk 12. 48.

Fifthly, for the liberty of the Ordinances. 2 Chron. 11. 13, 14, 15. When Ieroboam made a desertion from Iudah, and set up golden Calves to worship, all that were well affected, both Priests and people, sold their possessions, and came to Ierusalem for the Ordinances sake. This case was of seasonable use to our fathers in the dayes of Queene Mary; who removed to France and Germany in the beginning of her Reign, upon Proclamation of alteration of religion, before any persecution began.

Secondly, there be evills to be avoyded that may warrant removeall. First, when some grievous sinnes overspread a Country that threaten desolation. Mic. 2. 6 to 11 may be sought from farre, Prov. 31. 14. verse: When the people say to them that Yea our Saviour approveth travaile for prophecie, Prophecie not; then verse 10. Merchants, Matth. 13. 45, 46. when hee Arise then, this is not your rest. Which compareth a Christian to a Merchantman words though they be a threatning, not seeking pearles: For he never tetcheth a a commandement; yet as in a threatning a comparison from any unlawfull thing to wise man foreseeth the plague, so in the illustrate a thing lawfull. The compari- threatning he seeth a commandement, to son from the unjust Steward, and from hide himselfe from it. This case might the Theefe in the night, is not taken have been of seasonable use unto them from the injustice of the one, or the of the Palatinate, when they saw their theft of the other; but from the wisdome Orthodox Ministers banished, although of the one, and the sodainnesse of the themselues might for a while enjoy libertie

Secondly, if men be overburdened with Thirdly, to plant a Colony, that is, a debts and miseries, as Davids followers were; they may then retire out of the way hearts leade and bowe (as a byas) our (as they retired to David for safety) not whole course. to defraud their creditors (for God is an avenger of such things, 1 Thess., 4. 6.) hearts to call us as the men of Mecedon but to gaine further opportunity to dis- did Paul, Come to us into Macedonia, charge their debts, and to satisfie their and help us. When wee are invited by Creditors. 1 Sam. 22. 1, 2.

the Apostle in Acts 13. 46, 47.

any of them doe fall out, doe warrant to it for helpe, when it is not diverted removeall in generall: so there be some speciall providences or particular cases which may give warrant unto such or such a person to transplant himselfe, and which apply the former generall grounds to particular persons.

and encourage such Plantations by giving selfe and others more good than he can way to subjects to transplant themselves. and set up a new Commonwealth. This is a lawfull and expedient case for such particular persons as he designed and sent; Matth. 8. 9. and for such as they who are sent, have power to command.

Secondly, when some special providence of God leades a man unto such a course. This may also single out particulars. dence. And this is done three wayes.

of spirits; Rom. 1. 11, 12. 1 Cor. 16, 12. tation; that we might seeke and grope Paul discerned his calling to goe to Rom. after the Lord. There is a threefold use tion to that voyage; and Apollos his peareth there; inclined upon right judgment to advance after him. the Gospell, to maintaine his family, to the Sea leades it to and fro, so doth a that hath given you such a place. secret inclination darted by God into our

Secondly, when God gives other men others who have a good calling to reside Thirdly, in case of persecution, so did there, we my goe with them, unlesse we be detained by waightier occasions. One Thirdly, as these generall cases, where member hath interest in another, to call by great employment.

Thirdly, there is another providence of God concurring in both these, that is, when a mans calling and person is free, and not tyed by parents, or Magistrates, or other people that have interest in First, if soveraigne Authority command him. Or when abroad hee may doe himdoe at home. Here is then an eye of God that opens a doore there, and sets him loose here, inclines his heart that way, and outlookes all difficulties. When God makes roome for us, no binding here, and an open way there, in such a case God tells them, he will appoint a place for them.

Vse 2. Secondly, this may teach us Psal. 32. 8. I will instruct, and guide in every place where God appoints us to thee with mine eye. As the childe knowes sit downe, to acknowledge him as our the pleasure of his father in his eye, so Landlord. The earth is the Lords and doth the child of God see Gods pleasure the fulnesse thereof; his are our Country, in the eye of his heavenly Fathers provi- our Townes, our houses; and therefore let us acknowledge him in them all. First, if God give a man an inclina- Apostle makes this use of it amongst the tion to this or that course for that is Athenians, Acts 17. 26, 27. He hath apthe spirit of man; and God is the father pointed the times and places of our habiby his τὸ πρόθυμον, his ready inclinathaat we are to make of it, as it ap-Let us seek after the loathing to goe to Corinth. Paul accepted Lord, why? Because if thou commest as a just reason of his refusall of a call- into an house thou wilt aske for the owner ing to go thither. And this holdeth, when of it: And so if thou commest into a in a mans inclination to travaile, his forreigne land, and there findest an house heart is set on no by-respects, as to see and land provided for thee, wilt thou not fashions, to deceive his Creditours, to enquire, where is the Landlord? where fight Duels, or to live idly, these are is that God that gave me this house and vaine inclinations; but if his heart be land? He is missing, and therefore seek

Secondly, thou must feele after him, use his Talents fruitfully, or the like grope after him by such sensible things, good end, this inclination is from God. strive to attaine the favour of your Land-As the beames of the Moone darting into lord, and labour to be obedient to him

Thirdly, you must labour to finde him

in his Ordinances, in prayer and in before in this land, and yet he promiseth Christian communion. owe him as my Landlord, and by these their owne land; which doth imply, first, I find and enjoy him. This use the very Pagans were to make of their severall had already, he would prosper it, and in-Plantations: And if you knew him before, seeke him yet more, and feele after him till you find him in his Ordinances. and in your consciences.

Vse 3. Thirdly, when you have found God making way and roome for you, and carrying you by his providence into any place, learne to walke thankfully before him, defraud him not of his rent, but offer yourselves unto his service: Serve that God, and teach your children to serve him, that hath appointed you and them the place of your habitation.

2 Observation. A people of Gods plantation shall enjoy their owne place with

safety and peace.

This is manifest in the Text: I will plant them and what followes from thence? They shall dwell in their owne place; But how? Peaceably, they shall not be moved any more. Then they shall dwell safely, then they shall live in peace. The like promise you reade of in Psal. 89. 21, 22. The enemie shall not exact upon them any more. And in Psal. 92. 13. Those that be planted in the house of the Lord, shall flourish in the Courts of our God. Gods plantation is a florishing plantation, Amos 9. 15.

people?

Answr. It is a Metaphor taken from young Impes; I will plant them, that is, I will make them to take roote there; and that is, where they and their sovle agree well together, when they are well and sufficiently provided for, as a plant suckes nourishment from the soyle that fitteth it.

Secondly, When hee causeth them to grow as plants doe, in Psal. 80. 8, 9, 10, 11. When a man growes like a tree in tallnesse and strength, to more firmnesse and eminency, then hee may be said to be planted.

Thirdly, When God causeth them to fructifie. Psal. 1. 5.

Fourthly, When he establisheth them ing hee conferres upon us:

These things I here againe, that he will plant them in That whatever former good estate they crease it.

Secondly, God is said to plant a people more especially, when they become Trees of righteousnesse, Isay 61. 3: That they may be called trees of righteousnesse, the planting of the Lord. So that there is implyed not onely a continuance of their former good estate, but that hee would make them a good people, a choice generation: which he did, first, by planting the Ordinances of God amongst them in a more glorious manner, as he did in Salomons time.

2. He would give his people a naile, and a place in his Tabernacle, Isay 56. 5. And that is to give us part in Christ: for so the Temple typified. So then hee plants us when hee gives us roote in Christ.

Thirdly, When he giveth us to grow up in him as Calves in the stall. 4. 2. 3.

Fourthly, & to bring forth much fruit, Joh. 15. 1, 2.

Fifthly, and to continue and abide in the state of grace. This is to plant us in his holy Sanctuary, he not rooting us

Reasons. This is taken from the kinde Quest. What is it for God to plant a acceptance of Davids purpose to build God an house, because he saw it was done in the honesty of his heart, therefore he promiseth to give his people a place wherein they should abide forever as in a house of rest.

> Secondly, it is taken from the office God takes upon him, when he is our planter, hee becomes our husbandman; and if he plant us, who shall plucke us up? Isav. 27. 1, 2. Job. 34. 29. When he giveth quiet, who can make trouble? If God be the Gardiner, who shall plucke up what he sets down? Every plantation that he hath not planted shall be plucked up, and what he hath planted shall surely be established.

Thirdly, from the nature of the bless-When he there, then he plants, and rootes not up. promiseth to plant a people, their dayes But here is something more especiall shall be as the dayes of a Tree, Isay in this planting; for they were planted 65. 22: As the Oake is said to be an

hundred yeares in growing, and an hun- you, or else never looke for security. As dred yeares in full strength, and an hun-soone as Gods Ordinances cease, your sedred yeares in decaying.

Quest: But it may be demanded, how was this promise fulfilled by the people, seeing after this time they met with many persecutions, at home, and abroad, many sources of wickednesse afflicted them; Icroboam was a sonne of wickedness, and so was Ahab, and Ahaz, and divers others.

Answ. Because after Davids time they had more setlednesse than before.

Secondly, to the godly these promises were fulfilled in Christ.

that others should not wrong them, yet it keepe you, Isay 27. 2. 3. that no sonnes followes not but that they might wrong of violence shall destroy you. Looke into themselves by trespassing against God, all the stories whether divine or humane, and so expose themselves to affliction. and you shall never finde that God ever Whilst they continued Gods plantation, rooted out a people that had the Ordithey were a noble Vine, a right seede, but nances planted amongst them, and themif Israel will destroy themselves, the fault selves planted into the Ordinances: never is in themselves. And yet even in their did God suffer such plants to be plucked captivity the good amongst them God up; on all their glory shall be a defence. graciously provided for: The Basket of What part have we in David! after this they never got so good a King, nor any settled rest in the good land wherein God had planted them. As they waxed weary of God, so hee waxed wearie of them, and cast them out of his sight.

Vse 1. To exhort all that are planted at home, or intend to plant abroad, to looke well to your plantation, as you desire that the sonnes of wickedness may not afflict you at home, nor enemies abroad, looke that you be right planted, and then you need not to feare, you are safe enough: God hath spoken it, I will plant them, and they shall not be moved, neither shall the sonnes of wickedness afflict them any more.

Quest. What course would you have us take?

curity ceaseth likewise; but if God plant his Ordinances among you, feare not, he will mainetaine them. Isay 4. 5, 6. Vpon all their glory there shall be a defence; that is, upon all Gods Ordinances: for so was the Arke called the Glory of Israel, 1 Sam. 4. 22.

Secondly, have a care to be implanted into the Ordinances, that the word may be ingrafted into you, and you into it: If you take rooting in the ordinances, grow up thereby, bring forth much fruite, continue and abide therein, then you are Thirdly, though this promise was made vineyard of red wine, and the Lord will

Thirdly, be not unmindfull of our good figges God sent into the land of Ierusalem at home, whether you leave us, Caldea for their good: Jer. 24. 5. But if or stay at home with us. Oh pray for you rebell against God, the same God the peace of Ierusalem, they shall prosper that planted you will also roote you out that love her. Psal. 122. 6. They shall againe, for all the evill which you shall all be confounded and turned backe that doe against your selves: Jer. 11. 17. hate Sion, Psal. 129. 5. As God con-When the Israelites liked not the soile, tinueth his presence with us, (blessed be grew weary of the Ordinances, and for- his name) so be ye present in spirit sooke the worship of God, and said, with us, though absent in body: Forget not the wombe that bare you and the brest that gave you sucke. Even ducklings hatched under an henne, though they take the water, yet will still have recourse to the wing that hatched them: how much more should chickens of the same feather, and yolke? In the amity and unity of brethren, the Lord hath not onely promised, but commanded a blessing, even life forevermore: Psal. 133. 1, 2.

Fourthly, goe forth, every man that goeth, with a publick spirit, looking not on your owne things onely, but also on the things of others: Phil. 2. 4. This care of universall helpfullnesse was the prosperity of the first Plantation of the Primitive Church, Acts 4. 32.

Fifthly, have a tender care that you looke well to the plants that spring from Answ. Have speciall care that you ever you, that is, to your children, that they have the Ordinances planted amongst doe not degenerate as the Israelites did;

COTTON

after which they were vexed with afflic- but it was almost unknown, except as a tions on every hand. How came this to garden plant, until after the Revolutionpasse? Ier. 2. 21. I planted them a ary War. At the beginning of that connoble Vine, holy, a right seede, how then flict General Delagall had thirty acres art thou degenerate into a strange Vine under cultivation near Savannah, Ga. In before mee? Your Ancestours were of a 1748 seven bags of cotton-wool were exnoble divine spirit, but if they suffer ported to England from Charleston, S. C., their children to degenerate, to take valued at £3 11s. 5d. a bag. There were loose courses, then plucke you up: Otherwise if men have wards, before the war. At Liverpool eight a care to propagate the Ordinances and bags shipped from the United States in Religion to their children after them. 1784 were seized, on the ground that so God will plant them and not roote them up. For want of this, the seede of the United States. repenting Ninivites was rooted out.

Sixthly, and lastly, offend not the poore Natives, but as you partake in their land, so make them partakers of your precious faith: as you reape their temporalls, so feede them with your spiritualls: winne them to the love of Christ, for whom Christ died. They never yet refused the Gospell, and therefore more hope they will now receive it. Who knoweth whether God have reared this whole Plantation for such an end:

Vse 2. Secondly, for consolation to them that are planted by God in any place, that finde rooting and establishing from God, this is a cause of much encouragement unto you, that what hee hath planted he will maintaine, every plantation his right hand hath not planted shalbe rooted up, but his owne plantation shall prosper, & flourish. When he promiseth peace and safety, what enemies shalstbe able to make the promise of God of none effect? Neglect not walls, and bulwarkes, and fortifications for your owne defence; but

ever let the name of the Lord be your strong Tower; and the word of his Promise the Rocke of your refuge. His word that made heaven and earth will not faile, till heaven and earth be no more

Amen.

Cotton. Mention is made of cotton "planted as an experiment" in the region of the Carolinas so early as 1621, and its limited growth there is noted in 1666.

God will surely two or three other small shipments aftermuch cotton could not be produced in the In 1786 the first seaisland cotton was raised, off the coast of Georgia, and its exportation began in 1788 by Alexander Bissell, of St. Simon's Island. The seeds were obtained from the Bahama Islands. The first successful crop of this variety was raised by William Elliott on Hilton Head Island, in 1790. It has always commanded a higher price on account of its being more staple than any other variety. In 1791 the cotton crop in the United States was 2.000 .-000 lbs. The invention and introduction of the cotton-gin (see WHITNEY, ELI) caused a sudden and enormous increase in the production of cotton. In 1801 the cotton crop in the United States was 48,000,000 lbs., of which 20,000,000 lbs. were exported. The increase in its production was greatly accelerated, and the product of the year ending in June, 1860. on a surface of little less than 11,000 square miles, was over 5,387,000 bales, or over 2,500,000,000 lbs. The value of the cotton crop in 1791 was about \$30,000; of that of 1859-60 over \$220,000,000. The annual production of cotton in the United States was less for several years after 1860. The Civil War interfered with it: but in 1871 it was nearly 4,000,000 bales, or about 1,800,000,000 lbs. In 1890 the total crop amounted to 7,313,726 bales, or 3,218,000,000 lbs. The commercial cotton crop of the year ending Aug. 31, 1900, was in several respects one of the most remarkable in the history of this industry. There never was a time when so many American spindles were in operation, and rarely, if ever, when they were so severely In 1736 it was cultivated in gardens as taxed to meet the demand for cotton far north as latitude 36°, on the east- goods. The United States consumed more ern shore of Maryland. Forty years later raw cotton than any other country in the it was cultivated on Cape May, N. J.; world, leading Great Britain, which, for

COTTON-COUCH

more than a century, had held supremacy in this industry, by over 500,000 bales. Another feature of this crop was its total value as compared with that of the preceding year, which was the largest on record; for, although over 2,000,000 bales less, its value was over \$29,000,000 greater. The commercial crop aggregated 9,142,838 commercial bales, valued at \$334,847,868. Of this total value sea-island cotton represented \$5,578,536.

"King Cotton" was a popular personification of the cotton-plant. Its supremacy in commerce and politics was strongly asserted by the politicians of the cotton-growing States when civil war was ripening. "You dare not make war upon cotton; no power on earth dare make war upon it. Cotton is King!" said Senator James Hammond, of South Carolina. "Cotton is King!" shouted back the submissive spindles of the North. A Northern poet sang:

Old Cotton will pleasantly reign When other kings painfully fall, And ever and ever remain The mightlest monarch of all."

A Senator from Texas exclaimed on the floor of Congress, "I say, Cotton is King, and he waves his sceptre not only over these thirty-three States, but over the island of Great Britain and over Continental Europe; and there is no crowned head there that does not bend the knee in fealty, and acknowledge allegiance to the monarch." This boasting was caused by the erroneous estimate by the politicians of the money value of the cotton crop compared with the other agricultural products of the United States. It was asserted that it was greater than all the The census of 1860 latter combined. showed that the wheat crop alone exceeded in value the cotton crop by \$57,000,000; and the value of the combined crops of hay and cereals exceeded that of cotton over \$900,000,000. The sovereignty of cotton was tested by the Civil War. At its close a poet wrote:

"Cotton and Corn were mighty kings.
Who differed, at times, on certain things,
To the country's dire confusion;
Corn was peaceable, mild, and just,
But Cotton was fond of saying, 'You must!'
So after he'd boasted, builled, and cussed,
He got up a revolution.

But in course of time the bubble is bursted, And Corn is King and Cotton—is worsted."

Cotton Famine, a period of distress in Lancashire and other seats of cotton manufacture in England, caused by the cutting off of the importation of raw material from the United States by the blockade of Southern ports during the Civil War. The English market was overstocked with American cotton at the beginning of the Civil War, and the actual distress did not begin till nearly a year thereafter. In December, 1863, it was found necessary to organize systems of relief, and at the end of that month 496,816 persons in the cotton-manufacturing cities were dependent on charitable or parochial funds for sustenance. In February, 1863, three American vessels, the George Griswold, the Achilles, and the Hope, loaded with relief supplies, contributed by the citizens of the United States, reached Liverpool, and by the end of June the distress began to diminish. At that time the sum of \$9,871,015 had been contributed to the various relief funds. The action of the citizens of the United States in sending substantial relief, while in the throes of civil war, was gratefully appreciated by a large number of the public men of Great Britain. In connection with this, see BEECHER, HENRY WARD, System of Slavery.

Cotton-Gin. See WHITNEY, ELI.

Cotton-seed Oil. Manufactured from seeds of the cotton-plant in the Southern States, which were formerly a waste product. The manufacture began in the year 1876, and the product for the first year was 3,316,000 gallons. Ten years later it was over 40,000,000 gallons, of which 30 per cent. was exported. The production of cotton-seed oil and by-products of the same are increasing proportionately to the amount of cotton grown each year.

Couch, Darius Nash, military officer; born in South East, Putnam co., N. Y., July 23, 1822; graduated at West Point in 1846; served in the war with Mexico; aided in suppressing the last outbreak of the Seminoles, and resigned in 1855. In January, 1861, while residing in Taunton, Mass., he was commissioned colonel of a Massachusetts regiment, and made a brigadier-general of volunteers in August. He commanded a division in General Keyes's corps in the battle of FAIR OAKS, or SEVEN PINES (q. v.). He

COUDERT—COVENHOVEN

also distinguished himself at Williamsburg and at Malvern Hills, and on July 4. 1862, was promoted to major-general. Soon after his service at Antietam he was put in command of Sumner's corps, and took a prominent part in battles under Burnside and Hooker; also under Thomas, in the defeat of Hood at NASHVILLE (q. v.), and in North Carolina early in 1865. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts in 1865; was collector of the port of Boston in 1866-67; adjutant-general of Connecti-He died in Norwalk, cut in 1883-84. Conn., Feb. 12, 1897.

Coudert, Frederic René, lawyer; born in New York City, of French parentage, in 1832; graduated at Columbia College in 1850; and admitted to the bar in 1853. For many years he has represented France in its legal interests in the United States, and has become widely known as an expert in international law. He was a delegate to the International Congress in Antwerp; member of the Venezuela boundary commission in 1896; government receiver of the Union Pacific Railroad in 1892-98; and counsel of the United States before the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration in Paris in 1893-95. Mr. Coudert has several times declined appointment to the Supreme Court of the United States.

are divided into political districts, which called counties. Several hundred country in England and on the Continent governed by earls, who were, however, subcalled counties, and the name is still retained even in the United States, and indicates certain judicial and other jurisdiction. The Saxon equivalent for county and was not applied to such counties as have Lancashire and Yorkshire. New a county of Holland, having all the individual privileges appertaining to an earldom, or separate government. On its seal appears as a crest to the arms a earl.

Courcel, Alphonse Chodron, Baron DE, diplomatist: born in Paris, July 30, 1835: has represented France on a number of diplomatic missions; was appointed the French arbitrator on the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration, and was chosen its president, March 23, 1893. After completing this service he was appointed French ambassador to Great Britain.

Courcelles, DANIEL DE REMI, SEIGNEUR DE, French governor of Canada; arrived there in 1665 with a regiment of soldiers and many families, with horses (the first ever seen in Canada), cattle, and sheep. To prevent the irruptions of the Five Nations by way of Lake Champlain, he projected a series of forts between that lake and the mouth of the Richelieu, or Forced by ill-health Sorel, its outlet. to return to France in 1672, his plans were carried out by his successor, Frontenac.

Courts of the United States. See JUDICIARY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Covenhoven, ROBERT, military officer; born in Monmouth county, N. J., Dec. 17, 1755. His ancestors were from Holland, and among the earlier settlers in New Jersey. About the beginning of the Revolution they moved to the region near the west branch of the Susquehanna River. He joined the Continental army Counties. The several United States under Washington in 1776, participated in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and then returned to northern Pennsylyears ago there were large districts of vania, where he was employed in the defence of the frontier against the Indians. An incident in his life furnishes a glimpse ject to the crown. These districts were of the state of society at that time. In February, 1778, Covenhoven was married to Mercy Kelsey in New Jersey. While the nuptial ceremony was in progress, it was interrupted by the sudden arrival of was shire, which simply means division, a troop of Hessian soldiers. The groom escaped through a window, but, returnwere originally distinct sovereignties, ing at night, he carried away his bride such as Kent. Norfolk, etc. Thus we to his Pennsylvania home. From that time until the close of the war he par-Netherland (New York) was constituted ticipated as watcher, guide, and soldier in opposing the forays of the barbarians: and was in the desperate engagement of Wyalusing. He ranks in tradition among the genuine heroes of America. In 1796kind of cap called a coronet, which is 97 he superintended the construction of the armorial distinction of a count or a wagon-road through the wilderness from the mouth of Lycoming Creek to Painted

COVINGTON-"COW CHACE"

Post, Steuben co., N. Y. He died in Northumberland, Pa., Oct. 29, 1846.

Covington, LEONARD, military officer; born in Aquasco, Prince George co., Md., Oct. 30, 1768; was commissioned lieutenant of dragoons March 14, 1792; joined the army . under General Wayne, and behaved so gallantly in the war with the Indians in 1794 that his general made honorable mention of his services. He was promoted to captain, and soon afterwards retired from the military service. After occupying a seat in the legislature of Maryland, he was a member of Congress from 1805 to 1807. the latter year he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, and

was made a brigadier in 1813, and ordered Chrysler's Field (Nov. 11, 1813) he was mortally wounded, and died three days

afterwards, Nov. 14, 1813.

Cowan's Ford, on the Catawba River, Cornwallis, in rapid pur-N. C. Lord suit of the Americans under General Morgan, was prevented from crossing by a sudden rise after the Americans had crossed. Cornwallis moved down a few miles towards Cowan's Ford, where Morgan had stationed 300 militia under Gencral Davidson to oppose his crossing. The British forced a crossing, Feb. 1, 1781, and the militia were dispersed, General Davidson being killed.

Cow-boys. During the Revolution a band of marauders, consisting mostly of Tory refugees who adhered to the British interests, infested the neutral ground in Westchester county, N. Y., between the American and British lines, and because they stole many cattle were called Cowboys. They generally plundered the Whigs, or adherents of the Continental Congress; but, like their opponents, the Skinners, they were not always scrupulous in the choice of their victims. In recent years the phrase has been applied to the men employed on the great cattle-ranches of the West and Southwest. They are a fearless set of fellows and expert horsemen. Many modern "cow-boys" were mustered into the two volunteer cavalry regiments for service in the war with Spain (1898), popularly known as the "Rough Riders."



"Cow Chace," THE. In the summer of to the northern frontier. In the battle at 1780 Washington sent General Wayne, with a considerable force, to storm a British block-house at Bull's Ferry, on the Hudson, near Fort Lee, and to drive into the American camp a large number of cattle on Bergen Neck exposed to British foragers, who might go out from Paulus's Hook (now Jersey City). Wayne was repulsed at the block-house, with a loss of sixty-four men, but returned to camp with a large number of cattle driven by his This event inspired Major dragoons. André, Sir Henry Clinton's adjutant-general, to write a satirical poem, which he called The Cow Chace, in which Wayne and his fellow-"rebels" were severely ridiculed. It was written in the style of the English ballad of Chevy Chace, in three cantos. The following is a copy of the poem; we also give fac-similes of its title from Andre's autograph, and of the concluding verse of the original:

ELIZABETHTOWN, Aug. 1, 1780.

CANTO I.

To drive the kine one summer's morn, The tanner took his way, The calf shall rue that is unborn The jumbling of that day.

And Wayne descending steers shall know, And tauntingly deride, And call to mind, in ev'ry low, The tanning of his hide.

Yet Bergen cows still ruminate Unconscious in the stall,

"COW CHACE," THE

What mighty means were used to get. And lose them after all.

For many heroes bold and brave From New Bridge and Tapaan. And those that drink Passaic's wave, And those that eat soupaan.

And sons of distant Delaware, And still remoter Shannon, And Major Lee with horses rare. And Proctor with his cannon.

All wondrous proud in arms they came-What hero could refuse, To tread the rugged path to fame, Who had a pair of shoes?

At six the host, with sweating buff, Arrived at Freedom's Pole. When Wayne, who thought he'd time enough, Thus speechified the whole:

"O ye whom glory doth unite, Who Freedom's cause espouse, Whether the wing that's doom'd to fight, Or that to drive the cows;

"Ere yet you tempt your further way, Or into action come, Hear, soldiers, what I have to say, And take a pint of rum.

"Intemp'rate valor then will string Each nervous arm the better, So all the land shall IO! sing, And read the gen'ral's letter.

"Know that some pairry refugees, Whom I've a mind to fight, Are playing h—l among the trees That grow on yonder height.

"Their fort and block-house we will level, For then the unrelenting hand And deal a horrid slaughter; We'il drive the scoundrels to the devil. And ravish wife and daughter.

"I under cover of th' attack, While you are all at blows, From English Neighb'rhood and Tinack Will drive away the cows.

"For well you know the latter is The serious operation, And fighting with the refugees Is only demonstration.'

His daring words from all the crowd Such great applause did gain, That every man declared aloud For serious work with Wayne.

Then from the cask of rum once more They took a heady gill, When one and all they loudly swore They'd fight upon the hill.

But here—the Muse has not a strain Befitting such great deeds, Hurra, they cried, hurra for Wayne! And, shouting, did their needs.

CANTO II.

Near his meridian pomp, the sun Had journeyed from the horizon, When fierce the dusky tribe moved on. Of heroes drunk as poison.

The sounds confused of boasting oaths Re-echoed through the wood, Some vow'd to sleep in dead men's clothes, And some to swim in blood.

At Irvine's nod, 'twas fine to see The left prepared to fight, The while the drovers, Wayne and Lee, Drew off upon the right.

Which Irvine 'twas Fame don't relate, Nor can the Muse assist her. Whether 'twas he that cocks a hat, Or he that gives a glister.

For greatly one was signalized That fought at Chestnut Hill, And Canada immortalized The vender of the pill.

Yet the attendance upon Proctor
They both might have to boast of, For there was business for the doctor. And hats to be disposed of.

Let none uncandidly infer That Stirling wanted spunk; The self-made peer had sure been there, But that the peer was drunk.

But turn we to the Hudson's banks, Where stood the modest train, With purpose firm, though slender ranks, Nor cared a pin for Wayne.

Of rebel fury drove, And tore from ev'ry genial band Of friendship and of love.

And some within a dungeon's gloom, By mock tribunals laid, Had waited long a cruel doom, Impending o'er their heads.

Here one bewails a brother's fate, There one a sire demands, Cut off, alas! before their date, By ignominious hands.

And silvered grandsires here appeared In deep distress serene, Of reverend manners that declared The better days they'd seen.

Oh! cursed rebellion, these are thine-Thine are these tales of woe; Shall at thy dire insatiate shrine Blood never cease to flow?

And now the foe began to lead His forces to th' attack: Balls whistling unto balls succeed, And make the block-house crack.

"COW CHACE," THE

No shot could pass, if you will take The gen'ral's word for true; But 'tis a d—ble mistake, For ev'ry shot went through.

The firmer as the rebels pressed, The loyal heroes stand; Virtue had nerved each honest breast, And Industry each hand.

In* valor's frensy, Hamilton
 Rode like a soldier big,
 And secretary Harrison,
 With pen stuck in his wig.

But, lest chieftain Washington Should mourn them in the mumps,** The fate of Withrington to shun, They fought behind the stumps.

But ah! Thaddeus Posset, why Should thy poor soul clope? And why should Titus Hooper die, Ah! die—without a rope?

Apostate Murphy, thou to whom Fair Shela ne'er was cruel; In death shalt hear her mourn thy doom, Och! would ye die, my jewel?

Thee, Nathan Pumpkin, I lament, Of melancholy fate, The gray goose, stolen as he went, In his heart's blood was wet.

Now as the fight was further fought And balls began to thicken, The fray assumed, the gen'rals thought, The color of a licking.

Yet undismayed the chiefs command,"
And, to redeem the day,
Cry, "Soldiers, charge!" they hear, they stand,
They turn and run away.

CANTO III.

Not all delights the bloody spear, Or horrid din of battle, There are, I'm sure, who'd like to hear A word about the rattle.

The chief whom we beheld of late, Near Schralenberg harangulng, At Yan Van Poop's unconscious sat Of Irvine's hearty banging.

While valiant Lee, with courage wild, Most bravely did oppose The tears of women and of child, Who begged he'd leave the cows.

But Wayne, of sympathizing heart, Required a relief, Not all the blessings could impart, Of battle or of beef.

For now a prey to female charms, His soul took more delight in

See Lee's trial.
 diery to the corps that
 A disorder prevalent in the rebel lines. his majesty's person.

A lovely Hamadryad's* arms
Than cow driving or fighting.

A nymph, the refugees had drove Far from her native tree, Just happen'd to be on the move, When up came Wayne and Lee.

She in mad Anthony's fierce eye
The hero saw portrayed,
And, all in tears, she took him by
— the bridle of his jade.

Hear, said the nymph, O great commander, No human lamentations, The trees you see them cutting yonder Are all my near relations.

And I, forlorn, implore thine aid To free the sacred grove: So shall thy prowess be repaid With an immortal's love.

Now some, to prove she was a goddess! Said this enchanting fair Had late retired from the *Bodies*,** In all the pomp of war.

That drums and merry fifes had played To honor her retreat, And Cunningham himself conveyed The lady through the street.

Great Wayne, by soft compassion swayed, To no inquiry stoops, But takes the fair, afflicted maid Right into Yan Van Poop's.

So Roman Antony, they say, Disgraced th' imperial banner, And for a gypsy lost a day, Like Anthony the tanner.

The Hamadryad had but half Received redress from Wayne, When drums and colors, cow and calf, Came down the road amain.

All in a cloud of dust were seen, The sheep, the horse, the goat, The gentle heifer, ass obscene The yearling and the shoat.

And pack-horses with fowls came by, Befeathered on each side, Like Pegasus, the horse that I And other poets ride.

Sublime upon the stirrups rose
The mighty Lee behind,
And drove the terror-smitten cows,
Like chaff before the wind.

But sudden see the woods above Pour down another corps, All helter-skelter in a drove, Like that I sung before.

*A deity of the woods.
**A cant appellation given among the soldiery to the corps that has the honor to guard

"COW CHACE "---COWDREY

Irvine and terror in the van ('ame flying all abroad, And cannon, colors, horse, and man Ran tumbling to the road.

Still as he fled, 'twas Irvine's cry, And his example too, "Run on, my merry men ail—for why?" The shot will not go through.*

As when two kennels in the street, Swell'd with a recent rain, In gushing streams together meet, And seek the neighboring drain,

So meet these dung-born tribes in one, As swift in their career, And so to New Bridge they ran on— But all the cows got clear.

Poor Parson Caldwell, all in wonder, Saw the returning train, And mourned to Wayne the lack of plunder, For them to steal again.

For 'twas his right to selse the spoil, and To share with each commander, As he had done at Staten Island With frost-bit Alexander.

In his dismay, the frantic priest Began to grow prophetic. You had swore, to see his lab'ring breast, He'd taken an emetic.

" I view a future day," said he,
" Brighter than this day dark is,
And you shall see, what you shall see,
Ha! ha! one pretty marquis;

"And he shall come to Paulus' Hook, And great achievements think on, And make a bow and take a look, Like Satan over Lincoln.

"And all the land around shall glory To see the Frenchman caper, And pretty Susan tell the story, In the next Chatham paper."

This solemn prophecy, of course, Gave all much consolation, Except to Wayne, who lost his horse Upon the great occasion.

His horse that carried all his prog, His military speeches, His corn-stalk whiskey for his grog— Blue stockings and brown breeches.

And now I've clos'd my epic strain, I tremble as I show'it, Lest this same warrio-drover, Wayne, Should ever catch the poet.

And now I I've clos'd my Epic Strain, I tremble as I show it,

Lest this same ownerio-drover Majne Should were Catch the Best.

The last canto was published on the day when André was captured at Tarrytown. At the end of the autograph copy was written the following stanza, in a neat hand:

"When the epic strain was sung, The poet by the neck was hung; And to his cost he finds too late, The dung-born tribe decides his fate."

Wayne was in command of the troops

* Five refugees ('tis true) were found Stiff on the block-house floor, But then 'tis thought the shot went round, And in at the back-door. from whom the guard was drawn that attended André's execution.

Cowdery, Jonathan, surgeon; born in Sandisfield, Mass., April 22, 1767; appointed an assistant surgeon in the navy, Jan. 1, 1800; was on the frigate Philadelphia, which was stranded on the coast of Tripoli, Oct. 31, 1803; and held a prisoner by the Turks for nearly two years. After his return to the United States he published a history of his imprisonment. He died in Norfolk, Va., Nov. 20, 1852.

Cowdrey, Robert H., pharmacist; born in Lafayette, Ind., Oct. 1, 1852; grad-

COWELL-COWPENS

uated at the Pharmaceutical College burg county, which became the scene of a in Chicago; and for several years was spirited battle in the Revolutionary War editor of the Pharmacist and Chemist. (1781). He withdrew from the Republican party

From his camp, eastward of the Pe-





GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO MORGAN.

in 1876, and was the candidate of the dee, Greene sent Morgan, with the Marypopular votes.

Wrentham, Mass., in 1781; graduated at Brown University in 1803; settled in Providence, R. I., May 6, 1860.

Cowpens, THE. This name was depens was given to a village in Spartan about 400 Carolinians and Georgians,

United Labor party for the Presidency of land regiment and Washington's dragoons the United States in 1888, receiving 2,808 of Lee's corps, across the Broad River, to operate on the British left and rear. Ob-Cowell, BENJAMIN, historian; born in serving this, Cornwallis left his camp at Winnsborough, and pushed northward between the Broad River and the Catawba, Providence, R. I., became chief-justice of for the purpose of interposing his force the Court of Common Pleas; and was au- between Greene and Morgan. Against the thor of The Spirit of '76. He died in latter he had detached Tarleton with about 1,000 light troops. Aware of Tarleton's approach, Morgan retired behind the rived from the circumstance that, some Pacolet, intending to defend the ford; but years before the Revolution, before that Tarleton crossed 6 miles above, when Morsection of South Carolina was settled, gan made a precipitate retreat. If he some persons in Camden (then called could cross the Broad River, he would be Pine-Tree) employed two men to go up safe. On his right was a hilly district, to the Thicketty Mountain, and in the which might afford him protection; but, grassy intervals among the hills raise rather than be overtaken in his flight, he cattle. As a compensation, they were prepared to fight on the ground of his allowed the entire use of the cows during own selection. He chose for that purpose the summer, for making butter and the place known as "The Cowpens," about cheese, and the steers in tillage. In the 30 miles west of King's Mountain. He fall large numbers of the fatted cattle arranged about 400 of his best men in would be driven down to Camden to be battle order on a little rising ground. slaughtered for beef on account of the There were the Maryland light infantry, owners. This region, on account of its under Lieut.-Col. John Eager Howard, grass and fine springs, was peculiarly composing the centre, and Virginia riflefavorable for the rearing and use of cows, men forming the wings. Lieut.-Col. Willand consequently was called "The Cow- iam Washington, with eighty dragoons, pens." Subsequently the name of Cow- were placed out of sight, as a reserve, and

advance, to defend the approaches to the scritative in Congress in 1877-79. each flank. At eight o'clock on the morning of Jan. 17, Tarleton, with 1,100 troops, foot and horse, with two pieces of cannon, rushed upon the republicans with loud shouts. A furious battle ensued. In a skilful movement, in the form of a feigned retreat, Morgan turned so suddenly upon his pursuers, who believed the victory was secured to them, that they Seeing this, Howard charged the British lines with bayonets, broke their ranks, and sent them flying in confusion. At that moment Washington's cavalry broke from their concealment, and made a successful charge upon Tarleton's The British were completely routed, and were pursued about 20 miles. The Americans lost seventy-two killed and wounded. The British lost over 300 killed and wounded, and nearly 500 made prisoners. The spoils were two cannon, 800 muskets, horses, and two standards. The cannon had been taken from the British at Saratoga, and retaken from Gates at Camden. The Congress gave Morgan the thanks of the nation and a gold medal, and to Howard and Washington each a silver medal.

Cox, JACOB DOLSON, military officer; born in Montreal, Canada, Oct. 27, 1828. His mother was a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster, of the Mayflower. He was admitted to the bar in 1852, and practised in Warren, O., until elected State Senator, in 1859. He was appointed brigadier-general of State militia, and commanded a camp of instruction, in April, 1861, and in May was made brigadier-general of volunteers, doing good service in western Virginia. In August, 1862, he was assigned to the Army of Virginia, under General Pope, and in the fall was ordered to the district of the Kanawha. After the death of Reno, at South Mountain, he commanded the 9th Army Corps. He was in command of the district of Ohio in 1863; served in the Atlanta campaign in 1864; and was pro-1866-68; Secretary of the Interior under of work, for a march to Washington in

under Col. Andrew Pickens, were in the President Grant, in 1869-70; and Repre-North Carolina and Georgia published Atlanta; The March to the sharp-shooters acted as skirmishers on Sea; Franklin and Nashville; The Second Battle of Bull Run, etc. He died in Magnolia, Mass., Aug. 4, 1900.

Cox, Samuel Sullivan, statesman; born in Zanesville, O., Sept. 30, 1824; graduated at Brown University in 1846; became editor of the Statesman of Columbus, O., in 1853; was a Democratic Representative in Congress from Ohio in 1857-65; and from New York in 1868-82. During his service in Congress he secured an increase of salary for the letter-carriers throughout the country, and also an annual vacation without loss of pay. In 1885-86 he was United States minister to Turkey, and on his return was again elected to Congress. He was a pleasing speaker, writer, and lecturer. among his many publications are Puritanism in Politics; Eight Years in Congress; Free Land and Free Trade; Three Decades of Federal Legislation; and The Diplomat in Turkey. He died in New York City, Sept. 10, 1889.

Coxe, TENCH, political economist; born in Philadelphia, May 22, 1755. He was a grandson of Dr. Daniel Coxe, Queen Anne's physician; was an industrious writer on political economy, and especially upon the subjects of the manufacturing interests of the United States. From 1787 until his death, July 17, 1824, there never was an important movement in favor of the introduction and promotion of manufactures in which his name did not appear prominent. In 1794 he published a large volume on the subject of cotton culture and cognate topics. At that time he was commissioner of the revenue at Philadelphia. In 1806 he published an essay on the naval power and the encouragement of manufactures; and the following year he issued a memoir on the cultivation and manufacture of cotton.

Coxey, JACOB J., political agitator; born in Snyder county, Pa., April 16, 1854. The spring of 1894 was marked by one of the most unique popular uprisings ever witnessed in any country. Coxey, moted to major-general in December of then living in Massillon, O., organized that year. He served in Sherman's army what he called "The Army of the Comearly in 1865; was governor of Ohio in monwealth," to be composed of men out

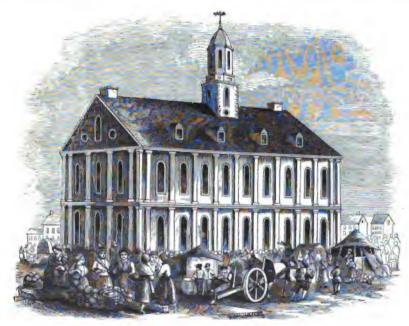
COXEY-"CRADLE OF AMERICAN LIBERTY"

action for the benefit of trade in the coun-Coxey appointed March 10 as the day the army would start from Massillon, and early in the year a great number of small companies started from the South and West to join him. For a time it seemed as if the movement would be an impressive one. Fully 1,500 men, composing the Western detachment, under Colonel Fry, reached the Mississippi. This detachment was constantly growing in numbers, and was well received by the people through the States as it progressed towards Massillon to join Coxey. But at this time three weeks of constant rain interfered, the army was unable to progress. and soon scattered, as did many smaller detachments. Thus it was that Coxev was obliged to make his start with but 400 men, and about the same number, despite another rainy spell, arrived in Washington on May 2. Coxey attempted to make a speech from the steps of the Capitol, was arrested for violating a local ordi-

order to influence Congress to take some action for the benefit of trade in the country. Coxey appointed March 10 as the day the army would start from Massillon, to issue legal-tender certificates to citizand early in the year a great number of small companies started from the South and West to join him. For a time it seemed as if the movement would be an candidate for governor of Ohio, and reimpressive one. Fully 1.500 men. com-

COZZENS, FREDERICK SWARTWOUT, author; born in New York City, March 5, 1818; entered mercantile life; and contributed to the Knickerbocker Magazine a series of humorous articles called the Sparrowgrass Papers. His other publications include Acadia: a Sojourn among the Blue-noses; True History of New Plymouth; Memorial of Col. Peter A. Porter; and Memorial of Fitz-Greene Halleck. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1869.

another rainy spell, arrived in Washington on May 2. Coxey attempted to make name given to Faneuil Hall, in Boston, a speech from the steps of the Capitol, because it was the usual meeting-place of was arrested for violating a local ordithe patriots during the long contest with nance, and obliged to spend a month royal power, before the kindling of the in jail. The movement ended in a perfect Revolutionary War. It was erected in farce, although at one time it was esti-



FANEUIL HALL (From an old English print).

CRADOCK-CRAIK

of Boston, who generously gave it to the the Army of Occupation in Mexico in 1847,



THE APOLLO BOOM IN THE RALEIGH TAVERS.

burned in 1761, when the town immediately rebuilt it. The engraving shows it as it was during the Revolution. The hall is about 80 feet square, and contains some fine paintings of distinguished men. The original vane, in the form of a grasshopper, was copied from that of the Royal Exchange of London. In 1805 another story was added to the original building.

The name "Cradle of Liberty" was also given to the "Apollo Room," a large apartment in the Raleigh Tavern at Williamsburg, Va., where the members of the House of Burgesses met after its dissolution by Governor Lord Dunmore in 1774. There they adopted non-importation resolutions, appointed a fast-day, and chose delegates to the First Continental Congress, which assembled at Philadelphia in September.

Cradock, MATTHEW, English merchant; chosen the first governor of the Massachusetts Company, who founded the Massachusetts Bay colony. He never came to America, but was a munificent supporter of the colony during its early struggles. He was a member of the celebrated Long Parliament, and died in London, May 27, 1641.

Craig, HENRY KNOX, military officer; born in Pittsburg, Pa., March 7, 1791; entered the army as a lieutenant of artillery in 1812; took part in the occupation land in 1731; came to America in early of Fort George, and the assault at Stony life, and practised his profession in Fair-Creek, Canada; was chief of ordnance of fax county, Va. He was the intimate

town. The lower story was used for a and distinguished himself in the battles market, and in the upper story was an of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and elegant and spacious hall, with con- Monterey; was chief of the ordnance venient rooms for public use. It was bureau at Washington in 1851-61; and

was retired in 1863. He died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1868.

Craig, SIR JAMES HENRY, military officer; born in Gibraltar in 1749; entered the British army as ensign in 1763, was aide-de-camp to General Boyd at Gibraltar in 1770, and came to America in 1774. He remained in service here from the battle of Bunker Hill until the evacuation of Charleston. in 1781, when he held the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was made a major-general in 1794, lieutenant-general in 1801, and governorgeneral and commander-in-chief of

Canada in 1807. Totally unfit for civil rule, he was a petty oppressor as governor; his administration was short, and he returned to England in 1811, where he died Jan. 12, 1812.

Craig, Lewis S., military officer; born in Virginia; entered the army as a lieutenant of dragoons in 1837; became assistant commissary of subsistence in 1840: and won the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel by bravery at Monterey, Contreras, and Churubusco, being wounded in the latter battle. He was killed by some deserters while on duty near New River, Cal., June 6, 1852.

Craighill, WILLIAM PRICE, military engineer; born in Charlestown, Va., July 1, 1833; graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1853; superintended the building of Fort Sumter in 1854-55, and of Fort Delaware in 1858; planned and erected the defences of Pittsburg, Pa., in 1863; and subsequently was engaged on the defences of New York and Baltimore, and on the improvement of several rivers. He was promoted brigadier-general and chief of engineers May 10, 1895; retired Feb. 1, 1897. He published Army Officers' Pocket Companion; translated Dufour's Cours de tactiques; and, with Captain Mendell, Jomini's Précis de l'art guerre.

Craik, JAMES, physician; born in Scot-

CRAMP-CRANEY ISLAND

friend and family physician of Washing. Regiment; The Open Boat; The Third ton; was with him in his expedition Violet; The Eternal Patience, etc. against the French in 1754, and in Braddock's campaign in 1755. In 1775 he was placed in the medical department of the Continental army, and rose to the first rank. He unearthed many of the secrets of the Conway cabal and did much to defeat the conspiracy. He was director of the army hospital at Yorktown in the siege of that place, in 1781, and after the Revolution settled near Mount Vernon, where he was the principal attendant of in Fairfax county, Va., Feb. 6, 1814.

Cramp, CHARLES HENRY, ship-builder; born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 9, 1828; son of William Cramp; received a public school education; learned the ship-building trade with his father; became a partner

in the firm of William Cramp & Son, and subsequently president of William Cramp & Son Ship and Engine Building Company, the largest shipbuilding concern in the United States. From the Cramp yards have been turned out many of the best-known ships of the American naval and mercantile services. See Navigation Leg-ISLATION.

Crampton's Gap, BATTLE See SOUTH MOUNTAIN, AT. BATTLES OF.

Cranch, WILLIAM, jurist: Weymouth, Mass.. born in July 17, 1769; graduated at Harvard in 1789; admitted to the bar in 1790; appointed judge of the circuit court of

the District of Columbia in 1801; chiefjustice of the same court in 1805, which office he held until his death, Sept. 1, 1855.

Crane, Stephen, author; born in Newark, N. J., Nov. 1, 1871; was educated there and studied at Lafayette College. When sixteen years old he engaged in journalism, serving for several years as a reporter. In 1896 he began his career as a story-writer, and in 1897 was the correspondent for the New York Journal in the Græco-Turkish War. His books include Maggie, a Girl of the Streets; The Block boats.

died June 5, 1900.

Craney Island, OPERATIONS AT. June 1, 1813, Admiral Sir J. Borlase Warren entered the Chesapeake with a considerable reinforcement for the marauding squadron of SIR George Cock-BURN (q. v.), bearing a large number of land troops and marines. There were twenty ships of the line and frigates and several smaller British war-vessels within the capes of Virginia. The cities Washington in his last illness. He died of Baltimore, Annapolis, and Norfolk were equally menaced. Norfolk was the first point of attack. For its defence on the waters were the frigate Constellation. thirty-eight guns, and a flotilla of gunboats; on the land were Forts Norfolk and Nelson (one on each side of the Elizabeth



THE BLOCK-HOUSE ON CRANEY ISLAND, 1813.

River), and Forts Tar and Barbour, and the fortifications on Craney Island, 5 miles below the city. Towards midnight of June 19 Captain Tarbell, by order of Commodore Cassin, commanding the station, went down the Elizabeth River with fifteen gunboats, to attempt the capture of the frigate Junon, thirty-eight guns, Captain Sanders, which lay about 3 miles from the rest of the British fleet. Fifteen sharp-shooters from Craney Island were added to the crews of the At half-past three in the morn-Riders, and Other Lines; The Red Badge ing the flotilla approached the Junon, and, of Courage; George's Mother; The Little under cover of the darkness and a thick

CRANEY ISLAND-CRAVEN

northeast, and two vessels lying becalmed below came to the Junon's assistance, and by a severe cannonade repulsed them. In this affair the Americans lost one man killed and two slightly wounded.

This attack brought matters to a crisis. The firing had been distinctly heard by the fleet, and with the next tide, on a warm Sunday morning in June, fourteen of the British vessels entered Hampton Roads, and took position at the mouth of the Nansemond River. They bore land troops, under General Sir Sidney Beckwith. The whole British force, including the sailors, was about 5,000 men. Governor Barbour, of Virginia, had assembled several thousand militia, in anticipation of invasion. Craney Island, then in shape like a painter's palette, was separated from the main by a shallow strait, fordable at low tide, and contained about 30 acres of land. On the side commanding the ship-channel were intrenchments armed with 18 and 24 pounder cannon. A successful defence of this island would save Norfolk and the navy-yard there, and to that end efforts were made. Gen. Robert B. Taylor was the commanding officer of the district. The whole available force of the island, when the British entered Hampton Roads were two companies of artillery, under the general command of Maj. James Faulkner; Captain Robertson's company of riflemen; and 416 militia infantry of the line, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Henry Beatty. If attacked and overpowered, these troops had no means of escape. These were reinforced by thirty regulars under Capt. Richard Pollard, and thirty volunteers under Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, and were joined by about 150 seamen under Lieuts. B. J. Neale, W. B. Shubrick, and J. Sanders, fifty marines under Lieutenant Breckinridge. The whole force on Craney Island on June 2 numbered 737 men.

At midnight the camp was alarmed by false alarm; but before it was fairly day- surgeon of the 1st New Jersey Volunteers; light a trooper came dashing across the soon afterwards became brigade surgeon;

fog, the American vessels approached her fordable strait with the startling informato within easy range without being dis- tion that the British were landing in covered. She was taken by surprise, force on the main, only about 2 miles After a conflict of half an hour, and when distant. The drum beat the long-roll, and victory seemed within the grasp of the Major Faulkner ordered his guns to be Americans, a wind sprung up from the transferred so as to command the strait. At the same time, fifty large barges, filled with 1.500 sailors and marines, were seen approaching from the British ships. They were led by Admiral Warren's beautiful barge Centipede (so called because of her numerous oars), and made for the narrow strait between Craney Island and the main. Faulkner had his artillery in position, and when the invaders were within proper distance his great guns were opened upon them with terrible The British were repulsed, and effect. hastened back to their ships. Warren's barge, which had a 3-pounder swivel-gun at the bow, with four others, was sunk in the shallow water, when some American seamen, under the direction of Lieutenant Tattnall, waded out, secured the vessels, and dragged them ashore, securing many prisoners. The British loss, in killed, wounded, and missing, was 144; the Americans lost none. The invaders now abandoned all hope of seizing Norfolk, the Constellation, and the navy-yard, and never attempted it afterwards.

Cranfill, JAMES BRITTON, Prohibitionist; born in Parker county, Tex., in 1857: was brought up on a farm; became a physician; and subsequently publisher of the Advance in Gatesville, Tex., a paper that became widely noted as a Prohibition organ. In 1886 he called the first Prohibition convention of Texas; afterwards became chairman of the State Prohibition Committee and a member of the National Prohibition Committee. In 1892 he was the candidate of his party for the Vice-Presidency.

Craven, John Joseph, physician; born in Newark, N. J., in September, 1822; superintended the erection of the first telegraph line between New York and Philadelphia, using many original devices, in 1846; was the first to insulate telegraph wires with gutta-percha, to perfect a submarine cable, and to use glass on telegraph poles to prevent the grounding the crack of a sentinel's rifle. It was a of the wires. In 1861 he was appointed

CRAVEN-CRAWFORD

roe, where he had full charge of Jefferson formed valuable military service there. Davis during his imprisonment. After the war he published The Prison Life of Jefferson Davis. He died on Long Island, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1893.

Craven, THOMAS TINGLEY, naval officer; born in Washington, D. C., Dec. 30, 1808; entered the United States navy as midshipman in 1822, and was made captain June 7, 1861. A year later he became commodore. He materially assisted in the reduction of the forts on the Mississippi below New Orleans (May, 1862) and the destruction of the Confederate flotilla there. He had been lieutenant-commander of the flag-ship Vincennes in Wilkes's exploring expedition in 1838-42, and was instructor of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1851-55. In 1866 (Oct. 10) he was made a rear-admiral; in 1868-69 was in command of the North Pacific squadron; and in 1869 was retired. He In May he was made major of infantry died in Boston, Aug. 23, 1887.

MAC-Craven. TUNIS AUGUSTUS DONOUGH, naval officer; born in Ports- ous part in the Shenandoah Valley and mouth, N. H., Jan. 11, 1813; entered the in the battle of Cedar Mountain as brig-February, 1829. blown up by a torpedo in Mobile Bay, commodore.

22, 1798; graduated at Princeton in He died in Philadelphia, Nov. 3, 1892. 1820; appointed attorney-general of Geor-1843. The same year he was elected gov-President Taylor appointed him Secretary of War in 1849.

11.--2 D

was appointed medical director of the De- pursued scientific researches. Dr. Crawpartment of the South, and in January, ford was surgeon of the garrison of Fort 1865, was assigned to duty at Fort Mon-Sumter during its siege in 1861, and per-



SAMUEL WYLIE CRAWFORD.

and inspector-general in eastern Virginia. With Banks, he bore a conspicu-United States navy as midshipman in adier-general. At the battle of Antietam He was commissioned he commanded the division of Mansfield lieutenant in 1841, and made commander after that general's death. He was in 1861. In command of the iron-clad brevetted colonel in the Unites States Tecumseh, he perished when she was army for his conduct at Gettysburg. In Grant's campaign (1864-65)Aug. 5, 1864, he then holding the rank of Richmond, General Crawford bore a conspicuous part from the Wilderness to Crawford, George Washington, states- Appomattox Court-house. He was retired man; born in Columbia county, Ga., Dec. in 1873 with the rank of brigadier-general.

Crawford, Thomas, sculptor, born in gia in 1827; elected to the State leg- New York, March 22, 1814. Manifesting islature in 1837, and to Congress in at an early age a talent and taste for art, he went to Italy and profited by the inernor of Georgia, and re-elected in 1845. struction of Thorwaldsen at Rome. There he established a studio, soon rose to eminence, and had abundant employment. Crawford, SAMUEL WYLIE, military His works, of superior character, are quite officer; born in Franklin county, Pa., Nov. numerous. Those widest known are the 8, 1829; graduated at the University bronze equestrian statue of Washington of Pennsylvania in 1847; studied medifor the monument at Richmond, ordered cine, and in 1851 was made assistant by the State of Virginia; the colossal surgeon in the United States army. He bronze statue of the Genius of America was in Texas and New Mexico on duty, that surmounts the dome of the Capitol and in 1856 went to Mexico, where he at Washington; and the historical designs

CRAWFORD—CRÉDIT MOBILIER

for the bronze doors in the new Capitol. circuit judge in Georgia, and was warmly He was exceedingly industrious, and worked with great facility. During less than twenty-five years of artistic labor he finished more than sixty works, some of them colossal, and left about fifty sketches in plaster, besides designs of various kinds. Two of the finest of his works in marble are The Last of His Race (colossal), and The Peri, both in the New York Historical Society. He died in London, Oct. 10, 1857.

Crawford, WILLIAM, military officer; born in Berkeley county, Va., in 1732; was early engaged in surveying with Washington, and served with him in Braddock's expedition against Fort Duquesne. He also served during the Pontiac Indian war, and after the opening of the Revolutionary War he became colonel of the 5th Virginia Regiment. Throughout the war he was intimately associated with Washington. In May, 1782, although he had resigned from the army, he accepted at the request of Washington the command of the expedition against the Wyandotte and Delaware Indians on the banks of the Muskingum River. His force became surrounded by Indians, and after it had cut its way out his men became separated. Colonel Crawford was captured and, after being horribly tortured, was burned to death by the Indians, June 11, 1782.

Crawford, WILLIAM HARRIS, statesman; born in Amherst county, Va., Feb. 24, 1772; taught school several years and became a lawyer, beginning practice in Lexington, Ga., in 1799. He compiled the first digest of the laws of Georgia, published in 1802; was a member of his State legislature from 1803 to 1807; was United States Senator from 1807 to 1813, in which body he was regarded as its ablest member. In 1813 he was sent as United States minister to France, and on his return (1815) was appointed Secretary of War; but in October, 1816, he was transferred to the Treasury Department, which post he held until 1825, when he was defeated as Democratic candidate for the Presidency, having been nominated the previous year by a congressional caucus. He had four other candidates to opposeopposed to nullification. He died near Elberton, Ga., Sept. 18, 1834.

Crazy Horse, chief of the Ogallalla Sioux and brother-in-law of Red Cloud; born about 1842. He was a leader of a large band of hostile Indians that for several years made much trouble for the national government in the Northwest Territories. The murder of a brother in 1865 induced him to leave Fort Laramie. Wyo., and gather a force to war upon the whites. In 1876, he united this force with that of Sitting Bull, and these two chiefs surprised the command under General Custer on the Little Big Horn River, June 25, 1876, and massacred almost every member of it. As soon as the fate of Custer and his comrades became known General Terry started in pursuit of the Indians, and followed them into the Black Hills region, but the wily leader escaped capture. In the spring of 1877 a larger expedition was organized under command of General Crook, which surprised Crazy Horse's force at the Red Cloud Agency, and forced him to surrender with about 900 of his men.

Credit, BILLS OF. See BILLS OF CREDIT. Credit Mobilier, "credit on movable personal property," a name given to a great joint-stock company in France in 1852, with a capital of \$12,000,000, which was sanctioned by the government. Its object was to carry on a general loan and contract business. In 1859 a corporation for this purpose was chartered in Pennsylvania. It was organized in 1863, with a capital of \$2,500,000. In 1867 its charter was purchased by a company formed for the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. The stock was increased to \$3,750,000, and soon rose in value to a very great extent, paying enormous dividends. In 1872 it was charged that a number of members of both Houses of Congress were privately owners of the stock. As legislation concerning the matter might be required, and as grants of land had been made to the railroad company, Congress ordered an investigation. The Senate committee reported the innocence of several who had been accused. Adams, Calhoun, Jackson, and Clay. At The expulsion of one member was recomabout that time his health failed, and he mended, but no further action was taken. never fully recovered it. He became a In the House a resolution censuring two

CREEK INDIANS

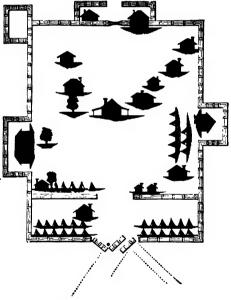
members was adopted. On the whole, the the Carolinas and Georgia at the close of free from offence. See AMES, OAKES.

called themselves Muscogees, but, the doguage of the Chickasaws and Choctaws, in fact, destroyed the nation. the more fertile regions of the Ocmulgee, them remained in Florida, and these became the Seminoles of a later period. De Soto penetrated their country as early as 1540, and twenty years later De Luna formed an alliance with the tribe of the Coosas. When the Carolinas and Louisiana began to be settled by the English, Spaniards, and French, they all courted the Creek nation. The English won the Lower Creeks, the French the Upper Creeks, while the Spaniards, through their presents, gained an influence over a portion of them. In 1710 some of these (the Cowetas) made war on the Carolinas, and were petted by the Spaniards at St. Augustine, but in 1718 they joined the French, who built a fort at Mobile. In 1732 eight Creek tribes made a treaty with Oglethorpe at Savannah; and in 1739 he made a treaty with the Cowetas, and they joined him in his expedition against St. Augustine.

When the French power in North America was overthrown, the entire Creek nation became subject to English influence. At that time they had fifty towns, and numbered nearly 6,000

warriors. British during the American Revolution. nation in the Indian Territory. They had

charges, though not without some basis, the war, and excited the Indians to ravage had been applied so promiscuously as to the frontiers of those States. A peace involve some men who were absolutely was concluded with the Creeks by Washington in 1790; yet some of them joined Creek Indians, members of a noted the Cherokees in incursions into Tennessee confederacy whose domain extended from in 1792. Another treaty was made in the Atlantic westward to the high lands 1796, and in 1802 they began to cede which separate the waters of the Alabama lands in the United States. But when and Tombigbee rivers, including a greater the War of 1812 broke out they joined portion of the States of Alabama and their old friends, the English; and by Georgia and the whole of Florida. It was an awful massacre at Fort Mims, in with the people of this confederacy that August, 1813, they aroused the Western Oglethorpe held his first interview with people to vengeance. Troops led by Genthe natives on the site of Savannah. They eral Jackson and others entered the Creek country; and in 1813 they ravmain abounding in creeks, it was called aged the finest portion of it, destroyed the Creek country by the Europeans. the towns, slew or captured 2,000 Creek Evidently the kindred in origin and lan- warriors, thoroughly subdued them, and, they claimed to have sprung from the last stand against the United States earth, emigrated from the Northwest, and troops was made at Horseshoe Bend in reached Florida, when they fell back to March, 1814. Some of them had already settled in Louisiana, and finally in Texas, Coosa, and Tallapoosa rivers. Some of where they remained until 1872, when



FORT MIMS (From an old print).

They were the allies of the the government took steps to reunite the Many Tories fled to the Creek towns from ceded all their lands east of the Missis-

CREEK INDIANS

was trouble at times. Some favored re- Mississippi, where they numbered about moval west of the Mississippi; others op- 25,000 in 1876. Unsuccessful attempts to posed it. In 1825 they put one of their Christianize them were made. They rechiefs (William McIntosh) to death for fused missions and schools for a long signing a treaty for the cession of lands. time. Their nation declined, and in 1857

A CHIEF ADDRESSING THE CREEK INDIANS.

sippi. With those who had removed there finally nearly all removed beyond the

numbered less than 15,-000. During the Civil War the tribe was divided in sentiment, 6,000 of them joining the Confederates. Their alliance with the Confederates was disastrous to their nation. In 1866 they ceded 3.000,000 acres of their domain in the Ind-Territory to United States for 30 cents an acre. They are now among the most peaceable and order-loving of the banished tribes. In 1899 there were 14.771 Creeks at the Union agency in Indian Territory.

The men of the Creek Confederacy were wellproportioned, active, and graceful; the women were smaller, exquisitely formed, and some of them were very beautiful. In summer both sexes went without clothing, excepting a drapery of Spanish moss that was fastened at the waist and fell to the thighs. principal people painted their faces and bodies in fanciful colors, and fops sometimes appeared in beautiful mantles of feathers or deer-skins, and on their heads were lofty plumes of the eagle and the flamingo. The houses of the chiefs stood upon

In 1836 some of the Creeks joined their mounds, sometimes in the form of a great kindred, the Seminoles, in Florida in at-pavilion, and the inside of their winter tacks upon the white people, and others dwellings were daubed with clay. Huntjoined the United States troops against ing, fishing, and cultivating their fertile them (see SEMINOLE WAR). They were lands were their employment, for they

CREEK WAR-CREMATION

skilful artisans in making arms, houses, barges, canoes, and various ornaments. They made pottery for kitchen service, and some of it was very ornamental. Fortifications were constructed with moats, and walled towns and grand and beautiful temples abounded. They made mats of split cane, with which they covered their houses and upon which they sat. These resembled the rush carpeting of the Moors. In their temples, dedicated to the worship of the sun, were votive offerings of pearls and rich furs. They regarded the sun as the superior deity, and in all their invocations they appealed to it as to God. To it they made sacrifices of grain and animals. The chief, while he was alive, was held in the greatest veneration as priest and king. As a symbol of devotion to him of the entire strength of the nation, the sacrifice of the first-born male child was required, while the young mother was compelled to witness the slaughter of her child. Their marriages were attended with great displays of ornaments and flowers, and at the setting of the sun the bride and groom and their friends prostrated themselves before that luminary and implored his blessing. Like the Iroquois, the civil power in their government was widely distributed; and, like the Iroquois, the time the custom of the Chinese. Marco seen by Europeans.

Creek War. See CREEK INDIANS.

officer; born in Rhode Island, Nov. 12, 1822; entered the navy in 1838; and during the Civil War served on the Ottawa, the Mahaska, and the Mingo, all of the South Atlantic blockading squadron; and took part in the bombardment of Forts Wagner and Gregg. He was retired as rear-admiral in 1883, and died in Morristown, N. J., Nov. 13, of that year.

seldom made aggressive war. They were Rattlesnake in 1813. He was promoted captain in 1816: commanded the Brazilian squadron in 1829-30; and died in Sing Sing, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1838.

> Crele, Joseph, centenarian; born in Detroit, Mich., in 1725. It is said that the date of his birth is established by the record of baptisms in the French Roman Catholic Church at Detroit. In 1755 he married his first wife, and was twice n:arried afterwards. He bore against Braddock at the time of his defeat, and was a letter-carrier on the frontier several years before the Revolution. At the time of his death at Caledonia, Wis., Jan. 27, 1866, he lived with a daughter by his third wife, born when he was sixty-nine years of age. Towards the close of his life he would sometimes say, despondingly, "I fear Death has forgotten me."

Cremation, the disposition of the dead by burning. The practice has come down from great antiquity, having prevailed in eastern Asia and western Europe, and also among many North and South American Indian tribes. Among the Romans it was practised during the last years of the republic, and under the empire till near the end of the fourth century, when it was abandoned. It was also at one Creeks were an exception, in their ap- Polo, who travelled in China during the proach to civilization, to all the Indian latter part of the thirteenth century, saw tribes of North America. Such were the a crematory in every town he visited. Creek (or Muscogee) Indians when first The custom has long been abolished in China, although it is universal in Japan, where it was introduced by the Buddhists. Creighton, Johnston Blakeley, naval Even in northern Europe cremation prevailed, according to the statement of Cæsar, who relates that the Gauls burned their dead, and placed the ashes in urns which were then buried in mounds. The ancient method was to cremate the corpse upon a funeral pyre, upon which oil, spices, and incense, and, frequently, food and clothing were placed. The practice was never allowed among the early Creighton, JOHN ORDE, naval officer; Christians, who followed the old Hebrew born in New York City about 1785; en- method of entombing the dead, a method tered the navy in 1800; served with Preble which was hallowed by the burial of their in the expedition to Tripoli; was on the Lord. The more Christianity spread, the Chesapeake when she was attacked by the more was cremation condemned, chiefly be-Leopard in 1807; was first lieutenant on cause it seemed inconsistent with the bethe President during her fight with the lief of the resurrection of the dead. At Little Belt in 1811; and commanded the present the custom prevails in India,

CREOLE—CRISP

practice is of comparatively recent origin at Bassa Cove. Subsequently he was presiin England, Germany, Italy, and the dent of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION Sohas met with considerable opposition, the in its behalf in New England, the Southchief claims in its favor being on the score of sanitary beneficence. In the United States crematories are in operation in Washington. Lancaster, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Fresh Pond (L. I.), Detroit, St. Louis. Los Angeles, and other cities.

Creole, Case of the. See CHAN-NING, WILLIAM ELLERY.

Creole State, a name sometimes given to Louisiana, in which a large portion of the inhabitants are descendants of the French and Spanish settlers.

Cresap, MICHAEL, trader; born in Alleghany county, Md., June 29, 1742; removed to Ohio in 1774, and after establishing a settlement below the present city pioneers for protection against the Indians; and, on April 26, declared war and defeated a band of Indians on the river. About the same time another party of whites massacred the family of the famous chief Logan, who hitherto had been friend- KANSAS. ly to the whites. Cresap was accused by the time of the occurrence. Cresap re-Hampshire county militia in Virginia 1825, 1837, 1857, 1873, and 1893. from Governor Dunmore. He joined the army under Washington, but ill-health active service. He died in New York City, been issued since his death with the inreproach of having instigated the massacre of Logan's family. See LOGAN.

around a bend of the Mississippi of crescent form.

Cresson, Elliott, philanthropist; born lished in Philadelphia. in Philadelphia, Pa., March 2, 1796; was a member of the Society of Friends, a born in Sheffield, England, Jan. 9, 1845, of successful merchant, and a man devoted American parents travelling abroad; was to the promotion of the interests of the brought to the United States when a few Indians and the negroes. He planned a months old, the family settling colonization of American negroes in Georgia. He served in the Confederate Africa, and was actively engaged in estab- army, and, settling to the practice of law,

Japan, and other castern countries. The lishing the first colony of liberated slaves United States, but in these countries it CIETY (q. v.), and in 1838-53 labored ern States, and Great Britain. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 20, 1854, and bequeathed property valued at over \$150,-000 to charitable purposes.

Creswell, JOHN ANGELL JAMES, legislator; born in Port Deposit, Md., Nov. 18. 1828; graduated at Dickinson College in 1848; admitted to the bar in 1850; elected to Congress as a Republican in 1863; and to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy in 1864. He was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 1864; the Loyalists' Convention in Philadelphia in 1866; the Border States Convention in Baltimore in 1867; and the National Republican Convention in 1868. of Wheeling, organized a company of In 1869-74 he was Postmaster-General of the United States: and was one of the counsel for the United States before the Court of Alabama Claims Commissioners. He died in Elkton, Md., Dec. 23, 1891.

Crime against Kansas, THE. See

Crisis, COMMERCIAL AND MONETARY, Logan with having led the party which a critical moment when a great number killed his family, but it was subsequently of merchants and traders either have, or proved that Cresap was in Maryland at think they shall have, difficulty in meeting their engagements. The great crises ceived the commission of a captain in the in the United States occurred in 1816, PANICS.

"Crisis, THE," a series of fourteen forced him soon afterwards to retire from patriotic papers by THOMAS PAINE (q. v.) during the Revolution, extending from Oct. 18, 1775. Several publications have 1775 to 1783. The first, in reply to General Gage's proclamation, is dated Aug. 9, tention of relieving his memory from the 1775; the second, written just after Congress left Philadelphia, fearing its capture by the British, to meet at Baltimore, is Crescent City, a name given to New dated Dec. 19, 1776. It begins with the Orleans. Its older portion was built well-known words, "These are the times that try men's souls." The third is dated January, 1777; most, if not all, were pub-

> Crisp, CHARLES FREDERICK,

CRITTENDEN

became a judge of the Superior Court of slavery might thereafter be establish-Georgia. In 1883 he entered the national ed. 3. That Congress should not abolin 1893, he was elected speaker of the House, succeeding Thomas B. Reed, and being succeeded by him. He died in Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 23, 1896.

Crittenden, GEORGE BIBB, military officer; born in Russellville, Ky., March 20, 1812; graduated at West Point in 1832. He resigned the next year, served in the war against Mexico (1846-48) under General Scott, joined the Confederates, and became a major-general and, with Zollicoffer, was defeated in the battle at Mill Spring, in January, 1862. He was a son of John J. Crittenden. He died in Danville, Ky., Nov. 27, 1880.

Crittenden, John Jordon, statesman; born in Woodford county, Ky., Sept. 10, 1787; was aide-de-camp to Governor Shelby at the battle of the Thames; became a lawyer; entered the Kentucky him to his cabinet as Attorney-General. District on business the national legislature, and was regarded lowed. as the "patriarch of the Senate."

House of Representatives as a Democrat, ish slavery in the District of Columand there gained a high reputation as an bia so long as it should exist in the able, judicial, and conservative leader on adjoining States of Maryland and Virhis side of the House. In 1891, and again ginia, without the consent of the in-



JOHN JORDON CRITTENDEN.

legislature in 1816, and was speaker habitants thereof, nor without just comseveral years, and was first a member of pensation made to the owners of slaves the United States Senate in 1817-19. who should not consent to the abolish-From 1835 to 1841 he was again in the ment; that Congress should not prevent Senate, when President Harrison called government officers sojourning in the bringing their He was again in the Senate from 1842 to slaves with them, and taking them with 1848, when he was elected governor of his them when they should depart. 4. That State, which post he held when President Congress should have no power to pro-Fillmore appointed him Attorney-General hibit or hinder the transportation of in 1850. Mr. Crittenden was one of the most slaves from one State to another, or into useful and trustworthy of the members of Territories where slavery should be al-5. That the national government should pay to the owner of a fugi-In the session of 1860-61 he introduced tive slave, who might be rescued from the "Crittenden Compromise," which sub- the officers of the law, upon attempting stantially proposed: 1. To re-establish to take him back to bondage, the full the line fixed in the MISSOURI COMPRO- value of such "property" so lost; and MISE (q. v.) as the boundary-line be-that the amount should be refunded by tween free and slave territory; that the county in which the rescue might Congress should by statute law protect occur, that municipality having the slave property from interference by all power to sue for and recover the amount the departments of the Territorial gov-from the individual actors in the offence. ernments during their continuance as 6. That no future amendments to the such: that such Territories should be Constitution should be made that might admitted as States with or without have an effect on the previous amendslavery, as the State constitutions should ments, or on any sections of the Constitudetermine. 2. That Congress should not tion on the subject already existing; nor abolish slavery at any place within the should any amendment be made that limits of any slave State, or wherein should give to the Congress the right to

CRITTENDEN—CROGHAN

abolish or interfere with slavery in any 1842. He served under General Taylor or might hereafter be allowed.

recommend the repeal them, or by legislation make them harm-3. This resolution referred to the fees of commissioners acting under the Fugitive Slave Law, and the modificaowner in capturing his runaway property. Oct. 23, 1893 4. This resolution declared that strong pression of the African slave-trade.

Crittenden propositions and resolutions, when Clarke's resolutions were reconsidered and rejected, for the purpose of obproposition. After a long debate, continued into the small hours of Sunday, order of Santa Ana, March 6, 1836. March 3, 1861, the Crittenden Compromise was rejected by a vote of twenty against nineteen. A resolution of the House of Representatives was then adopted, to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit forever any amendment of that instrument interfering with slavery in any State. Senator Crittenden's term in the Senate expiring in March, 1861, he entered the Lower House as a representative in July following, in which he was a very ardent but conservative Union man, but was opposed to the emancipation of slaves. He died near Frankfort, Ky., July 26, 1863.

of the States where it existed by law, in the war against Mexico, and when the latter became President of the United In addition to these amendments, Sen- States he sent Crittenden to Liverpool as ator Crittenden offered four joint resolu- United States consul. He returned in tions, declaring substantially as follows: 1853, and in September, 1861, was made 1. That the Fugitive Slave act was con- a brigadier-general and assigned a comstitutional and must be enforced, and that mand under General Buell. For gallantlaws ought to be made for the punishment ry in the battle of Shiloh he was proof those who should interfere with its due moted to major-general of volunteers and execution. 2. That all State laws which assigned a division in the Army of the impeded the execution of the Fugitive Tennessee. He afterwards commanded the Slave act were null and void; that such left wing of the Army of the Ohio under laws had been mischievous in producing General Buell. Then he served under discord and commotion, and therefore Rosecrans, taking part in the battles at the Congress should respectfully and Stone River and Chickamauga. His corps of was among the routed of the army in the last-named battle. He commanded a division of the 9th Corps in the campaign against Richmond in 1864. In March, 1865, he was brevetted major-general. tion of the section which required all United States army; and in 1881 he was citizens, when called upon, to aid the retired. He died on Staten Island, N. Y.,

Crockett, DAVID, pioneer; born in measures ought to be adopted for the sup- Limestone, Greene co., Tenn., Aug. 17, 1786. With little education, he became On March 2, two days before the close of a noted hunter in his early life; served the session, Mason, of Virginia, the author under Jackson in the Creek War; was a of the Fugitive Slave Law, called up the member of Congress from 1828 to 1834, and removed to Texas in the latter year, where he became zealously engaged in the war for Texan independence. While fighttaining a direct vote on the original ing for the defence of the Alamo (q, v)he was captured and put to death by

> Croffut, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, author; born in Redding, Conn., Jan. 29, 1835: enlisted in the National army in 1861; served throughout the war. Among his publications are a War History of Connecticut. He was also author of the opening ode for the World's Columbian Exposition.

Croghan, George, Indian agent; born in Ireland; was educated in Dublin; emigrated to Pennsylvania; and in 1746 was engaged in trade with the Indians. Acquiring their language and friendship. Pennsylvania made him Indian agent. Captain in Braddock's expedition in 1755, Crittenden, THOMAS LEONIDAS, mili- he showed such excellence in military tary officer; second son of John J. Crit- matters that in 1756 he was intrusted tenden; born in Russellville, Ky., May with the defence of the western frontier 15, 1815; studied law with his father, of Pennsylvania, and was made by Sir and became commonwealth's attorney in William Johnson his deputy, who, in 1763,

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sent him to England to confer with the rank of colonel. He served under Taylor ministry about an Indian boundary-line, at the beginning of the war with Mexico. On that voyage he was wrecked on the He died in New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1849. coast of France. In May, 1776, Croghan founded a settlement 4 miles above Fort Pitt (now Pittsburg). He was active in securing the attachment of the Indians to the British interest until 1776, but took no active part in the events of the Revolution. He died in Passayunk, Pa., in August, 1782.

Croghan, George, military officer; born near Louisville, Ky., Nov. 15, 1791; edu-Mary, which he left in 1810; was aide to For several years Mr. Croker has passed a Colonel Boyd in the battle of TIPPECANOE large part of his time annually in England. (q. v.) in 1811, and made captain of ininspector-general of the army, with the Portsmouth navy-yard, March 20, 1900.

Croker, RICHARD, politician; born in Black Rock, Ireland, Nov. 24, 1843; was brought to the United States when two years old; received a public school education in New York; was alderman in 1868-70 and 1883; coroner in 1873-76; fire commissioner in 1883; and city chamberlain in 1889-90. He took a prominent part in opposing the Tweed Ring, and since the death of John Kelly has been cated at the College of William and the recognized leader of Tammany Hall.

Cromwell, BARTLETT JEFFERSON, naval fantry in March, 1812. In March, 1813, officer; born in Georgia; entered the navy he became an aide of General Harrison, in 1857, and during the Civil War served and in August of the same year sustained on the St. Lawrence, Quaker City, Conethe siege of FORT STEPHENSON (q. v.) maugh, and Proteus, with the South against a force of British and Indians, for Atlantic and East Gulf blockading squadwhich he was brevetted a captain and rons; took part in the attacks on Morris awarded a gold medal by Congress. He Island and Battery Gregg. He commandwas made lieutenant-colonel early in 1814, ed the naval rendezvous in Philadelphia and resigned in 1817. Colonel Croghan in 1885; was promoted captain in 1889; was postmaster at New Orleans in 1824, commodore in 1898; and admiral in 1899; and late in the next year was appointed and was appointed commandant of the

CROMWELL, OLIVER

England; born in Huntingdon, April 25, preaching, and exhorting among the 1599. His social position was thus de-Puritans. He became a member of Parscribed by himself: "I was by birth a liament in 1628, and always exercised gentleman, neither living in any consid- much influence in that body. He was a erable height nor yet in obscurity." His radical in opposition to royalty in the family was connected with the St. Johns, famous Long Parliament. Hampdens, and other English historical families. It is a curious fact that when one of the most active of the men in he was five years of age he had a fight the field, and was made a colonel in 1643 with Prince Charles, who, as king, was under the Earl of Essex, the parliabeheaded and succeeded by Cromwell as mentary lord-general. He raised a cavthe ruler of England. He flogged the alry regiment, and excited in them and young prince, who was then with his fam- other troops which he afterwards led ily visiting Cromwell's uncle. As a boy the religious zeal of the Puritans, and he was much given to robbing orchards directed it with force against royalty. and playing unpleasant pranks. He lived That regiment became the most faa wild life at Sidney-Sussex College, Cam- mous in the revolutionary army. bridge, whither he was sent in 1616. He the death of the King he resolved to left college after his father's death next become sole ruler of England. He had year, and in 1620 married a daughter of effected the prostration of the mon-Sir James Bourchier, when his manner archy, not from ambitious, but from of life changed, and he became an earnest patriotic motives; but in his efforts

Cromwell, Oliver, Lord Protector of Christian worker for good, praying,

When the civil war began he became



OLIVER CROMWELL

Court as his abode.

for power after the execution he was a Commons by military force. The same bold operator. When the Scotch par-day the council of state was broken tisans of the son of the King (afterwards up, and for weeks anarchy prevailed Charles II.) invaded England and pene- in England. Cromwell issued a sumtrated to Worcester, Cromwell, with 30,000 mons for 156 persons named to meet English troops, gained a decisive victory at Westminster as a Parliament. They over them. Grateful to the victor, the met (all but two) in July. This was the government gave him an estate worth \$20,- famous "Barebones's Parliament," so 000 a year and assigned him Hampton called after one of its Puritan members named Praise God Barebones. It was a He now sought supreme rule. On weak body, and in December, 1653, Crom-April 20, 1653, he boldly drove the well was declared Lord Protector of Great remnant of the Long Parliament, which Britain, and the executive and legislative ruled England, out of the House of power were vested in him and a Par-426

English-American colonies. His administration was a stormy one, for plots for his assassination were frequently discovered, and he was constantly harassed by the opposition of men who had acted with him but were honest republicans, which he was not. With shattered body and distracted mind, he sank into the grave from the effects of a tertian fever. He died on the anniversary of the battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, 1658.

Protectorate Parliament.—The following is Cromwell's speech at the opening session of this body, Sept. 4, 1654:

Gentlemen,-You are met here on the greatest occasion that, I believe, England ever saw; having upon your shoulders the Interests of Three great Nations with the territories belonging to them; -and truly, I believe I may say it without any hyperbole, you have upon your shoulders the Interest of all the Christian People in the world. And the expectation is, that I should let you know, as far as I have cognizance of it, the occasion of your assembling together at this time.

It hath been very well hinted to you this day, that you come hither to settle the Interests above mentioned: for your work here, in the issue and consequences of it, will extend so far, even to all Christian people. In the way and manner of my speaking to you, I shall study plainness; and to speak to you what is truth, and what is upon my heart, and what will in some measure reach to these great concernments.

After so many changes and turnings, which this Nation hath labored under .to have such a day of hope as this is, and such a door of hope opened by God to us, truly I believe, some months since, would have been beyond all our thoughts! -I confess it would have been worthy of such a meeting as this is, To have remembered that which was the rise of, and gave the first beginning to, all these Troubles which have been upon this Nation: and to have given you a series of this day, if this meeting, prove not healthe Transactions,-not of men, but of the ing, what shall we do! But, as I said Providence of God, all along unto our late before, I trust it is in the minds of you changes: as also the ground of our first all, and much more in the mind of God,

liament. In his administration of affairs tyranny which was upon us, both in civils he exerted considerable influence in the and spirituals; and the several grounds particularly applicable to the several changes that have been. But I have two or three reasons which divert me from such a way of proceeding at this time.

If I should have gone in that way, then that which lies upon my heart as to these things,-which is so written there that if I would blot it out I could not,-would itself have spent this day: the providences and dispensations of God have been so stupendous. As David said in the like case, Psalm xl. 5, "Many, O Lord my God, are thy wonderful works which thou hast done, and thy thoughts which are to-usward: they cannot be reckoned up in order unto thee: if I would declare and speak of them, they are more than can be numbered."-Truly, another reason, unexpected by me, you had to-day in the Sermon: you had much recapitulation of Providence; much allusion to a state and dispensation in respect of discipline and correction, of mercies and deliverances, to a state and dispensation similar to ours, -to, in truth, the only parallel of God's dealing with us that I know in the world, which was largely and wisely held forth to you this day: To Israel's bringing-out of Egypt through a wilderness by many signs and wonders, towards a Place of Rest,-I say towards it. And that having been so well remonstrated to you this day, is another argument why I shall not trouble you with a recapitulation of those things; -though they are things which I hope will never be forgotten, because written in better Books than those of paper; -written, I am persuaded, in the heart of every good man!

But a third reason was this: What I judge to be the end of your meeting, the great end, which was likewise remembered to you this day; to wit, Healing and Settling. The remembering of Transactions too particularly, perhaps instead of healing,-at least in the hearts of many of you,-might set the wound fresh a-bleeding. And I must profess this unto you, whatever thoughts pass upon me: That if undertaking to oppose that usurpation and to cause healing. It must be first in His

turnings as have passed upon us.

present Government was undertaken. to consider what our condition was, in Civils; and then also in Spirituals.

What was our condition! Every man's hand almost was against his brother;at least his heart was; little regarding anything that should cement, and might have a tendency in it to cause us to grow into one. All the dispensations of God; His terrible ones, when He met us in the way of His judgment in a Ten-years Civil War; and His merciful ones: they did not, they did not work upon us! No. But we had our humors and interests;—and indeed I fear our humors went for more with us than even our interests. Certainly, as it falls out in such cases, our passions were more than our judgments.-Was not everything almost grown arbitrary? Who of us knew where or how to have right done him, without some obstruction or other intervening? Indeed we were almost grown arbitrary in everything.

What was the face that was upon our affairs as to the Interest of the nation! As to the Authority in the Nation; to the Magistracy; to the Ranks and Orders of men,-whereby England hath been known for hundreds of years? A nobleman, a gentleman, a yeoman; the distinction of these: that is a good interest of the Nation, and a great one! The natural Magistracy of the Nation, was it not almost trampled under foot, under despite and contempt, by men of Levelling principles? I beseech you, For the orders of men and ranks of men, did not that Levelling principle tend to the reducing of all to an equality? Did it consciously think to do so; or did it only unconsciously

mind:—and He being pleased to put it purport of it but to make the Tenant as into yours, this will be a Day indeed, and liberal a fortune as the Landlord? Which, such a Day as generations to come will I think, if obtained, would not have bless you for!—I say, for this and the lasted long! The men of that principle, other reasons, I have foreborne to make a after they had served their own turns, particular remembrance and enumeration would then have cried-up property and of things, and of the manner of the Lord's interest fast enough!-This instance is bringing us through so many changes and instead of many. And that the thing did and might well extend far, is manifest; Howbeit, I think it will be more than because it was a pleasing voice to all Poor necessary to let you know, at least so well Men, and truly not unwelcome to all Bad as I may, in what condition this Nation, Men. To my thinking, this is a considor rather these Nations were, when the eration which, in your endeavors after settlement, you will be so well minded of. And for order's sake: It's very natural that I might have spared it here: but let that pass.-

Now as to Spirituals. Indeed in Spiritual things the case was more sad and deplorable still:—and that was told to you this day eminently. The prodigious blasphemies; contempt of God and Christ, denying of Him, contempt of Him and His ordinances, and of the Scriptures: a spirit visibly acting those things foretold by Peter and Jude; yea, those things spoken of by Paul to Timothy! Paul declaring some things to be worse than the Antichristian state (of which he had spoken in the First to Timothy, Chapter fourth, verses first and second, under the title of the Latter times), tells us what should be the lot and portion of the Last Times. He says (Second to Timothy, Chapter third, verses second, fourth), "In the Last Days perilous times shall come; men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful," and so on. But in speaking of the Antichristian state, he told us (First to Timothy, Chapter fourth, verses first and second), that "in the latter days" that state shall come in; not the last days, but the latter,-wherein "there shall be a departing from the faith, and a giving heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils. speaking lies in hypocrisy," and so on. This is only his description of the latter times, or those of Antichrist: and we are given to understand that there are last times coming, which will be worse!-And surely it may be feared, these are our times. For when men forget all rules of Law and Nature, and break all the bonds practise towards that for property and that fallen man hath on him; obscuring interest? At all events, what was the the remainder of the image of God in their

nature, which they cannot blot out, and abominations did thus swell to this height yet shall endeavor to blot out, "having a form of godliness without the power,' times!

And indeed the character wherewith this spirit and principle is described in that place of Scripture, is so legible and visible, that he who runs may read it to be amongst us. For by such "the grace of God is turned into wantonness," and Christ and the Spirit of God made a cloak for all villany and spurious apprehensions. And though nobody will own these things publicly as to practice, the things being so abominable and odious; yet the consideration how this principle extends itself, and whence it had its rise, makes me to think of a Second sort of Men, tending in the same direction; who, it's true, as I said, will not practise nor own these things, yet can tell the Magistrate "That he hath nothing to do with men holding such notions: These, forsooth, are matters of conscience and opinion: they are matters of Religion; what hath the Magistrate to do with these things? He is to look to the outward man, not to the inward,"-and so And truly it so happens that though these things do break out visibly to all, yet the principle wherewith these things are carried on so forbids the Magistrate to meddle with them, that it hath hitherto kept the offenders from punishment.

Such considerations, and pretensions to "liberty of conscience," what are they leading us towards? Liberty of Conscience, and Liberty of the Subject,-two as glorious things to be contended for as any that God hath given us; yet both these abused for the patronizing of villanies! Insomuch that it hath been an ordinary thing to say, and in dispute to affirm, "That the restraining of such pernicious notions was not in the Magistrate's power; he had nothing to do with it. Not so much as the printing of a Bible in the Nation for the use of the People was competent to the Magisreceive the same traditionally and imthus received!"

among us.

So likewise the axe was laid to the surely these are sad tokens of the last root of the Ministry. It was Antichristian, it was Babylonish, said they. It suffered under such a judgment that the truth is, as the extremity was great according to the former system, I wish it prove not as great according to this. The former extremity we suffered under was, That no man, though he had never so good a testimony, though he had received gifts from Christ, might preach, unless ordained. So now I think we are at the other extremity, when many affirm, That he who is ordained hath a nullity, Antichristianism, stamped thereby or upon his calling; so that he ought not to preach, or not be heard.—I wish it may not be too justly said, That there were severity and sharpness in our old system! Yea, too much of an imposing spirit in matters of conscience; a spirit unchristian enough in any times, most unfit for these times; -denying liberty of conscience to men who have earned it with their blood; who have earned civil liberty, and religious also, for those who would thus impose upon them!-

We may reckon among these our Spiritual evils, an evil that hath more refinedness in it, more color for it, and hath deceived more people of integrity than the rest have done; -for few have been catched by the former mistakes except such as have apostatized from their holy profession, such as, being corrupt in their consciences, have been forsaken by God, and left to such noisome opinions. But, I say, there is another error of more refined sort; which many honest people whose hearts are sincere, many of them belonging to God, have fallen into: and that is the mistaken notion of the Fifth Monarchy. A thing pretending more spirituality than anything else. A notion I hope we all honor, and wait, and hope for the fulfilment of: That Jesus Christ will have a time to set up His Reign in our hearts; by subduing those corruptions and lusts and evils that are there; which trate, lest it should be imposed upon the now reign more in the world than, I hope, consciences of men,"-for "they would in due time they shall do. And when more fulness of the Spirit is poured plicitly from the Magistrate, if it were forth to subdue iniquity and bring-in The afore-mentioned everlasting righteousness, then will the

approach of that glory be. The carnal di-Kingdom!-But for men, on this prinnations, and give laws to people, and dethem, before wise men will receive or submit to their conclusions! Nevertheless, as many of these men have good meanings, which I hope in my soul they have, it will be the wisdom of all knowing and saith. Jude, when he reckoned-up those horrible things, done upon pretences, and as pretend for justice and righteousness, riages, save them by that discipline, God having ordained him for that end .-- I hope it will evidence love and not hatred, so to punish where there is cause.

Indeed this is that which doth most declare the danger of that spirit. For if these were but notions,-I mean these instances I have given you of dangerous doctrines both in Civil things and Spiritual; if, I say, they were but notions, they were best let alone. Notions will hurt when they come to such practices as tell-Property are not the badges of the King-Law is to be abrogated, indeed subverted; and perhaps wish to bring in the Judaical fusion. I think, I say, this will be ing a vast burden upon the people.

Whilst these things were in the midst visions and contentions among Christians, of us; and whilst the Nation was rent so common, are not the symptoms of that and torn in spirit and principle from one end to the other, after this sort and manciple, to betitle themselves, that they are ner I have now told you; family against the only men to rule kingdoms, govern family, husband against wife, parents against children; and nothing in the termine of property and liberty and every-hearts and minds of men but "Overturn, thing else,—upon such a pretension as overturn, overturn!" (a Scripture phrase this is:—truly they had need to give clear very much abused, and applied to justify manifestations of God's presence with unpeaceable practices by all men of discontented spirits),—the common Enemy sleeps not: our adversaries in civil and religious respects did take advantage of these distractions and divisions, and did practise accordingly in the three Nations experienced Christians to do as Jude of England, Scotland and Ireland. We know very well that Emissaries of the Jesuits never came in such swarms as haply by some upon mistakes: "Of they have done since those things were some," says he, "have compassion, making set on foot. And I tell you that divers a difference"; others save "with fear, Gentlemen here can bear witness with me pulling them out of the fire." I fear they How that they, the Jesuits, have had a will give too often opportunity for this Consistory abroad which rules all the afexercise! But I hope the same will be fairs of things in England, from an Archfor their good. If men do but so much bishop down to the other dependents upon him. And they had fixed in Engand be of peaceable spirits, and will mani- land,—of which we are able to produce fest this, let them be the subjects of the the particular Instruments in most of the Magistrate's encouragement. And if the limits of their Cathedrals or pretended magistrate, by punishing visible miscar- Dioceses,—an Episcopal Power with Archdeacons, &c. And had persons authorized to exercise and distribute those things: who pervert and deceive the people. And all this, while we were in that sad, and as I said deplorable condition.

And in the mean time all endeavors possible were used to hinder the work of God in Ireland, and the progress of the work of God in Scotland; by continual intelligences and correspondences, both at home and abroad, from hence into Ireland. none but those that have them. But and from hence into Scotland. Persons were stirred up, from our divisions and ing us, for instance, That Liberty and discomposure of affairs, to do all they could to ferment the War in both these dom of Christ; when they tell us, not places. To add yet to our misery, whilst that we are to regulate Law, but that we were in this condition, we were in a foreign War. Deeply engaged in War with the Portuguese; whereby our Trade Law; instead of our known laws settled ceased: the evil consequences by that War among us: this is worthy of every Magis- were manifest and very considerable. And trate's consideration. Especially where not only this, but we had a War with Holevery stone is turned to bring in con- land; consuming our treasure; occasionworthy of the Magistrate's consideration. War that cost this nation full as much as

being a Hundred-and-sixty Ships, which the effects it has had: and this not for cost this Nation above 100,000l. a-month; ostentation's sake, but to the end I may besides the contingencies, which would at this time deal faithfully with you, and make it 120,0001. That very one War acquaint you with the state of things, and did engage us to so great a charge.-At the same time also we were in War with France. The advantages that were taken of the discontents and divisions among ourselves did also ferment that War, and at least hinder in desire; and it hath done some things us of an honorable peace; every man being actually. It hath desired to reform the confident we could not hold out long. And Laws. I say to reform them:—and for surely they did not calculate amiss, if the that end it hath called together Persons. Lord had not been exceedingly gracious to us! I say, at the same time we had a War with France. And besides the sufferings in respect to the Trade of the Nation, it's most evident that the Purse of the Nation could not have been able much longer to bear it,-by reason of the advantages taken by other States to improve their own, and spoil our Manufacture of Cloth, and hinder the vent thereof; which is the great staple commodity of this Nation. Such was our condition: spoiled in our Trade, and we at this vast expense; thus dissettled at home, and having these engagements abroad.

Things being so,—and I am persuaded it is not hard to convince every person here they were so,—what a heap of confusions were upon these poor Nations! And either things must have been left to sink into the miseries these premises would suppose, or else a remedy must be applied. A remedy hath been applied: that hath been this Government; a thing I shall say little unto. The thing is open and visible to be seen and read by all men; and therefore let it speak for itself. Only let me say this,-because I can speak it with comfort and confidence before a Greater than you all: That in the intention of calculated with our best wisdom for the

the whole Taxes came unto; the Navy heads of it, but acquaint you a little with what proceedings have been entered into by this Government, and what the state of our affairs is. This is the main end of my putting you to this trouble.

> The Government hath had some things without offence be it spoken, of as great ability and as great interest as are in these Nations, to consider how the Laws might be made plain and short, and less chargeable to the People; how to lessen expense, for the good of the Nation. And those things are in preparation, and Bills prepared; which in due time, I make no question, will be tendered to you. In the mean while there hath been care taken to put the administration of the Laws into the hands of just men; men of the most known integrity and ability. The Chancery hath been reformed; I hope, to the satisfaction of all good men: and as for the things, or causes, depending there, which made the burden and work of the honorable Persons intrusted in those services too heavy for their ability, it hath referred many of them to those places where Englishmen love to have their rights tried, the Courts of Law at Westminster.

This Government hath, further, endeavored to put a stop to that heady way (likewise touched of in our Sermon this day) of every man making himself a Minister and Preacher. It hath endeavored to settle a method for the approving and sanctioning of men of piety and abilit, as to the approving of our hearts to ity to discharge that work. And I think God, let men judge as they please, it was I may say it hath committed the business to the trust of Persons, both of the Presinterest of the People. For the interest byterian and Independent judgments, of of the people alone, and for their good, as known ability, piety and integrity, as without respect had to any other interest. any, I believe, this Nation hath. And I And if that be not true I shall be bold believe also that, in that care they have to say again, Let it speak for itself, taken they have labored to approve them-Truly I may,—I hope, humbly before God, selves to Christ, to the Nation and to and modestly before you,—say somewhat their own consciences. And indeed I on the behalf of the Government. Not think, if there be anything of quarrel that I would discourse of the particular against them,—though I am not here to

that they, in fact, go upon such a char- said before, it is an honorable Peace, acter as the Scripture warrants: To put tion.

above my life.

we were in with respect to Foreign States; in future. by the War with Portugal, France, the Protestant friends. Yet, thanks be to fit capacity to help them. And it begets

justify the proceedings of any,-it is God, that Peace is concluded; and as I

You have a Peace with the Danes,—a men into that great Employment, and to State that lay contiguous to that part approve men for it, who are men that of this Island which hath given us the have "received gifts from Him that most trouble. And certainly if your eneascended up on high, and gave gifts" for mies abroad be able to annoy you, it is the work of the Ministry, and for the likely they will take their advantage edifying of the Body of Christ. The (where it best lies) to give you trouble Government hath also taken care, we from that country. But you have a hope, for the expulsion of all those who Peace there, and an honorable one. may be judged any way unfit for this Satisfaction to your Merchants' ships; work; who are scandalous, and the com- not only to their content, but to their mon scorn and contempt of that func- rejoicing. I believe you will easily know it is so,—an honorable peace. You have One thing more this Government hath the Sound open; which used to be obdone: it hath been instrumental to call a structed. That which was and is the free Parliament; -which, blessed be God, strength of this Nation, the Shipping, we see here this day! I say, a free Parlia- will now be supplied thence. And wherement. And that it may continue so, I as you were glad to have anything of that hope is in the heart and spirit of every kind at secondhand, you have now all good man in England,—save such discon- manner of commerce there, and at as much tented persons as I have formerly men- freedom as the Dutch themselves, who tioned. It's that which as I have desired used to be the carriers and venders of it above my life, so I shall desire to keep it to us; and at the same rates and tolls; and I think, by that Peace, the said rates I did before mention to you the plunges now fixed-upon cannot be raised to you

You have a Peace with the Dutch: a Dutch, the Danes, and the little assur- Peace unto which I shall say little, seeing ance we had from any of our neighbors it is so well known in the benefit and round about. I perhaps forgot, but in- consequences thereof. And I think it was deed it was a caution upon my mind, and as desirable, and as acceptable to the spirit I desire now it may be so understood, of this Nation, as any one thing that That if any good hath been done, it was lay before us. And, as I believe nothing the Lord, not we His poor instruments. so much gratified our enemies as to see -I did instance the Wars; which did us at odds with that Commonwealth; so exhaust your treasure; and put you into I persuade myself nothing is of more such a condition that you must have terror or trouble to them than to see us sunk therein, if it had continued but a thus reconciled. Truly as a Peace with few months longer: this I can affirm, if the Protestant States hath much security strong probability may be a fit ground. in it, so it hath as much of honor and of And now you have, though it be not the assurance to the Protestant Interest first in time,-Peace with Swedeland; an abroad; without which no assistance can honorable peace; through the endeavors be given thereunto. I wish it may be of an honorable Person here present as written upon our hearts to be zealous the instrument. I say you have an honor- for that Interest! For if ever it were able peace with a Kingdom which, not like to come under a condition of suffermany years since, was much a friend to ing, it is now. In all the Emperor's Pa-France, and lately perhaps inclinable trimonial Territories, the endeavor is to enough to the Spaniard. And I believe drive the Protestant part of the people you expect not much good from any of out, as fast as is possible; and they are your Catholic neighbors; nor yet that necessitated to run to Protestant States to they would be very willing you should seek their bread. And by this conjunction have a good understanding with your of Interests, I hope you will be in a more

higher, and so the profit which could are not yet entered! bear such rate, than to other places. And one thing hath been obtained in this brought out of Egypt towards the Land treaty, which never before was, since the of Canaan; but through unbelief, mur-Inquisition was set up there: That our muring, repining, and other temptations people which trade thither have Liberty and sins wherewith God was provoked, of Conscience,—liberty to worship in they were fain to come back again, and Chapels of their own.

to-day, desirable with all men, as far as are thus far, through the mercy of God. it may be had with conscience and honor! We have cause to take notice of it, That We are upon a Treaty with France. And we are not brought into misery, not we may say this, That if God give us totally wrecked; but have, as I said behonor in the eyes of the Nations about fore, a door of hope open. And I may us, we have reason to bless Him for it, say this to you: If the Lord's blessing and so to own it. And I dare say that and His presence go along with the there is not a Nation in Europe but is management of affairs at this Meeting, very willing to ask a good understanding you will be enabled to put the topstone with you.

did judge that it was somewhat necess state of affairs! You are yet, like the sary to acquaint you with these things. People under Circumcision, but raw. And things being so,-I hope you will Your Peaces are but newly made. not be unwilling to hear a little again it's a maxim not to be despised, "Though

was undertaken, we were in the midst of And therefore I wish that you may go those domestic divisions and animosities forward, and not backward; and in brief and scatterings; engaged also with those that you may have the blessing of God foreign enemies round about us, at such a upon your endeavors! It's one of the vast charge,-120,000l. a-month for the great ends of calling this Parliament, very Fleet. Which sum was the very ut- that the Ship of the Commonwealth may most penny of your Assessments. Ay: and be brought into a safe harbor; which, I then all your treasure was exhausted and assure you, it will not be, without your spent when this Government was under- counsel and advice. taken: all accidental ways of bringing-in treasure were, to a very inconsiderable hands. You have Ireland to look unto. sum, consumed;—the forfeited Lands sold, There is not much done to the Planting the sums on hand spent; Rents, Fee-farms, thereof, though some things leading and Lands. King's, Bishops', Dean-and-Chapters' Lands, sold. ness to settle the Government of that Na-These were spent when this Government tion upon fit terms, such as will bear that was undertaken. I think it's my duty to work through.-You have had laid belet you know so much. And that's the fore you some considerations, intimating

some reviving of their spirits, that you reason why the Taxes do yet lie so heavy will help them as opportunity shall serve. upon the People; -of which we have You have a Peace likewise with the abated 30,000l. a-month for the next three Crown of Portugal; which Peace, though months. Truly I thought it my duty to it hung long in hand, yet is lately con- let you know, That though God hath cluded. It is a Peace which, your Merdealt thus bountifully with you, yet these chants make us believe, is of good conare but entrances and doors of hope. cernment to their trade; the rate of in- Whereby, through the blessing of God, you surance to that Country having been may enter into rest and peace. But you

You were told to-day of a People linger many years in the Wilderness be-Indeed, Peace is, as you were well told fore they came to the Place of Rest. We to the work, and make the Nation happy. I am sorry I am thus tedious: but I But this must be by knowing the true of the Sharp as well as of the Sweet! And peace be made, yet it's interest that I should not be faithful to you, nor to keeps peace;"-and I hope you will not the interest of these Nations which you trust such peace except so far as you and I serve, if I did not let you know all. see interest upon it. But all settlement As I said before, when this Government grows stronger by mere continuance.

You have great works upon your Queen's, preparing for it are. It is a great busi-433

CROMWELL THE BUCCANEER—CROSBY

under disadvantages, for all that's done. And our enemies will have their eyes open, and be revived, if they see animosities amongst us: which indeed will be their great advantage.

I do therefore persuade you to a sweet, gracious and holy understanding of one another, and of your business. Concerning which you had so good counsel this day: which as it rejoiced my heart to hear, so I hope the Lord will imprint it upon your spirits,-wherein you shall

have my Prayers.

Having said this, and perhaps omitted many other material things through the frailty of my memory, I shall exercise plainness and freeness with you; and say, That I have not spoken these things as one who assumes to himself dominion over you; but as one who doth resolve to be a fellow-servant with you to the interest of these great affairs, and of the People of these Nations. I shall trouble you no longer; but desire you to repair to your House, and to exercise your own liberty in the choice of a Speaker, that so you may lose no time in carrying on your work.

["At this speech," say the old newspapers, "all generally seemed abundantly to rejoice, by extraordinary expressions and hums at the conclusion. His Highness withdrew into the old House of Lords, and the Members of Parliament into the Parliament House. His Highness, so soon as the Parliament were gone to their House, went back to Whitehall, privately in his barge, by water."]

Cromwell the Buccaneer. One of the earliest of the famous buccaneers was Captain Cromwell, who had been a common sailor in New England. In 1646 he was in command of three fast-sailing brigantines, filled with armed men. and was driven into the harbor of New Plymouth by a storm. Cromwell, under the authority of a sort of second-hand commission from High-Admiral (Earl of) Warwick, had captured in the West Indies

your peace with several foreign States. outh. Cromwell and his men soon after-But yet you have not made peace with wards went to Boston, where he lodged all. And if they should see we do not with a poor man who had helped him when manage our affairs with that wisdom he was poor, and gave him generous comwhich becomes us,-truly we may sink pensation. Winthrop, who had lately been re-elected governor, received from this freebooter an elegant sedan-chair captured in one of his prizes, designed as a gift by the viceroy of Mexico to his sister.

Crook, GEORGE, military officer; born near Dayton, O., Sept. 8, 1828; graduated at West Point in 1852. In May, 1861, he was promoted to captain. did good service in western Virginia, and in September was made brigadiergeneral and took command of the Kanawha district. In command of a division of cavalry in the Army of the Cumberland, he was at CHICKAMAUGA (q. v.) and drove Wheeler across the Tennessee. Brevetted major-general of volunteers (July, 1864), he was put in command of the Army of West Virginia, and took part in Sheridan's operations in the Shenandoah Valley. He was made major-general of volunteers in October, and late in February. 1865, was captured by guerillas, but exchanged the next month. He was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general in the regular army March 13, 1865, and afterwards distinguished himself in several campaigns against the Indians, and particularly in the battles of Powder River. Tongue River, and the Rosebud. He died in Chicago, Ill., March 21, 1890.

Crooks, George Richard, clergyman; born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3, 1822; graduated at Dickinson College in 1840; ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1841; professor in Dickinson College in 1842-48, when he returned to the pastorate until his election in 1860 as editor of The Methodist, the organ of the supporters of lay representation. The paper was discontinued when their efforts were successful in 1872, and Dr. Crooks again returned to the pastorate. He died in Madison, N. J., Feb. 20, 1897.

Crosby, Peirce, naval officer; born near Chester, Pa., Jan. 16, 1823; entered the navy as midshipman in 1844; was engaged in the war with Mexico; and was very active as commander on the coast of several richly laden Spanish vessels. These North Carolina during portions of the freebooters spent money freely at Plym- Civil War. He was specially brave and

CROSS KEYS-CROWN POINT

skilful in the capture of the forts at Cape became chief of the Bureau of Navigation Hatteras, at the passage of the forts on April 8, 1897; and during the Americanthe lower Mississippi in the spring of Spanish War was a member of the Board 1862, and at Vicksburg in June and July of Naval Strategy. the same year. He was in command of the Metacomet during the operations born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 27, 1772: which led to the capture of Mobile in elected to the State Senate in 1811, and 1865. In 1882 he was promoted to rearadmiral, and in the following year was dent Madison in 1814. President Monroe retired. He died near Washington, D. C., also appointed him Secretary of the Navy. June 15, 1899.

Cross Keys, Action at. When Banks was expelled from the Shenandoah Valley, in 1862, the city of Washington could only be relieved from peril by the defeat of the Confederates. For this purpose Mc-Dowell sent a force over the Blue Ridge, to intercept them if they should retreat, and Frémont pressed on from the west towards Strasburg with the same object in view. Perceiving the threatened danger. Jackson fled up the valley with his whole force, hotly pursued by the Nationals, and at Cross Keys, beyond Harrisonburg, Fremont overtook Ewell, when a sharp but indecisive battle occurred. Ewell had about 5,000 men, strongly posted. There he was attacked, on Sunday morning, June 7, by Frémont with the force with which he had moved out of Harrisonburg. General Schenck led the right, General Milroy the centre, and General Stahl the left. Between the extreme was a force under Colonel Cluseret. At eleven o'clock the conflict was general and severe, and continued several hours, Milroy and Schenck all the while gaining ground, the former with heavy loss. At four o'clock the whole National line was ordered to fall back at the moment when Milroy had pierced Ewell's centre, and was almost up to his guns. Milroy obeyed the order, but with great reluctance, for he felt sure of victory. The Confederates occupied the battle-field that night, and the Nationals rested within their first line until morning, when Ewell was called to aid Jackson beyond the Shenandoah River. The National loss in the battle was 664, of which two-thirds fell in Stahl's brigade.

Crowninshield, ARRANT

Crowninshield, BENJAMIN WILLIAM; appointed Secretary of the Navy by Presi-He resigned in November, 1818. In 1823 he was elected to Congress, and served until March 3, 1831. He died in Boston, Feb. 3, 1851.

Crowninshield, JACOB, statesman: born in Salem, Mass., March 31, 1770; served in the State legislature until his election to Congress in 1803. President Jefferson appointed him Secretary of the Navy in 1805, but he resigned, as he was unable to perform the duties of the office on account of ill health. He died in Washington, April 14, 1808.

Crown Point, a town in Essex county. Y., 90 miles north of Albany, which was quite an important tradingstation between the English and the Indians until 1731, when the French took possession of the cape projecting into Lake Champlain on its western side, and built a military work there, which they called Fort Frederick. The plan of the campaign for 1755 in the French and Indian War contemplated an expedition against the French at Crown Point, to be commanded by William Johnson. He accomplished more than Braddock or Shirley, yet failed to achieve the main object of the expedition. The Assembly of New York had voted £8,000 towards the enlistment in Connecticut of 2,000 men for the Niagara and Crown Point expedition; and after hearing of Braddock's defeat, they raised 400 men of their own, in addition to 800 which they had already in the field. The troops destined for the northern expedition, about 6,000 in number, were drawn from New England, New Jersey, and New York. They were led by Gen. Phineas Lyman, of Connecticut, to SCHUYLER, the head of boat navigation on the Hudnaval officer; born in New York, March son, where they built Fort Lyman, after-14, 1843; graduated at the United States wards called Fort Edward. There John-Naval Academy in 1863; was commended son joined them (August) with stores, for his gallantry in both attacks on Fort took the chief command, and advanced to Fisher: promoted captain July 21, 1894; Lake George. The Baron Dieskau had,

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Dieskau marched against Fort Lyman, of Lake George, where his camp was protected on two sides by an impassable Informed of this movement of the French and Indian allies (Sept. 7). Johnson sent forward (Sept. 8) 1,000 Massachusetts troops, under the command of Col. Ephraim Williams, and 200 Mohawk Indians, under King Hendrick, to intercept the enemy.

The English fell into an ambuscade, title, ed. and their followers fell back in conderoga.

meanwhile, ascended Lake Champlain with troops. The battle continued several 2,000 men, whom he brought from hours. when, Dieskau being severely Montreal. Landing at South Bay, at the wounded and made a prisoner, the French southern extremity of Lake Champlain, withdrew, and hastened to Crown Point. Their baggage was captured by some but suddenly changed his route, and led New Hampshire troops. The French loss his troops against Johnson, at the head was estimated at 1,000 men; that of the English at 300. Johnson did not follow the discomfited enemy, but built a strong military work on the site of his camp, which he called Fort William Henry. He also changed the name of Fort Lyman to Fort Edward, in compliment to the royal family; and he was rewarded for the success achieved by Lyman with a baronetcy and \$20,000 to support the new The French strengthened their Williams and Hendrick were both kill- works at Crown Point, and fortified Ti-

The conduct of the second campaign against Crown Point was intrusted to Gen. John Winslow (a great-grandson of Edward Winslow, governor of Plymouth), who led the expedition against the Acadians in The Earl of Loudoun was commander-in-chief of the British forces in America, and GEN. JAMES ABERCROMBIE (q. v.) was his lieutenant. General Winslow had collected 7,000 men at Albany before Abercrombie's arrival, with several British regiments, in June. Difficulties immediately occurred respecting military rank. These, unadjust-

pursued. The latter had heard of the worse by his arrogant assumption of disaster before the fugitives appeared, supreme rank for the royal officers, and cast up breastworks of logs and limbs, the troops were not ready to move until and placed two cannon upon them, and August. Vigorous measures were meanwas prepared to receive the pursuers of while taken to supply and reinforce the the English. Dieskau and his victorious forts at Oswego. John Bradstreet, aptroops came rushing on, without sus- pointed commissary-general, employed for picion of being confronted with artillery. this purpose forty companies of boatmen, They came, a motley host, with swords, of fifty men each. Before this could be pikes, muskets, and tomahawks, and made accomplished, the French, under Montcalm, a spirited attack, but at the discharge captured the post at Oswego, which event of cannon the Indians fled in terror so alarmed the inefficient Loudoun that he to the forests. So, also, did the Cana- abandoned all other plans of the campaign dian militia. Johnson had been wound- for the year. A regiment of British regued early in the fight, and it was car- lars, under Colonel Webb, on their march ried through victoriously by General to reinforce Oswego, on hearing of the dis-Lyman, who, hearing the din of bat- aster, fell back to Albany with terror and tle, had come from Fort Lyman with precipitation; and other troops, moving



CROWN POINT.

great confusion to Johnson's camp, hotly ed when Loudoun arrived, were made

CRUGER—CRUSADES

halt, and devote their efforts towards strengthening Forts Edward and William Henry.

The post remained in possession of the French until 1759, when the approach of a large English force, under General Amherst, caused the garrison there to join that at Ticonderoga, in their flight down the lake to its outlet. Amherst remained at Crown Point long enough to construct a sufficient number of rude boats to convey his troops, artillery, and baggage, and then started to drive the enemy before him across the St. Lawrence. The delay prevented his joining Wolfe at Quebec. When ready to move, it was mid-autumn (Oct. 11), and heavy storms compelled him to return to Crown Point, after going a short distance down the lake. There he placed his troops in winter quarters, where they constructed a fortress, whose picturesque ruins, after the lapse of more than a century, attested its original strength. along the ramparts, was a trifle less than half a mile; and it was surrounded by a broad ditch, cut out of the solid limestone, with the fragments taken out of which massive stone barracks were constructed. In it was a well 8 feet in diameter and 90 feet deep, also cut out of the limestone. The fortress was never entirely finished, although the British government spent nearly \$10,000,000 upon it and its outworks. Crown Point was an important place during the Revolutionary War.

Cruger, HENRY, JR., merchant; born in New York City, in 1739. His father became a merchant in Bristol, England, where he died in 1780. Henry was associated with him in trade, and succeeded him as mayor of Bristol in 1781. He had been elected to Parliament as the colleague of Edmund Burke in 1774, and was re-elected in 1784, and on all occasions advocated conciliatory measures towards his countrymen. After the war he became a merchant in New York, and, while yet a member of the British Parliament, was elected to the Senate of the State of New York. He died in New York, April 24,

man in 1754; mayor in 1756, which office and imprisoned, refusing for several weeks

towards Ticonderoga, were ordered to he filled ten years; member of the General Assembly of New York colony in 1759, 1761, and 1769, of which last he was speaker until 1775. He died in New York City, Dec. 27, 1792.

Cruger, JOHN HARRIS, military officer; born in New York City in 1738; brother of Henry Cruger, Jr., and succeeded his father as member of the governor's council. He married a daughter of Col. Oliver De Lancey, and commanded a battalion of his loyalist corps. served under Cornwallis in South Carolina, and was in command of Fort Ninetysix when besieged by Greene in May, 1781. and was praised for his successful defence of the post until relieved by Lord Rawdon. In the battle of Eutaw Springs, in September, he commanded the British centre. At the close of the war he went to England, and his property was confiscated. He died in London, Jan. 3, 1807. Cruisers. See NAVY.

Crusades, TEMPERANCE. In the move-The whole circuit, measuring ment for the promotion of temperance in the United States there have been two instances in which exceptionally vigorous crusades, led by women, attracted much more than local interest. The first of these crusades was originated and carried on by Mrs. Eliza D. Stewart, of Springfield. O., who, prior to her personal attacks on liquor saloons in 1887-88, had become widely known as Stewart for her philanthropic labors in behalf of temperance reform, of the soldiers in the Civil War, and " Mother " freedmen of the South. Stewart led what scoffers called "praying bands," which attempted to alleviate the curse of intemperance by prayer and moral suasion. In her visits to various saloons she was accompanied by both men and women, and in a majority of places was subjected to much ridicule, but no personal violence.

The second of these crusades was led by Mrs. Carrie Nation, of Medicine Lodge, Kan. She made her first raid on a saloon about 1890 in Medicine Lodge. sequently she wrecked several saloons in Kiowa, and in 1900-1 she carried her work into Wichita. After wrecking sev-Cruger, JOHN, legislator; born in New eral saloons with her hatchet, she was ar-York City, July 18, 1710; elected alder- ested on the complaint of a saloon-keeper

CRYSTAL PALACE—CUBA

to her.

in New York City; was opened July 14, there. On Oct. 5, 1858, it was destroyed industrial exhibition. Its main buildings at the Institute.

release on bail which was freely extended and galleries covered 173,000 square feet. After the exhibition the American Insti-Crystal Palace, an exhibition building tute fairs and other meetings were held 1853, by President Pierce, for a universal by fire, with many articles for exhibition

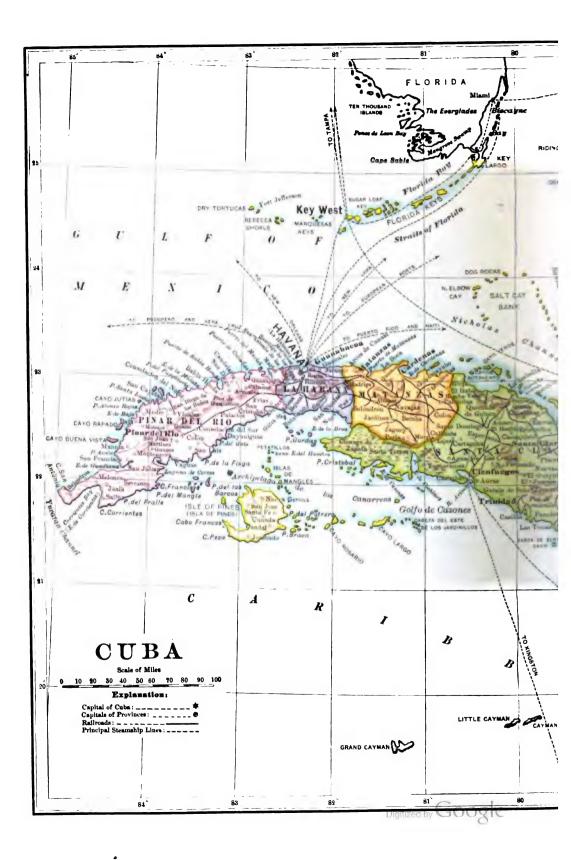
CUBA

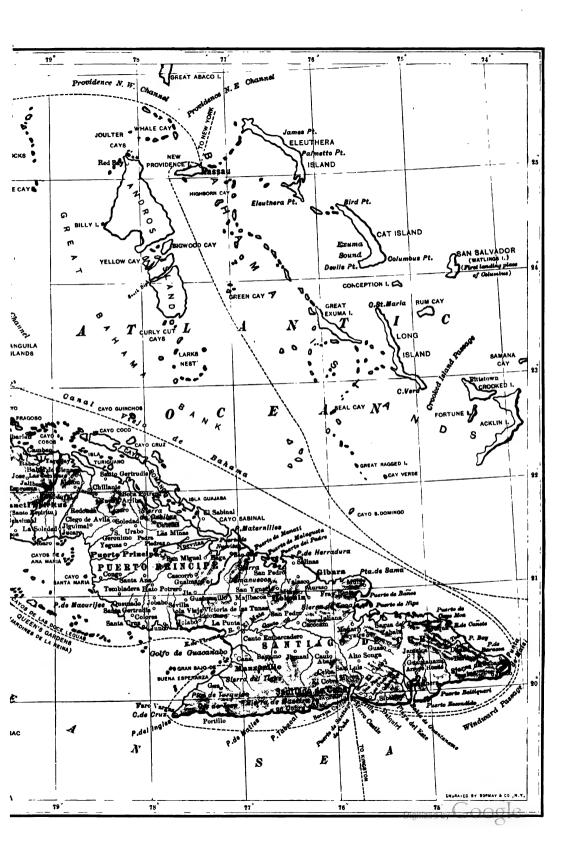
the American continent. The island was it the name of Juana, in honor of Prince Juan, or John, son of Isabella. Other names were afterwards given to it, but that of the natives-Cuba-is retained. and loving copper-colored race, who were vessel was stranded on the southern shores of Cuba. He and his crew suffered dreadfully in the morasses, and more than half of them perished. They feared the natives, to whose protection persecuted ones in Santo Domingo had fled, but hunger compelled the Spaniards to seek for food among them.

These suffering Christians were treated most kindly by the pagans, and through their good offices Ojeda was enabled to reach Jamaica, then settled by his countrymen. He had built a chapel in Cuba, and over its altar-piece he placed a small Flemish painting of the Virgin, and taught the natives to worship her as reaching Santo Domingo, told his countrygovernor of Cuba by Diego Columbus, went with 300 men and made an easy conquest of it. The natives had kept Ojeda's chapel swept clean, made votive offerings to the Virgin, composed couplets to her, and sung them with accompaniments

Cuba, the largest of the West India vince their pious conquerors that they Islands. Early in the sixteenth century it were fellow-Christians, but in vain. The was a conspicuous point of departure for conquerors made slaves of them, and so discoverers, explorers, and conquerors of cruelly worked and treated them, men and women, in the fields and mines, that in discovered by Columbus on Oct. 28, 1492, less than fifty years only a few natives when, it is believed, he entered a bay near were left, and their places were partially Nuevitas, on the north coast. He gave supplied by negro slaves. Cruelty was the rule with the conquerors. Velasquez found there a rich and potent cacique, who had fled from Hispaniola to avoid slavery or death, and he condemned the It was very thickly populated by a docile fugitive to the flames. When he was fastened to the stake, a Franciscan friar, rightfully called by themselves The Good. laboring to convert him, promised him When, in the winter of 1509-10, Ojeda immediate admittance to the joys of was sailing from Central America to Santo heaven if he would embrace the Christian Domingo with some of his followers, his faith, and threatened him with eternal torment if he should continue in his unbelief. The cacique asked whether there were any Spaniards in that region of bliss, and being answered in the affirmative, replied, "I will not go to a place where I may meet one of that accursed race."

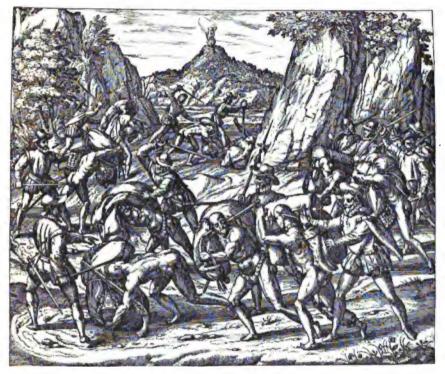
De Soto was made captain-general of Cuba in 1537, and from that island he sailed to make a conquest of Florida. From it Cordova also sailed, and Grijalva, when they went and discovered Mexico: and from it Velasquez sent Cortez to make a conquest of the empire of Montezuma. From the advent of the Spaniards in 1511 the natives began to suffer, and they were persecuted steadily till 1898. During its the "Mother of God." Then Ojeda, on early history the island changed hands several times, the Dutch once owning it for men of the abundance of precious metals a short time and England conquering it in Cuba, when Diego Velasquez, appointed in 1762, but restoring it to Spain in return for Florida. In 1829 occurred the Black Eagle rebellion, which was directed from the United States, and only put down by Spain after three years' fighting. In 1844 occurred the insurrection of the blacks. At the end of this of instrumental music as they danced in rebellion 700 Cubans were put to death the surrounding groves, and tried to con- by torture, and the people of Amer-





CUBA

ica became so aroused that Presi-Cuba to elect fifteen other members by dent Polk offered Spain \$100,000,000 popular vote. It was proposed that this for the island, but the offer was refused. council should meet in Havana, arrange In 1868, after the Spanish Revolution, an- the local budget, administer local and other rebellion broke out on the island financial affairs, and direct a general and lasted ten years. The revolutionists supervision over the municipal governproclaimed a republic, and Spain, after ment. Before this compromise was arspending \$200,000,000 and sending over ranged, however, there was so much local 50,000 troops, finding that she could dissatisfaction, that Spain proclaimed not conquer the patriots, sent over Gen. martial law over the island Feb. 24, 1895. Martinez Campos, who, by promises, in- This action precipitated another revolu-



MURDER AND MUTILATION OF THE NATIVES OF CUBA BY THE SPANIARDS (From an old print).

duced the patriots to lay down their arms. tion in the eastern and western provinces, Spain's promises were never fulfilled.

In December, 1894, a bill presented in the Spanish Cortes, for the purpose of giving Cuba a larger measure of control in its own affairs, was greatly opposed. The government attempted to make a compromise by offering to appoint a council

although José Marti, its promoter, had been busy for several years previous secretly shipping arms to the island. As soon as the rebellion began the republic was again proclaimed, and the old flag of 1868, a triangular blue union with a single star and five stripes, three red and to consist of twelve members, including two white, was adopted. On Aug. 7, Gen. the highest church officials and the presi- Bartolomo Masco was made President of dent of the high court, and permitting the provisional government. On Sept. 23

the revolutionists proclaimed the inde-selves claimed 60,000, two-thirds of whom pendence of Cuba, established a permanent were well mounted, and about half well republican government, and adopted a con- armed. During 1896 Spain sent 80,000

stitution. Salvadore Cisneros Betancourt more troops to the island. In spite of



CAPTAIN GENERAL'S PALACE, HAVANA

was proclaimed President, Gen. Maximo Gomez was made commander-in-chief, and Gen. Antonio Maceo was made lieutenantgeneral. The patriots were uniformly successful in the early engagements. During 1895 Spain sent 50,000 troops to the island.

On Feb. 5, 1896, a resolution recommending that the Cubans be recognized as belligerents was introduced in the United States Senate, and on Feb. 27, a similar one was presented to the House. On Feb. 28, the Senate resolution was adopted by a vote of 64 to 6. This action aroused great indignation in Spain, and led to riots throughout the country. The resolution presented to the House was adopted on March 2, by a vote of 263 to 17: but on March 4 the Senate refused to agree with the House resolution, and sent it to a conference committee, whose report became the subject of an animated debate till it was returned to the conference by a unanimous vote on March 23. The House accepted the Senate resolutions on March 26. From the beginning of the rebellion the Cubans carried on a guerilla warfare, burning many small towns, and this great force, however, only one province, that of Pinar del Rio, remained in the hands of the Spanish, the other five being either wholly or partly given up to the patriots. General Campos was again sent to put down the rebellion, but as he failed to do so, Gen. Valeriano Weyler, of Nicolau, was sent supersede him in February, 1896. Weyler's course was one of extreme cruelty, and aroused the people of the United States.

During the progress of the revolution that year relations between the United States and Spain

became daily more strained. Many vessels left ports in the United States loaded with arms for the Cubans. One of the leading incidents of the war thus far was the death of the Cuban General Maceo. He was found dead Dec. 17, 1896. The truth regarding his death may never be known, but the belief of the Cubans was that he was betrayed by his physician, who was afterwards loaded with honors by General Weyler and sent to Spain. Several Americans were imprisoned by the Spanish during January, 1897. Their release, or at least a speedy civil trial, was demanded by this country. Spain at first refused to grant this, and it seemed for a time as if war was inevitable, but Spain finally agreed to grant the men a trial, after which they were set free.

In February, 1897, a number of reforms for the island were proposed by the Spanish government, and their general features were made public, but they did not meet with favor. In October, 1897, General Weyler was succeeded as governor-general by Marshal BLANCO destroying much plantation property. On ARENAS (q. v.), who immediately began March 14, 1896, the strength of the Cuban a more humane regime, granted many army was estimated in Havana at about pardons, and undertook relief measures 43,000 men, but the revolutionists them- for the thousands of Weyler's reconcen-

So great did the distress become during ernor-general. that year that President McKinley appointed a central Cuban relief committee to raise funds for the sufferers. Later Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross Association, went to the island, with the consent of the Spanish government, and supervised the distribution of needed supplies. When Senor Sagasta became prime minister for Spain, a new policy of dealing with the trouble in Cuba was attempted. He declared that autonomy under the suzerainty of Spain would be given to the island. Accordingly, when Marshal Blanco arrived in Havana, he issued a proclamation to the inhabitants announcing that he had been sent by the home government to begin reforms and to establish self-government.

The full text of the decree granting autonomy to both Cuba and Porto Rico was published in the Official Gazette of Madrid, on Nov. 27, of which the following is a synopsis:

Article I. explains the principles of the future government of the two islands.

of each island shall be composed of an insular parliament, divided into two chambers, while a governor-general, representing the home government, will exercise in its name the supreme authority.

of many laws on colonial affairs rests and make effective the responsibility of

trados who were starving in the interior. with the insular chambers and the gov-

Article IV. directs that the insular representation shall be composed of two corporations, with equal powers, a Chamber of Representatives and a Council of Administration.

Article V. provides that the Council of Administration shall consist of thirty-five members, of whom eighteen shall be elected and seventeen nominated by the home government.

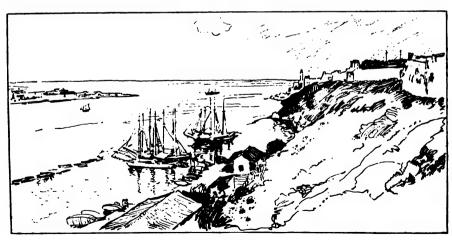
Article VI. provides that the members of the Council of Administration must be Spaniards, thirty-five years of age, who were born in the island or who have resided there continuously for four years. It specifies numerous officials, such as senators, presidents of courts and of chambers of commerce and other bodies, as eligible to election to the Council.

Articles VII. to XIV., inclusive, deal with nominations and the conditions of election to councils.

Article XV. empowers the throne or the governor-general to convoke, suspend, or dissolve the Chambers, with an obliga-Article II. decrees that the government tion to reassemble them within three months.

> Article XVI. and the following articles deal with the procedure of the Chambers, and grant immunity to members.

Article XXIX. empowers the insular Article III. declares that the faculty parliament to receive the governor's oath



HAVANA HARBOR.

the secretaries forming the governor's When the secretaries are impeached by the Chambers they are to be judged by the Council of Administration. Negotiations for treaties of commerce are to be made by the home government, with the assistance of the secretaries of the isl-

Article XXXIX. confers upon parliament the imposing of customs duties.

Article XL. deals with the commercial relations of the islands with the peninsula, and provides that no import or export tax may differentiate to the prejudice of the productions of either island or the peninsula. A list will be formed of articles coming from Spain direct, which will be granted favorable treatment in regard to similar articles coming from abroad, and the same will be done for productions of the islands entering Spain, the differential duty in no case to exceed 35 per cent.

The remaining features of the decree explained the powers of the governorgeneral. He was to have supreme command, be responsible for the preservation of order, have the power to nominate officials, was to publish and execute the laws and decrees, conventions, international treaties, etc., and the power of pardoning, ordering a state of siege, should circumstances require it.

In accordance with these provisions Marshal Blanco, on Dec. 29, issued a decree announcing the plans on which autonomy was to be established. In this decree was also included a synopsis of the duties of the several officers of the proposed cabinet pending the assemblage of the Cuban legislature and the establishment by it of permanent duties. The members of this first cabinet were sworn into office on Jan. 1, 1898, and immediately assumed charge of their offices with a way by the time the legislature met. In eral Blanco, proposition to the insurgents:

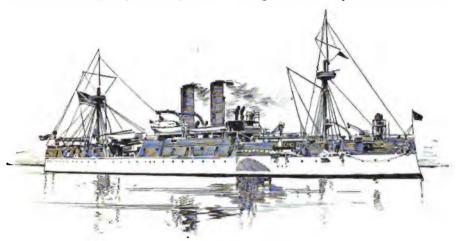
- a Cuban militia formed.
- will be recognized.

- 3. Cuba will be called upon to pay only \$100,000,000 out of the \$600,000,000 indebtedness due for both wars.
- 4. Cuba will pay \$2,000,000 a year for the crown list.
- 5. Cuba will make her own treaties without interference by the Madrid gov-
- 6. Spanish products will have only a 10 per cent. margin of protection over similar products from other coun-
- 7. No exiles or deportations will be made, even in war time, to Spain, Africa, or to penal settlements elsewhere.
- 8. Death sentences for rebellion shall be abolished.
- 9. Martial law cannot be ordered by the captain-general without the assent of both the House and the Senate, if those bodies are in session, or without the assent of a majority of the cabinet if they are not in session.
- 10. The Archbishop of Santiago Cuba shall always be a native Cuban.
- 11. The actual insurgent party shall have three seats in the first cabinet.
- 12. An armistice of fifteen days will be granted for the discussion of the terms of peace.

All efforts failed to open negotiations suspending constitutional guarantees, and with the insurgents, and the scheme of autonomy never materialized.

On Jan. 9, 1898, the first distribution of relief stores from the United States for the starving Cubans took place in Havana. During the same week riots occurred in that city which required the presence of regular troops. On Jan. 25 the United States battle-ship Maine entered the harbor on a friendly visit. Her officers made the customary formal calls on the Spanish authorities. who, in turn, were received with the prescribed honors aboard ship. On Feb. 11, Captain Sigsbee, of the Maine, and Consulview of getting the new system well under General Lee called officially on Genwho was absent the following month this new colonial Havana when the Maine arrived, and on government undertook to bring the insur- Feb. 12 a visit of courtesy was paid to rection to an end by offering the following President Galvez, of the new Cuban cabinet, who soon returned it. All of 1. The volunteers will be dissolved and these courtesies were marked by the warmest cordiality by both parties. 2. The insurgent colonels and generals the night of Feb. 15, the Maine was suddenly blown up at the anchorage designated for her by the Spanish authori- steamed into New York Harbor to return Spaniards bore a prompt and large share. During her brief stay in New York the

ties on her arrival, with the result that the visit of the Maine to Havana, her comtwo officers and 264 men perished. mander being in ignorance of the disaster. Great excitement immediately ensued, As soon as the captain learned of the and every effort was made to save the fate of the Maine he lowered his flags survivors. In this work of relief the to half-mast, and expressed his sympathy.



UNITED STATES BATTLE-SHIP MAINS.

The officers, crews, and boats of the Span- Vizcaya was under close protection by ish cruiser Alfonso XII., and of the both the city and federal authorities, a City of Washington, the mail steamship step never taken before towards a warplying between New York and Cuba, both vessel of a friendly country. The usual lying near; the Havana officials, police, official visits were made, and when Capmilitary, firemen, clergy, and citizens tain Eulate left for Havana he expressed generally, were indefatigably engaged in himself as highly gratified with his treatthe work of succor. The remains of all ment. the victims recovered up to the 18th bore the expense. The home and local collected in the United States. The the United States, all assigning the great chant vessels would be more desirable for catastrophe to an accident.

in Key West. For the expenses of this the ship's hull. After a few days rumors raising a dissenting vote. gained currency that the disaster had been deliberately planned, instead of hav- vestigation on March 21, and on the 28th ing been an accident.

On account of the great need of food, were laid in state in the city hall, and clothing, and medical supplies in Cuba, later were buried with marks of deepest President McKinley ordered two naval feeling by the Spanish authorities, who vessels to carry to the island the articles Spanish governments sent condolences to government of Spain suggested that merthis work, and that it would be pleased A naval court of inquiry was at once if Consul-General Lee were recalled; but appointed, which held its first session in neither of these intimations were heeded Havana, and subsequent ones there and by the President. On March 8, a bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for national deinquiry Congress voted \$200,000, and pro-fence was passed in the House, and on fessional wreckers were put to work on March 9 in the Senate, neither house

The court of inquiry completed its in-President McKinley transmitted the find-On Feb. 20, the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya ings and evidence to Congress, accompanying them with a special message. The following is the text of the report:

UNITED STATES SHIP lows-FIRST RATE. KEY WEST, FLA., Monday, Murch 21, 1898.

After full and mature consideration of all the testimony before it, the court finds as follows:

1. That the United States battle-ship Maine arrived in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, on the 25th of January, 1898, and was taken to Buoy No. 4, in from 5½ to 6 fathoms of water, by the regular govern-

ment pilot.
The United States consul-general at Havana had notified the authorities at that place, the previous evening, of the intended arrival of the Mainc.

2. The state of discipline on board the Maine was excellent, and all orders and regulations in regard to the care and safety of

the ship were strictly carried out. All ammunition was stowed in accordance with prescribed instructions, and proper care

was taken whenever ammunition was handled. Nothing was stowed in any of the magazines or shell-rooms which was not permitted to be stowed there.

The magazines and shell-rooms were always locked after having been opened, and after the destruction of the Maine the keys were found in their proper place, in the captain's cabin, everything having been reported secure that evening at 8 P.M.

The temperature of the magazine and shellrooms was taken daily and reported. only magazine which had an undue amount of heat was the after 10-inch magazine, and that did not explode at the time the Maine was destroyed.

The dry gun-cotton primers and detonators were stowed in the cabin aft, and remote from the scene of the explosion. Waste was from the scene of the explosion. carefully looked after on the Maine to obviate danger. Special orders in regard to this had been given by the commanding officer.

Varnishes, driers, alcohol, and other combustibles of this nature were stowed on or above the main deck, and could not have had anything to do with the destruction of the Maine.

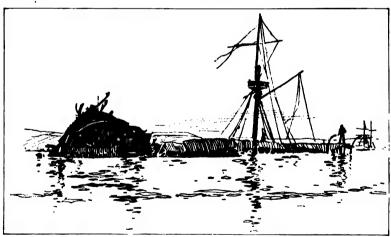
The medical stores were stored aft under the ward-room and remote from the scene of the explosion.

No dangerous stores of any kind were stowed below in any of the other store-

The coal bunkers were inspected daily. Of those bunkers adjacent to the forward magasine and shell-rooms, four were empty—namely, B 3, B 4, B 5, B 6. A 15 had been in use that day, and A 16 was full of New River coal. This coal had been carefully inspected before receiving it on board. The bunker in which it was stowed was accessible on three sides at all times and the fourth side at this time, on account of bunkers B 4 and B 6 being empty. This bunker, A 16, had been inspected that day by the engineer officer on duty.

The fire-alarms in the bunkers were in working-order, and there had never been a case of spontaneous combustion of coal on board the Maine.

The two after-boilers of the ship were in use at the time of the disaster, but for auxiliary purposes only, with a comparatively low pressure of steam, and being tended by a reliable watch. These boilers could not have caused the explosion of the ship. The four



WRECK OF THE MAINE IN HAVANA HARBOR.

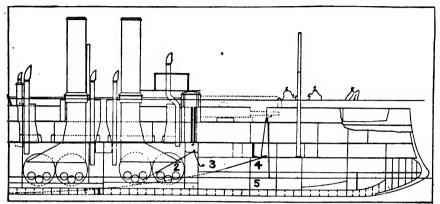
the after part of the ship under the ward- the divers and are in a fair condition. room, and neither caused nor participated in the destruction of the Maine.

The torpedo warheads were all stowed in forward boilers have since been found by

On the night of the destruction of the Maine everything had been reported secure

for the night at 8 P.M. by reliable persons through the proper authorities to the commanding officer. At the time the *Maine* was destroyed the ship was quiet and therefore least liable to accident, caused by movements from those on board.

5. At Frame 17 the outer shell of the warship from a point 11½ feet from the middle line of the ship and 6 feet above the keel when in its normal position has been braced up so as to be now about 4 feet above the surface of the water; therefore, about 34 feet



PROJECTION SHOWING POSITION OF BOW AND KEEL OF THE MAINE.

- Dotted liue shows part of keel not accessible for direct measurement.
 Line of break in bottom plating
 Bilge keel.
 Line of keel.
 Stem outers mud here, where a hole in the mud was found? Feet deep and 15 feet in diameter.
- 3. The destruction of the Maine occurred at 9.40 P.M., on the 15th day of February, 1898, in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, she being at the time moored to the same buoy to which she had been taken upon her arrival.

There were two explosions of a distinctly different character, with a very short but distinct interval between them, and the forward part of the ship was lifted to a marked degree at the time of the first explosion. The first explosion was more in the nature of a report, like that of a gun, while the second explosion was more open, prolonged and of greater volume. This second exand of greater volume. This second explosion was, in the opinion of the court, caused by a partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the Maine. The evidence bearing upon this, being principally obtained from divers, did not enable the court to form a definite conclusion as to the condition of the wreck, although it was established that the after part of the ship was practically intact and sank in that condition a very few minutes after the destruction of the forward part.

4. The following facts in regard to the forward part of the ship are, however, established by the testimony: That portion of the port side of the protective deck which extends from about Frame 50 to about Frame 41 was blown up aft and over to port. The main deck from about Frame 41 was blown up aft and slightly over to starboard, folding the forward part of the middle structure over and on top of the after part.

This was, in the opinion of the court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the Maine.

above where it would be had the ship sunk uninjured. The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed V-shape, the other wing of which, about 15 feet broad and 30 feet in length (from Frame 17 to Frame 25), is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the same plating extending forward.

At Frame 18 the vertical keel is broken in two, and the flat keel bent into an angle similar to the angle formed by the outside bottom plating. This break is now about 6 feet below the surface of the water and about 30 feet above its normal position.

In the opinion of the court, this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship at about Frame 18 and somewhere on the port side of the ship.

the port side of the ship.
6. The court finds that the loss of the Maine on the occasion named was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of the crew of said vessel.

7. In the opinion of the court, the Maine was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines.

8. The court has been unable to obtain evidence fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the *Maine* upon any person or persons.

W. T. SAMPSON, Captain, United States Navy, President.

A. MARIX. Lieutenant-Commander, United States Navy, Judge-Advocate.

The court having finished the inquiry it was ordered to make, adjourned at 11 A.M.,

to await the action of the convening authority.

W. T. SAMPSON. Captain, United States Navy, President. A. MARIX.

Lieutenant-Commander, United States Navy. Judge-Advocate.

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP New York, March 22, 1898, OFF KEY WEST, FLA. The proceedings and findings of the court of inquiry in the above case are approved.

M. SICARD, Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of t United States Naval Force on the North Atlantic Station.

When it became evident that the difference existing between Spain and the United States would lead to war the ambassadors of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, and Austria-Hungary called upon President McKinley in a body on April 7, 1898, in the interest of peace. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, handed to the President the following joint note:

"The undersigned representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia, duly authorized in that behalf, address, in the name of their respective governments, a pressing appeal to the feelings of humanity and moderation of the President and of the American people in their existing differences with Spain.

"They earnestly hope that further negotiations will lead to an agreement which, while securing the maintenance of peace, will afford all necessary guarantees for the re-establishment of order in Cuba.

"The powers do not doubt that the humanitarian and purely disinterested character of this representation will be fully recognized and appreciated by the American nation."

President McKinley's reply to the powers was:

"The government of the United States recognizes the good will which has prompted the friendly communication of the representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia, as set forth in the address of your excellencies, and shares the hope therein expressed that the outcome of the situation in Cuba may be the maintenance of

the re-establishment of order in the island, so terminating the chronic condition of disturbance there which so deeply injures the interests and menaces the tranquillity of the American nation by the character and consequences of the struggle thus kept up at our doors, besides shocking its sentiment of humanity.

"The government of the United States appreciates the humanitarian and disinterested character of the communication now made, on behalf of the powers named, and for its part is confident that equal appreciation will be shown for its own earnest and unselfish endeavors to fulfil a duty to humanity by ending a situation, the indefinite prolongation of which has become insufferable."

President McKinley's special message on the situation was sent to Congress on April 11. It was a long document, reviewing the history of the revolution in Cuba from 1895, giving many precedents bearing on the questions of recognition, intervention, and independence; and citing the reasons which he claimed justified the intervention of the United States. The message concluded as follows:

"In view of these facts and of these considerations, I ask Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba. and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government, capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity and the security of its citizens, as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary,"

On April 13 the House passed the following resolution by a vote of 322 to 19:

"Whereas, the government of Spain for three years past has been waging war on the island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof, without making any substantial progress towards the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations, by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than 200,000 peace between the United States and Spain innocent non-combatants, the victims beby affording the necessary guarantee for ing for the most part helpless women and



THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR-PRESIDENT MCKINLEY SIGNING THE ULTIMATUM

children, inflicting intolerable injury to April 11, 1898, upon which the action of the commercial interests of the United Congress was invited; therefore, States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citi- of Representatives of the United States zens, entailing the expenditure of millions of money in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality; and,

"Whereas, this long series of losses, injuries, and murders for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battle-ship Maine in the harbor of Havana and in the

death of 266 of our seamen:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba, to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there, establishing by the free action of the people thereof a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the President is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of this resolution."

The Senate on the 16th passed the following resolutions by a vote of 67 to 21. the recognition amendment being adopted

by a vote of 51 to 37:

"Joint resolutions for the recognition of the independence of the people and republic of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

"Whereas, the abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have 19th, the resolutions of the Senate, with culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battle-ship, with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, sage to Congress on the 25th: and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United resentatives of the United States of States in his message to Congress of America:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of America, in Congress assembled.

"1. That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of a right ought to be. free and independent, and that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of the island.

"2. That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"3. That the President of the United States be and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

"4. That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island except for the pacification thereof; and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to

its people."

In the resolutions of the House the President was directed to intervene, which was the power he desired; but the resolutions of the Senate not only gave directions for intervention but for recognition. The latter act was contrary to the President's policy. Thereupon both Houses of Congress held an all-night session; their resolutions were sent to a conference committee; mutual concessions were made, and early on the morning of the been a disgrace to Christian civilization, the recognition clause stricken out, were adopted by a vote of 42 to 35 in the Senate and 310 to 6 in the House.

The President sent the following mes-

"To the Senate and House of Rep-

consideration and copies of correspondence recently had with by the joint resolution aforesaid, to prothe representative of Spain in the United claim under date of April 22, 1898, a States, with the United States minister blockade of certain ports of the north at Madrid, and, through the latter, with coast of Cuba lying between Cardenas and the government of Spain, showing the Bahia Honda, and of the port of Cienfueaction taken under the joint resolution gos, on the south coast of Cuba, and, furapproved April 20, 1898, for the recog-ther, in exercise of my constitutional nition of the independence of the people powers, and using the authority conferred of Cuba, demanding that the government upon me by the act of Congress, approved of Spain relinquish its authority and April 22, 1898, to issue my proclamation, government in the island of Cuba and dated April 23, 1898, calling for volunthe President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United pended. States to carry these resolutions into effect.'

minister in Washington the demand which it became the duty of the executive to address to the government of Spain in obedience to said resolution, the minister asked for his passports and withdrew. The United States minister at Madrid was in turn notified by the Spanish minister for foreign affairs that the withdrawal of the Spanish representative from the United States had terminated diplomatic relations between the two countries, and that all official communications between their respective representatives ceased therewith.

"I commend to your special attention the note addressed to the United States minister at Madrid by the Spanish minister for foreign affairs on the 21st inst., whereby the foregoing notification was conveyed. It will be perceived therefrom that the government of Spain, having cognizance of the joint resolution of the United States Congress, and in view of the things which the President is thereby required and authorized to do, responds by treating the reasonable demands of this government as measures of hostility, following with that instant and complete severance of relations by its action, which by the usage of nations accompanies an existent state of war between sovereign

"The position of Spain being thus made known, and the demands of the United States being denied, with a complete rupture of intercourse by the act of Spain, I

"I transmit to the Congress for its have been constrained in exercise of the appropriate action power and authority conferred upon me withdraw its land and naval forces from teers in order to carry into effect the Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing said resolutions of April 20, 1898. Copies of these proclamations are hereto ap-

"In view of the measures so taken, and with a view to the adoption of such other "Upon communicating to the Spanish measures as may be necessary to enable me to carry out the expressed will of the Congress of the United States in the premises, I now recommend to your honorable body the adoption of a joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain, and I urge speedy action thereon to the end that the definition of the international status of the United States as a belligerent power may be made known, and the assertion of all its rights and the maintenance of all its duties in the conduct of a public war may be assured."

> In response to this, Congress immediately made a formal declaration of war in the following terms:

> "1. That war be, and the same is, hereby declared to exist, and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, A.D. 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain.

> "2. That the President of the United States be and he is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to such extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect."

> This was succeeded on the following day by the executive proclamation:

> "By the President of the United States of America.

"Whereas, by an act of Congress, ap-

proved April 25, 1898, it is declared that war exists, and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, A.D. 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain;

"Whereas, it being desirable that such war should be conducted upon principles in harmony with the present views of nations and sanctioned by recent practice, it has already been announced that the policy of this government will be not to resort to privateering, but to adhere to the rules of the declaration of Paris.

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power invested in me by the Constitution and the laws, do hereby

declare and proclaim:

"l. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods excepting contraband of war.

"2. Neutral goods not contraband of war are not liable to confiscation under the enemy's flag.

must be effective.

"4. Spanish merchant vessels in any port or places within the United States shall be allowed until May 21, 1898, inclusive, for loading their cargoes and departing from such ports or places, and such Spanish merchant vessels, if met at sea by any United States ship, shall be permitted to continue their voyage if on examination of their papers it shall appear that their cargoes were taken on board before the expiration of the above terms, provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to Spanish vessels having on board any officers in the military or naval service of the enemy, or any coal (except such as may be necessary for their voyage), or any other article prohibited or contraband of war, or any despatch of or to the Spanish government.

" 5. Any Spanish merchant which, prior to April 21, 1898, shall have sailed from any foreign port bound for any port or place in the United States shall be permitted to enter such port or place, and to discharge her cargo and afterwards forthwith to depart without

any port not blockaded.

"6. The right of search is to be exercised with strict regard for the right of neutrals, and the voyages of mail steamers are not to be interfered with except on the clearest ground of suspicion of a violation of law in respect to contraband or blockade."

On April 22 Congress adopted a conference report on the volunteer army bill, under the authority of which the President, on April 23, issued a call for 125,000 volunteers to serve for two years unless mustered out sooner. On April 26 a similar report on a bill to reorganize the regular army, and increase its strength to 61,919 officers and men, was passed. For a list of the principal operations in and around Cuba during the war, see BATTLES.

On Aug. 9, 1898, proposals for peace, at the initiative of Spain, were submitted to the President by M. JULES MARTIN-CAMBON (q. v.), the ambassador France at Washington. On the 10th an "3. Blockades, in order to be binding, agreement was negotiated between M. Cambon and Secretary Day, was accepted by the Spanish government on the 11th, and proclaimed by the President on the 12th. The following articles in the agreement show the terms under which the United States was willing to make peace:

"Article I. Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to

Cuba.

"Art. II. Spain will cede to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and also an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States.

"Art. III. The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of

the Philippines.

"Art. IV. Spain will immediately evacuate Cuba, Porto Rico, and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and to this end each government will, within ten days after the signing of this protocol, appoint commolestation, and any such vessel, if met missioners, and the commissioners so apat sea by any United States ship, shall pointed shall, within thirty days after the be permitted to continue her voyage to signing of this protocol, meet at Havana for the purpose of arranging and carrying

out the details of the aforesaid evacu- liberty to the inhabitants, we do agree ation of Cuba and the adjacent isl-

"Art. V. The United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to treat of peace, and the commissioners so appointed shall meet at Paris not later than Oct. 1, 1898, and proceed to the negotiation and conclusion of a treaty of peace, which treaty shall be subject to ratification according to the respective constitutional forms of the two

"Art. VI. Upon the conclusion and signing of this protocol hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces."

Under Article IV., the following military commission was appointed for Cuba: American, Maj.-Gen. James F. Wade, Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson, Maj.-Gen. Matthew C. Butler: Spanish, Maj-Gen. Gonzales Parrado, Rear-Admiral Pastor y Landero, Marquis Montero. Under the direction of these commissioners Cuba was formally evacuated Jan. 1, 1899. After the American occupation Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke (q. v.) was appointed the first American military governor. He served as such till early in 1900, when he was succeeded by Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, who had been in command of the district and city of Santiago. In September, an election was held for delegates to a constitutional convention, which was held in November following.

Cuban Constitution.—The following is the text of the proposed constitution, as submitted by the central committee to the constitutional convention sitting in Havana, in January, 1901:

We, the delegates of the Cuban people, having met in assembly for the purpose of agreeing upon the adoption of a fundamental law, which, at the same time that it provides for the constitution into a sovereign and independent nation of the people of Cuba, establishes a solid and permanent form of government, capable of complying with its international oblieral welfare, and securing the blessings of to April 11, 1900.

upon and adopt the following Constitution, in pursuance of the said purpose, invoking the protection of the Almighty, and prompted by the dictates of our conscience:

FIRST SECTION.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT-THE FORM OF GOV-ERNMENT AND NATIONAL TERRITORY.

- 1. The people of Cuba shall be constituted into a sovereign and independent state, under a republican form of govern-
- 2. The territory of the republic comprises the island of Cuba and the islands and keys adjacent thereto, which were under the jurisdiction and control of the general government of the island of Cuba while it was a Spanish possession.
- 3. The territory of the republic shall be divided into six provinces, the boundaries and names of which shall be those of the present provinces, as long as not modified by the laws.

SECOND SECTION.

REQUIREMENTS FOR CITIZENSHIP-METHODS OF LOSING AND REGAINING IT-DUTIES OF CITIZENS.

The following are Cuban citizens:

1. All persons born within or outside Cuban territory of Cuban parents.

2. The children of foreign parents born in the territory of the republic who, after arriving at their majority, inscribe themselves as Cubans in the proper register.

3. Those persons who were born outside of Cuban territory of Cuban parents who had lost Cuban citizenship, provided that on attaining their majority they inscribe in the proper register.

4. Those foreigners who have belonged to the liberating army and who, residing in Cuba, claim Cuban citizenship within six months following the promulgation of the constitution.

5. Those Africans who may have been slaves in Cuba, and also those who were emancipated and referred to in Article XIII. of the treaty between Spain and England, June 28, 1835.

6. The Spaniards residing in Cuban tergations, insuring domestic tranquillity, ritory on April 11, 1899, who shall not establishing justice, promoting the gen- have inscribed themselves as Spaniards up

- in Cuba since Jan. 1, 1899, provided they court. The party interested shall be notidemand Cuban citizenship within six months following the promulgation of the constitution, or in case of minors within six months after attaining majority.
- 8. Foreigners after five years' residence in the territory of the republic who obtain naturalization papers, in accordance with the laws.

GROUNDS FOR FORFEITING CUBAN CITIZEN-SHIP

- 1. By securing naturalization papers in a foreign country.
- 2. By accepting a position under another government without the consent of
- 3. By entering into the military or naval service of any foreign power without the aforesaid consent.

Cuban citizenship may be regained in accordance with the provisions which the law may establish.

DUTTES OF ALL CUBAN CITIZENS.

- 1. To serve in arms according to the requirements of the law.
- 2. To contribute to public expenses, in the manner established by the laws.

THIRD SECTION.

RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY THE CONSTITU-TION

- 1. All Cubans shall have equal rights under the law.
- 2. No law can have a retroactive effect, except in penal matters, when the new law is favorable to the delinquent.
- 3. Obligations of a civil character which spring from contracts or from the acts or omissions which produce them cannot be altered or annulled by any posterior act, neither by the legislature nor the executive.
- 4. No person shall be arrested, except in the cases and manner prescribed by law.
- 5. All persons arrested shall be either placed at liberty or delivered to the judicial authorities within twenty-four hours after their arrest.
- placed at liberty or committed to prison throughout its territory, and change their

7. Foreigners who have been domiciled been delivered to the competent judge or fied of the order for discharge or commitment within the same period.

- 7. No person shall be arrested, except by virtue of a warrant from a competent judge; the writ directing the issuance of the warrant of arrest shall be ratified or amended after the accused shall have been given a hearing, within seventy-two hours following his imprisonment.
- 8. All persons arrested or in prison without due legal formalities, or in cases not provided for in the constitution and the laws, shall be placed at liberty at their own request or at that of any citizen. The law shall determine the method of prompt action in such cases.
- 9. No person shall be tried or sentenced, except by a competent judge or tribunal, in consequence of laws existing prior to the commission of the crime, and in the manner that the latter prescribe.
- 10. No person shall be required to testify against a wife or husband, or against relatives within the fourth degree of consanguinity or second degree of affinity.
- 11. The privacy of correspondence and of other private documents shall not be violated, and the same shall not be seized. except by order of a competent authority, and with the formalities prescribed by the laws, and in this case all points therein not relating to the matter under investigation shall be kept secret.
- 12. The expression of thought shall be free, be it either by word of mouth, by writing, by means of the public press, or by any other method whatsoever, without being subject to any prior censorship, and under the responsibility determined or specified by the laws.
- 13. No person shall be molested by reason of his religious opinion, nor for engaging in his special method of wor-The church and state shall be ship. separate.
- 14. Every individual or association will have the right of petition.
- 15. The inhabitants of the republic shall have the right to meet and combine peacefully without arms for all licit purposes.
- 16. All persons shall have the right 6. All persons arrested shall either be to enter and leave the republic, travel within seventy-two hours after having residence, without requiring a safe-guard.

passport, or any other like equivalent, public order, nor in any other law can except what may be required in the laws other guarantees but those mentioned be governing immigration and by the rights of the administrative or judicial authorities in cases of criminal responsibility.

17. The penalty of confiscation of properties shall not be inflicted, and no person shall be deprived of his property except by the competent authority for the justified reason of public benefit, and after being paid the proper indemnity therefor. Should this latter requirement not have been complied with, the judges shall give due protection, and, should the case so demand, they shall restore possession of the property to the person who may have been deprived thereof.

18. Private dwellings shall be held inviolate, and no person may enter therein at night without the consent of the occupants, excepting for the purpose of taking aid to victims of crime or disaster, nor in the daytime excepting in the cases and manner prescribed by law.

19. No person shall be obliged to change his place of dwelling except by orders of competent authority.

20. No person shall be obliged to pay any tax or contribution of any kind whatsoever the collection of which has not previously been legally decided upon.

21. Every author or inventor shall possess the ownership of his work or invention for the time and in the manner as may be determined by the laws.

22. Every man shall be free to learn or teach whatever science, profession, industry, or work he may deem fit. The law will determine what professions need proper decrees or qualifications, and how such decrees and qualifications shall be granted.

23. The guarantees mentioned in paragraphs 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 18, 19, of this section cannot be suspended in any part of the republic, except when the safety of the state requires this suspension, in case of the invasion of the state's territory, or grave perturbations of order so as to threaten the public peace.

24. The territory in which the said guarantees may be suspended will be ruled, during the suspension, by the laws times. But neither in the law relating to emanate the public powers.

suspended. Only those acts characterized as crimes by the formerly existing penal laws can be considered crimes during said suspension, neither can new punishments be inflicted save those provided by said laws, nor can the executive power be authorized to banish or transport citizens. nor to remove them more than 20 kilometres from their place of dwelling, nor to arrest citizens except for the purpose of delivering them to the judicial authority; but no citizen can remain so arrested for more than fifteen days, nor can they be so arrested more than once during the suspension of the said guarantees, nor shall citizens be confined elsewhere than in special departments of public establishments designed for the detention of those accused of common misdemeanors.

25. The suspension of said guarantees can only be ordered by means of a law, or by means of a decree of the President of the republic if Congress be not sitting. The President cannot decree such suspension for more than thirty days, or for an indefinite space of time without convoking Congress in the same decree, and in every case he must give an account to Congress of the suspension ordered, in order that Congress may resolve what it thinks fit.

FOURTH SECTION.

FOREIGNERS.

Foreigners residing in the territory of the new republic have equal rights with Cubans in regard to the following matters: Protection of their persons and property; enjoyment of all rights mentioned in the preceding section, with exception of those referring exclusively to native Cubans; exercise of civil rights; observance of laws and decrees; being bound by decisions of the courts and other authorities; obligations contributing to public expenses.

FIFTH SECTION.

NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY AND PUBLIC POWERS.

The national sovereignty shall be vested relating to public order, dictated in former in the people of Cuba, from whom shall

SIXTH SECTION.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

The legislative power shall be exercised by two elective bodies to be named "House of Representatives" and "Senate," and conjointly known as "Congress."

SEVENTH SECTION.

THE SENATE, ITS MEMBERS AND INHERENT

- 1. The Senate shall be composed of six senators from each one of the six departments of the republic, elected for a period of six years by electors whom the ayuntamientos shall name in the manner prescribed by law.
- 2. One-third of the senators shall be elected every two years.
- 3. To become a senator the following qualifications are necessary: To be a native-born or naturalized Cuban citizen. the naturalized citizen to have been such for a period of at least ten years, to have attained the age of thirty years, and to be in full enjoyment of civil and political rights.
- 4. The inherent powers of the Senate shall be as follows:

First. To try, after they have been accused by the House of Representatives. the President of the republic, and the governors of the departments, for which purpose it shall constitute itself into a court of law to be presided over by the president of the Supreme Court, without the right in this case of imposing any other penalty than that of removal from or disqualification to hold office. the charges have been filed with the Senate, the latter shall order forthwith the suspension of the President from office. Should the President be proved criminally responsible, he shall at once be placed at the disposal of the Supreme Court. In any case whatsoever, except infraction of the Constitution, to impeach him the consent of the Senate shall be necessary.

Second. To confirm or not the appointments that the President of the republic may make, of associate justices of the Supreme Court, of diplomatic representatives, and consular agents, and of such not be held responsible for the opinions other functionaries required by law.

Third. To authorize Cubans to accept their duties.

employment or honors from another government.

Fourth. To judge the governors of the provinces, when accused by the provincial assemblies or by the President of the republic. When the accusation is made before the Senate, the Senate can order the suspension of the governor, but cannot impose any other penalty but dismissal from office.

EIGHTH SECTION.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND ITS INHERENT POWERS.

- 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of one representative for every 25,000 inhabitants or fraction of more than 12,000, elected for a period of four years, by direct vote, and in the manner prescribed by law.
- 2. One-half of the House of Representatives shall be elected every two years.
- 3. To be a representative, the following qualifications are required: To be a native - born or a naturalized Cuban citizen, the naturalized citizen to have been such for a period of not less than eight years, to have attained the age of twentyfive years, and to be in the full enjoyment of all civil and political rights.
- 4. The inherent powers of the House of Representatives shall be as follows:

First. To file an accusation before the Senate against the President of the republic for violation of the Constitution or of the laws, committed in the exercise of his duties, provided that two-thirds of the representatives should so resolve in secret session.

NINTH SECTION.

REGULATIONS COMMON TO BOTH LEGISLA-TIVE BODIES.

- 1. The positions of representatives and senators shall be incompatible with the holding of any paid position and of appointment of the government.
- 2. The representatives and senators shall receive from the nation a pecuniary remuneration, alike for all, which shall not be increased nor diminished during the period of their representation.
- 3. The representatives and senators shall that they may express in the exercise of

of the body to which they belong, except in the case of being discovered in the act of committing some crime, in which case and in that of their being arrested or tried when Congress is not in session, report thereof shall be made as quickly as possible to the body to which they belong for its information and proper action.

5. Congress shall meet and organize at their own option; both Houses shall open and close their sessions on the same day; they shall be established at the same place, and neither of them shall move to any other place nor suspend its sessions for more than three days without the consent of the other, neither shall they commence their sessions without two-thirds of the total number of their members being present, nor shall they be allowed to continue their sessions without an absolute majority of the members being present.

6. Congress shall decide as to the validity of elections and as to the resignation of its members, and none of the latter shall be expelled except by vote of twothirds of the members at least of the respective legislative bodies, in which case it shall be decided in a like manner whether the expulsion is temporary or final, and if therefore the position should be declared vacant or not.

7. The Houses of Congress shall adopt their respective rules and regulations and elect their presidents. But the Senate president will only occupy the position in the absence of the Vice-President of the republic or when the latter is discharging the duties of President of the same.

TENTH SECTION.

CONGRESS AND ITS POWERS.

1. Congress shall meet in regular session every year on the first Monday in November, and shall remain in session for at least ninety consecutive days, excepting holidays and Sundays. And it shall meet in special session whenever the President may issue a call therefor in accordance with this Constitution, in which case it shall solely treat of the express object or objects of the call.

2. Congress shall meet in joint session to proclaim, after rectifying and counting

4. Representatives and senators shall not President of the republic, at which act be arrested nor tried without the consent the president and vice-president of Congress respectively shall be the president of the Senate and the president of the House of Representatives.

> 3. The powers of Congress shall be as follows:

> First. To examine into and approve annually of the general budget of the nation. Should a vote not be able to be taken prior to the first day of the fiscal year, the preceding budget shall continue in force.

> Second. Decide as to the issue of loans, at the same time voting the necessary permanent incomes for the payment of interest thereon, and for its redemption.

> Third. To regulate domestic and foreign commerce, postal and telegraphic services, and of railroads.

> Fourth. To declare war and to make treaties of peace.

> Fifth. To coin money, specifying the weight, value, and denomination of the same, and to regulate the system of weights and measures.

> Sixth. To establish rules of procedure for naturalization of citizens.

Seventh. To grant amnesties.

Eighth. To organize naval and military

Ninth. To establish taxes, duties, and contributions of national character.

Tenth. To regulate the establishment and service of roads, canals, and ports.

Eleventh. To decide who shall be President in case the President and Vice-President should be removed, dead, resigned, or incapacitated.

Twelfth. To prepare the national codes, to establish the electoral for the election of Congress, governors, governors of provinces, and the provincial and municipal corporations; to dictate laws for the guidance of the general administration.

ELEVENTH SECTION.

THE PREPARATION, THE SANCTION AND PRO-MULGATION OF THE LAW.

- 1. The initiative action of all laws pertains to either of the two co-legislative bodies, except in the cases specified in the Constitution.
- 2. Every project of law that may have the electoral vote, the President and Vice- received the approval of the Senate and

the House of Representatives shall be, before it becomes a law, presented to the President of the republic. Should the latter approve the same, he will sign it; if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the legislative body that recommended it, which body shall in turn spread the same objections in full upon the minutes, and will again discuss the project. If, after this second discussion, twothirds of the members of the co-legislative body should vote in favor of the project, it shall be sent, together with the objections of the President, to the other body, which shall discuss it in a like manner. and if the latter should approve it by a like majority it shall become a law. In every case the vote shall be taken by recording the names of members. Τf within ten days (excluding holidays) the President shall not have returned the project of the law presented to him, the same shall become a law, in a like manner as if the President had signed it. Whenever Congress shall take a vote upon any law within the last ten days of its sessions, and the President should have objections to sanction the same, he shall be under obligations to immediately notify Congress thereof, in order that the latter may remain in session until the aforesaid period has expired, and should he not do so the law shall be considered as sanctioned.

- 3. No project of law, after being wholly rejected by one of the co-legislative bodies, may be again presented at the sessions of that year.
- 4. Every law shall be promulgated within five days immediately following its approval.

TWELFTH SECTION.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER—THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC—HIS POWERS AND DUTIES.

- 1. The executive power shall be exercised by the President of the republic.
- 2. To become President of the republic the following qualifications are required: To be a Cuban citizen by birth or naturalization, and, in this latter case, to have served with the Cuban army in its wars for independence ten years at least; to have attained the age of forty years, and to be in the full enjoyment of all civil and political rights.

- 3. The President shall be elected to serve a term of four years. No one can be elected President for three consecutive terms.
- 4. The President shall be elected by direct votes, and an absolute majority thereof, cast on one single day, in accordance with the provisions of the law.
- 5. The President, on taking possession of office, shall swear or affirm before the Supreme Court to faithfully discharge the duties thereof, complying with and causing to be enforced the Constitution and laws.
- 6. The President shall receive from the public a pecuniary remuneration which shall be fixed by law, and which shall not be increased or diminished during the Presidential term.
- 7. The powers and duties of the President shall be as follows:

First. To promulgate the laws and execute the same.

Second. To issue calls for special sessions of Congress.

Third. To suspend the sessions of Congress when, in the matter relating to their suspension, no agreement is possible between the co-legislative bodies.

Fourth. To present to Congress at the commencement of each session, and as often as he may deem proper, a message referring to the acts of the administration and to the general state of the republic, recommending the adoption of measures that he may deem necessary and useful for the country.

Fifth. To send to Congress all the necessary data of all kinds for the preparation of the budgets, and furnish the information that said Congress might ask for concerning matters or business that do not require secrecy.

Sixth. To direct diplomatic negotiations and make treaties with foreign powers, submitting them for confirmation to the approval of Congress.

Seventh. To appoint, with the approval of the Senate, the associate justices of the supreme court of justice, diplomatic representatives and consular agents of the republic, he having the right to make provisional appointments of said representatives and agents when the Senate is not in session, and when vacancies occur.

Eighth. To freely appoint and remove his consulting secretaries that the law may provide him with, reporting actions in the premises to Congress.

Ninth. To appoint to positions established by law all other functionaries whose appointment does not specially pertain to other functionaries and corporations.

Tenth. To command and direct, as commander-in-chief, the naval and military forces of the republic, being under obligations, in case of invasion of the territory or sudden attack thereon, to forthwith adopt the necessary means of defence, and call Congress to session without delay to inform it of the facts.

Eleventh. To receive diplomatic representatives and admit consular agents.

Twelfth. To pardon convicts in accordance with the laws.

Thirteenth. To suspend the action of departmental assemblies and ayuntamientos, in the cases specified by the Constitution.

8. The President shall not be allowed to leave the territory of the republic without the express consent of Congress.

THIRTEENTH SECTION.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

- 1. There shall be one Vice-President of the republic, who shall be elected in the same manner as the President, conjointly with the latter and for a like
- 2. To become Vice-President the same conformity with the law. qualifications as those established by the Constitution for President are necessary.
- 3. The Vice-President shall be president of the Senate, but shall not vote except and jurisdiction. in cases of a tie.
- power shall be exercised by the Vice-President. In case of an absolute vacancy in the office of the President the Vice-President shall assume charge thereof until the termination of the current term.
- 5. The Vice-President shall receive from the republic a pecuniary remuneration shall not be increased nor diminished during the period of his administration.

FOURTEENTH SECTION. JUDICIAL POWER.

The judicial power shall be exercised by the supreme court of justice and such other courts as may be established by law, which shall regulate their respective organization, their rights, methods of excreising the same, and qualifications that the individuals composing them shall pos-

FIFTEENTH SECTION.

THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

1. To become an associate supreme justice the following qualifications are necessary:

First. To be a Cuban citizen by birth or naturalization, in the latter case for a period of not less than ten years.

Second. To have attained the age of

forty years.

Third. To be in full possession of all

civil and political rights.

Fourth. To possess some of the following qualifications: To have practised the profession of law for ten years within the territory of the republic or have performed for a like period judicial duties or taught for the same time a class of fundamental law in a public establishment.

2. Besides those established in the preceding bases and those specified by the laws it shall be the inherent right of the supreme court of justice:

First. To have cognizance of appeals in

Second. To decide questions that may arise between the courts of law immediately inferior to it as to their relative rights

Third. To have cognizance of inter-4. Through accidental absence of the administrative suits concerning the nation President of the republic, the executive or which are litigations between the de-

partments or the municipalities.

Fourth. To decide as to the constitutionality of legislative acts that may have been objected to as unconstitutional.

Fifth. To decide as to the validity or nullity of decisions of departmental assemblies or of ayuntamientos that may have been suspended by the government which shall be decided by law, and which or complained of by private individuals in such cases as the Constitution and laws establish.

SIXTEENTH SECTION.

GENERAL DISPOSITIONS CONCERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

1. Justice shall be administered gratu-

2. The courts shall have cognizance of all civil and criminal and interadministrative suits. They shall also have cognizance, in cases specified by the laws, of the questions relating to the exercise and possession of political rights.

3. No judicial commissions nor extraordinary courts of justice of whatever kind

shall be created.

4. All hearings shall be public, unless reasons they should be private.

- 5. No judicial functionary shall be suspended from nor deprived of his position except for crime or other serious cause, duly proved after his defence shall have been heard.
- 6. Judicial functionaries shall be personally responsible for all violations of the law that they may commit.
- 7. The remuneration of judicial functionaries shall not be changed within a period of less than five years, a general law being necessary for the purpose.
- 8. Courts having cognizance of maritime and land matters shall be governed by their special organic law.

SEVENTEENTH SECTION. DEPARTMENT RÉGIME.

1. Each department shall be formed by the municipal terminos that are comprised within the boundaries thereof.

2. At the head of each department there will be a governor, elected by direct vote for a period of three years, in the manner specified by law.

3. There will also be a departmental assembly, to consist of not less than eight or more than twenty, elected by direct vote for a like period of three years, which election shall be held in the form specified by law.

EIGHTEENTH SECTION.

DEPARTMENTAL ASSEMBLIES AND THEIR POWERS.

1. The departmental assemblies shall have the right of independent action in all things not antagonistic to the Constibe as follows:

tution, to the general laws, nor to international treaties, nor to that which pertains to the inherent rights of the municipalities, which may concern the department, such as the establishment and maintenance of institutions of public education, public charities, public departmental roads, means of communication by water or sea, the preparation of their budgets, and the appointment and removal of their employes.

They may also agree as to the placing of a loan for public works of interest to the department, voting at the same time the permanent income necessary for the payment of interest thereon and its rein the opinion of the court and for special demption. In order that loans may be realized the approval of two-thirds of the ayuntamientos of the department must be secured.

> 2. The departmental assemblies shall freely provide the income necessary to meet their budgets, without any other limitation than that of making it compatible with the general tributary system of the republic.

> 3. The provincial assembly cannot suppress or reduce taxes of a permanent nature without establishing others to take their place, except when the suppression or reduction precedes the suppression or reduction of permanent, equivalent expenses.

> 4. The decision of the departmental assemblies shall be presented, in order that they may have executive character, to the governor of the department. Should the latter approve them, he will attach his signature thereto; otherwise he will return them, together with his objections, to the assembly, and if, after being reconsidered, the said decisions should be sustained by two-thirds of the members of the assembly, they shall become effective. If within ten days (excepting Sundays and holidays) the governor should not return any decision that had been presented to him, the said decision shall be effective in character the same as if the governor had approved the same.

NINETEENTH SECTION.

THE GOVERNORS OF DEPARTMENTS, THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES.

1. The powers of the governors shall

First. To appoint the employes of their offices that the law may specify or which the departmental assembly may designate.

Second. To execute and cause to be executed in the department the general laws of the nation.

Third. To publish the acts of the departmental assembly having an executive character, complying therewith, and causing them to be enforced.

Fourth. To issue orders, instructions, and regulations for the enforcement of the rulings of the departmental assembly when the latter has omitted to do so.

Fifth. To call the departmental assembly to a special session whenever there may be cause, therefor, which cause shall be stated in the call.

Sixth. To suspend the decision of the departmental assembly and those of the avuntamiento in such cases as may be established by the Constitution.

- 2. The governor shall receive from the departmental treasury a pecuniary remuneration, which shall not be changed during the period for which he was elect-
- 3. The governor shall be substituted in office by the president of the provincial assembly, the said substitution to be, in case of vacancy, for the whole term for which the governor was elected.
- 4. The governor shall be responsible to the Senate for all infractions of the Constitution. For any other fault he shall be responsible to the court in the form demanded by law.

TWENTIETH SECTION. THE MUNICIPAL RÉGIME.

- 1. The municipal terminos shall be governed by ayuntamientos composed of councilmen elected by a direct vote in the manner prescribed by law.
- 2. In each municipal termino there shall be a mayor elected by direct vote in the form prescribed by law.
- 3. The organization of municipal terminos will be the object of the general law.

TWENTY-FIRST SECTION.

THE AYUNTAMIENTOS AND THEIR POWERS.

1. The ayuntamientos shall be self-governing and shall take action on all mat-

their municipal termino, such as appointment and removal of employes, preparation of their budgets, freely establishing the means of income to meet them without any other limitation than that of making them compatible with the general system of taxation of the republic.

- 2. The ayuntamientos can issue loans, at the same time fixing what taxes are to be devoted to the payment of interest and the forming of a sinking-fund. The voters of the terminos must approve by direct vote the issue of a loan.
- 3. The ayuntamientos cannot suppress or reduce taxes of a permanent nature without establishing others in their places, except when the suppression or reduction corresponds to an equivalent reduction in permanent expense.
- 4. The resolutions adopted by the ayuntamientos shall be presented, in order that they may have executive character, to the mayor. Should the latter approve them, he will attach his signature thereto; otherwise he shall return them with his objections to the ayuntamiento, and if, after being reconsidered, two-thirds of the members of the ayuntamiento should sustain them, they shall become effective. If within ten days (excepting Sundays and holidays) the mayor should not return any decision that had been presented to him, the latter shall become effective the same as if the mayor had approved it.
- 5. The acts of the ayuntamientos may be suspended by the mayor or by the governor of the department, or by the President of the republic whenever said acts are antagonistic to the Constitution, to the general laws, to international treaties, or to action taken by the departmental assembly, within its inherent attributes, by submitting the matter to the decision of the Supreme Court.
- 6. Councilmen shall be responsible for their acts before the courts in the manner prescribed by law.

TWENTY-SECOND SECTION.

MAYORS, THEIR DUTIES AND POWERS.

1. The mayors shall publish, as soon as the same have been approved, the acts of the ayuntamientos, complying therewith and causing the same to be enforced; and ters that solely and exclusively concern they shall exercise without any limitamunicipal administration as executors of bodies together. the acts of the avuntamientos and representatives thereof.

- 2. The municipal mayors shall receive from the municipal treasuries a pecuniary remuneration that shall not be changed during the period of their administration.
- 3. The municipal mayors shall be responsible for their acts before the courts, in the manner prescribed by law.
- 4. The municipal mayors shall be substituted in office by the presidents of the ayuntamientos, and in cases of vacancy the substitution shall be for the unexpired term for which the mayor was elected.

TWENTY-THIRD SECTION.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY, ITS PROPERTIES AND DUTIES.

The republic of Cuba does not recognize, nor will not recognize, any debts or compromises contracted prior to the promulgation of the Constitution. From the said prohibition are excepted the debts and compromises legitimately contracted for in behalf of the revolution, from and after Feb. 24, 1895, by corps commanders of the liberating army, until the day upon which the constitution of Jimaguayi was promulgated; and those which the revolutionary governments contracted, either by themselves or by their legitimate representatives in foreign countries, which debts and compromises shall be classified by Congress, and which body shall decide as to the payment of those which, in its judgment, are legitimate.

TWENTY-FOURTH SECTION. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The Constitution cannot be changed, in whole or in part, except by a twothirds vote of both legislative bodies. Six months after deciding on the reform, a constitutional assembly shall be elected, which shall confine itself to the approval or disapproval of the reform voted by the

tion whatsoever the active functions of ber of the members in the two legislative

TWENTY-FIFTH SECTION.

CONCERNING TRANSITORY DISPOSITIONS.

- 1. The Senate being organized for the first time, the senators shall be divided into three classes; the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year. Lots shall decide which senator shall belong to each class for each one of the departments.
- 2. Ninety days after the promulgation of the electoral law that may be prepared and adopted by the convention, the election of the functionaries provided for in the Constitution shall be proceeded with for the transfer of the government of Cuba to those who may be elected, in conformity with order No. 301 from the headquarters of the Division of Cuba of July 25, 1900.
- 3. All laws, regulations, orders, and decrees which may be in force at the time of the promulgation of the Constitution shall continue to be observed until they are replaced by others.

The Platt Amendment.—The following resolution was reported to the United States Senate by the committee on the relations with Cuba on Feb. 25. It was passed by the Senate Feb. 27, and by the House on March 1:

That in fulfilment of the declaration contained in the joint resolution approved April 20, 1898, entitled "For the Recognition of the Independence of the People of Cuba," demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect, the President is hereby authorized to leave the government and control of the island of legislative bodies. These will continue in Cuba to its people as soon as a governtheir functions independently of the con- ment shall have been established in said stitutional assembly. The members in island under a constitution which, either this assembly shall be equal to the num- as a part thereof or in any ordinance apsubstantially as follows:

- 1. That the government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign power or powers to obtain, by colonization, or for military or naval purposes, or otherwise, lodging in or control over any portion of said island.
- 2. That said government shall not assume or contract any public debt to pay the interest upon which and to make reasonable sinking-fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which the ordinary revenues of the island, after defraying the inadequate.
- 3. That the government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the government of Cubs.
- 4. That all acts of the United States in Cuba during its military occupancy thereof are ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder shall be maintained and protected:
- 5. That the government of Cuba will execute, and as far as necessary extend, the plans already devised, or other plans to be mutually agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities of the island, to the end that a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases may be prevented, thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of Cuba, as well as to the commerce of the Southern ports of the United States and the people residing therein.
- 6. That the Isle of Pines shall be omitted from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba and the title thereto left to future adjustment by treaty.
- 7. That to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defence, the government of Cuba

pended thereto, shall define the future re- will sell or lease to the United States lations of the United States with Cuba, lands necessary for coaling or naval stations at certain specified points to be agreed upon with the President of the United States.

> 8. That by way of further assurance, the government of Cuba will embody the foregoing provisions in a permanent treaty with the United States.

> On Feb. 27 the constitutional convention adopted a declaration of relations between Cuba and the United States.

The preamble cited that the convention received from the military government a letter telling the convention what were the wishes of the administrative branch of the American government regarding future relations. The convention understood that the object of the adcurrent expenses of government, shall be ministration in wishing these relations to exist was to preserve the independence of Cuba, the United States wishing coaling-stations for this purpose. This, however, would in itself militate against that independence which it was the desire of both parties to preserve. With regard to the other conditions which the executive branch of the United States government suggested, the object of those which tended to protect the independence of Cuba, such as stipulating the conditions under which Cuba might raise loans, were fully covered by the Constitution, which, in the opinion of the convention, fully protected the independence of Cuba. Regarding hygiene, the preamble stated that the future government of Cuba should make laws and arrange with the United States how best to preserve a good state of hygiene in the island. The preamble concluded by stating that the convention considers that the following relations might exist between Cuba and the United States, provided the future government of Cuba thinks them advisable:

First. The government of the republic of Cuba will make no treaty arrangements with any foreign power which limits or compromises the independence of Cuba, or which in any way permits or authorizes any foreign power to obtain, by means of colonization or for military or naval aims, or in any other manner, a hold upon the authority or a right over any portion of Cuba.

Second. The government of the republic

CULLUM-CULPEPER

of Cuba will not permit its territory to cers of engineers in the United States serve as the base of operations in a war army, as the military works he superagainst the United States nor against any intended the construction of attest. From other country.

Third. The government of the republic of Cuba accepts in its entirety the treaty of Paris of Dec. 10, 1898, both wherein it affirms the rights of Cuba, and with regard to the obligations specifically mentioned as belonging to Cuba, especially with regard to those which international law imposes for the protection of lives and property. Cuba will take the place of the United States which the latter acquired in this sense in conformity with Articles I. and XVI. of the treaty of Paris.

Fourth. The government of the republic of Cuba will recognize as legally valid the He bequeathed \$250,000 for the erection acts of the American military government done in representation of the government of the United States during the period of its occupation for the good government of Cuba, as well as the rights that spring from them, in conformity with the joint resolution and amendment to the Army bill, known as the Foraker law, or with the laws in force in the country.

Fifth. The government of the republic of Cuba should regulate its commercial relations by means of an arrangement based on reciprocity, and which, with the tendencies to a free exchange of their natural and manufactured products, would mutually assure the two countries ample the foundations of the city of Charleston. special advantages in their respective markets.

On March 28, by a vote of 15 to 14, the Cuban constitutional convention accepted the majority report of the committee on relations, which puts the Platt amendment and Secretary Root's explanations in the form of an appendix to the Constitu-

Cullum, George Washington, military officer; born in New York City Feb. 25, 1809; graduated at West Point in 1833, entering the engineering corps, and be-coming captain in July, 1838. He was made major in August, 1861; lieutenant-1867, and was retired in 1874. In the volunteer service he reached the rank of brigadier-general and brevet major-genof the most accomplished and useful offi- A reign of terror, miscalled tranquillity,

1845 to 1848 he was instructor of practical engineering in the West Point Military Academy, during which time he spent two years in Europe. He served as aidede-camp to General Scott in 1861, and on the staff of General Halleck in 1862, accompanying him to Washington. He was an efficient member of the United States sanitary commission, and superintendent of West Point Academy from 1864 to 1866. General Cullum published several books on military affairs, and a Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of West Point (1st ed., 1868; 2d ed., 1879; 3d ed., revised and extended, 1891). of a military memorial hall at West Point. He died in New York, Feb. 28, 1892.

Culpeper, John, surveyor - general in the Carolinas; born in England; in 1678 headed an insurrection in the Albemarle or North Colony in favor of popular liberty. Led by him, the people deposed the officers appointed by the proprietaries, seized the public funds, appointed new officers, and organized a new government. Sent to England to effect a compromise, Culpeper was indicted for high treason, but through the influence of the Earl of Shaftesbury he was acquitted. He returned to the Carolinas, and in 1680 laid

THOMAS, LORD, colonial Culpeper, governor; born in England. In 1673 King Charles gave to two of his profligate courtiers, Lord Culpeper and the Earl of Arlington, "all the domain of land and water called Virginia" for thirty years. A commission was given to Culpeper as governor for life, to take effect whenever Berkeley should vacate the He purchased the interest of office. Arlington in the royal grant. Preferring to engage in the profligate enjoyments of London and a court life, he did not go to Virginia until 1680, or three years after Berkeley had left the province. His profcolonel in March, 1863, and colonel, March, ligacy and rapacity there disgusted the people, and discontent ripened into open insurrection. By the King's order, the governor caused several of the insurgents, eral during the Civil War. He was one who were men of influence, to be hanged.

CUMBERLAND CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

came incensed against Culpeper, revoked office. He died in England in 1719.

Cumberland. See MONITOR AND MER-RIMAC.

Cumberland, ARMY OF THE, one of the principal armies of the United States durtroops under GEN. WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS the Cumberland, were ordered to constitute the 14th Army Corps, and the same day the former Army of the Ohio, com-In January, 1863, the Army of the Cumberland was divided into the 14th, 20th, and 21st Army Corps, and in September Corps.

vincial Congress of Massachusetts for here. men and supplies for that purpose. These sow their houses in flames, and then, have been the first camp-meeting.

followed. At length the King himself be-place about which clusters many a Civil War incident. It was occupied by Zolhis grant in 1684, and deprived him of licoffer in his retreat, Nov. 13, 1861. On March 22, 1862, a reconnoissance in force was made from Cumberland Fort to this place. The Confederate pickets were driven in, and firing began early in the morning, which continued all day, withing the Civil War. On Oct. 24, 1862, the out any definite results. The Gap was occupied by the National forces under Gen-(q. v.), commanding the Department of eral Morgan, June 18. Skirmishing was of almost daily occurrence. In an engagement, Aug. 7, the Confederates lost, in killed and wounded, 125 men; National manded by Gen. Don Carlos Buell, was loss, 3 killed, 15 wounded, and 50 prisonrenamed the Army of the Cumberland. ers, large quantities of forage, tobacco, stores, horses and mules. General Morgan destroyed everything of value as war material, and evacuated the place Sept. of the same year the 20th and 21st Corps 17, and, though surrounded by the enemy, were consolidated into the 4th Corps. In he succeeded in saving his command, the following month the 11th and 12th which reached Greenupsburg on Oct. 3. Corps were added to the Army of the The Gap was occupied by General Bragg, Cumberland, and GEN. GEORGE H. THOMAS Oct. 22. On Sept. 8, 1863, the place, with (q. v.) was placed in command, and at 2,000 men and fourteen pieces of artillery, the beginning of 1864 the 11th and 12th under the Confederate General Frazer, sur-Corps were consolidated into the 20th rendered, without firing a gun, to General Shackleford; forty wagons, 200 mules, Cumberland, FORT, ACTION AT. At the and a large quantity of commissary stores head of the Bay of Fundy the British were captured. A three hours' skirmish had maintained Fort Cumberland from occurred Jan. 29, 1864, on the Virginia 1755. In 1776 only a small garrison was road, 13 miles distant. Colonel Love, there to take care of the public property. with 1,600 cavalry, 400 only of whom Capt. Jonathan Eddy, a native of Massa- were mounted, and with no artillery, held chusetts, who had lived many years in his position till dark, and then fell back the vicinity of the fort, believing it might 3 miles to camp. On April 28, 1865, 900 be easily captured, applied to the Pro- Confederates surrendered and were paroled

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, a were not furnished, and Eddy returned religious denomination which originated to Nova Scotia, where he raised a few from the efforts of the Rev. James Mcmen, and on the night of Nov. 20, 1776, Cready, who settled in Kentucky in 1796 attacked the fort. Apprised of the move- over two congregations in Logan county, ment, the little garrison, prepared, re- and another at Red River, just across the pulsed the assailants. A British rein- line in Tennessee. Being a man of great forcement soon arrived, and the assail- zeal and feeling the need of a revival in ants fled in haste. The inhabitants, who religion, he began an effective work. In had joined the standard of Eddy, soon July, 1800, he held what is believed to fearing British vengeance, made their way plan met with rapid success and resulted to New England in a famishing condition. in numerous camp-meetings, which spread Cumberland Gap, Actions At. Cum- over that part of Kentucky which was berland Gap is a passage through the then called Cumberland country, now mid-Cumberland Mountains, on the line be- dle Tennessee. Great numbers professed tween Kentucky and Tennessee and the religion in these meetings, and many new western extremity of Virginia. It is a congregations were organized, creating a

CUMBERLAND ROAD—CURRENCY

necessity for more ministers. supply upon immediate demand. Conse- died four days later, March 18, 1863. quently young men from the district who were adjudged most competent to do mining Halifax, N. S., Nov. 15, 1787; estabquently young men from the district who the work. These, however, did not meet 1838. He died in England, April 28, 1865. with the approval of the Presbytery, of the Cumberland Presbytery, which was established in Dickson County, Tenn., on Feb. 4, 1810. The Cumberland Church differs little from other Presbyterian bodies in polity, and claims to represent the medium between Calvinistic and Arminian theology. In 1900, this body reported of this church reported 400 ministers, 150 churches, and 39,000 communicants. The Cumberland Church is established principally in the States of Tennessee,

Missouri, Texas, and Kentucky.

Cumberland Boad, a famous thoroughfare authorized by act of Congress, March 29, 1806, which directed the President to appoint three commissioners to lay out a public road from Cumberland. Md., on the Potomac River, to the Ohio River. The act also appropriated \$30,000 for the work. This road was continued from time to time until 1838, when it reached Illinois and lost its importance by the development of the railroads. Up to that time the cost of the road for construction and maintenance was \$6,821,246. In all, Congress passed sixty acts relating to this road.

Cummings, Amos Jay, journalist; born in Conkling, N. Y., May 15, 1841; enlisted in the National army at the beginning of the Civil War, and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. After the war he was connected with the New York Tribune and the New York Sun, and has been a Democratic Representative in Congress since 1886.

Cummings, ANDREW BOYD, naval officer; born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 22, States navy in 1847; was executive offi- directed to be emitted."

These the tacked Forts Jackson and St. Philip: regular Presbyterian Church could not mortally wounded during the battle; and

isterial work were selected to carry on lished the Cunard Steamship Company in

Cunningham, WILLIAM, provost-marwhich held that they were not sufficiently shal; born in Dublin, Ireland: landed in trained either in secular knowledge or New York in 1774; became provost-marin theology. This resulted in dissension shal there; and in 1778 had charge of the and was the main cause of the formation prisoners there and in Philadelphia. Of the prisoners under his care nearly 2.000 were starved to death (whose rations he sold), and more than 250 were privately hanged, without trial, to gratify his brutal appetite. He was executed in England for forgery, Aug. 10, 1791.

Curfew Bell, the name applied to a 1.734 ministers, 2.957 church edifices, and bell signal introduced in England in 1068. 180,192 communicants. A colored branch It was rung at 8 P.M., and all fires and candles were to be immediately extinguish-The curfew was abolished in 1100. ed. so far as its original purpose was concerned. In the United States there has been quite an agitation within the last few years for the enactment of laws providing for the ringing of bells at 9 P.M., as a signal for all youth of a specified age playing or wandering in the streets to return immediately to their homes. In several States laws for this purpose have already been enacted, and the name of curfew bell has been popularly given to the signal rung out on a church or fire bell.

Currency, CONTINENTAL. The issue of paper money or bills of credit, not only by the several colonies, but by the Continental Congress, became a necessity when the Revolutionary War began in 1775. The second Congress met in Philadelphia May 10, 1775, and on that day, in sccret session, the measure was agreed upon, but the resolution was not formed and adopted until June 22, the day on which news of the battle on Breed's Hill was received by the Congress. Then it was resolved "that a sum not exceeding 2,000,000 Spanish milled dollars be emitted by the Congress in bills of credit for the defence of America," and that "the twelve confederate colonies [Georgia was not then represented] be pledged for 1830; appointed midshipman in the United the redemption of the bills of credit now Each colony cer of the Richmond when Farragut at- was required to pay its proportion, in

CURRENCY, CONTINENTAL



FAC-SIMILE OF CONTINENTAL BILLS.

resolution:

nominations of the bills be as follows:

49,000 bills of 8 dollars each	
49,000 bills of 7 dollars each	343,000
49,000 bills of 6 dollars each	
49,000 bills of 5 dollars each	
49,000 bills of 4 dollars each	196,000
49,000 bills of 3 dollars each	147,000
49,000 bills of 2 dollars each	98,000
49,000 bills of 1 dollar each	49,000
11,800 bills of 20 dollars each	236,000

Total, 403,800

\$2,000,000

"Resolved, that the form of the bill be as fellows:

CONTINENTAL CURRENCY.

No.--Dollars. This Bill entitles the Bearer to receive -Spanish milled Dollars, or the value thereof in Gold or Silver, according to the resolutions of the CONGRESS, held at Philadelphia the 10th of May, A.D. 1775.

four annual payments, the first by the "the pasteboard currency of the rebels." last of November, 1779, and the fourth The size of the bills averaged about 31/2 by by the last of November, 1782. A com- 2% inches, having a border composed partmittee appointed for the occasion re-ly of repetitions of the words "Continenported the following day the annexed tal Currency." On the face of each bill was a device (a separate one for each de-"Resolved, that the number and de-nomination) significant in design and legend; for example, within a circle a design representing a hand planting a tree, and the legend "Posteritate"-for posterity. Twenty-eight gentlemen were appointed to sign these bills. New issues were made at various times until the close of 1779, when the aggregate amount was \$242,000,000. Then the bills had so much depreciated that \$100 in specie would purchase \$2,600 in paper currency. Laws, penalties, entreaties, could not sustain its credit. It had performed a great work in enabling the colonists, without taxes the first three years of the war, to fight and baffle one of the most powerful nations in Europe. And the total loss to the people, by depreciation and failure of redemption, \$200,000,000, operated as a tax, for that A committee was appointed to procure depreciation was gradual. Continental the plates and superintend the printing bills of credit are now very rare-only of the bills. The plates were engraved in the collections of antiquaries. Counterby Paul Revere, of Boston. The paper feits of the bills were sent out of New was so thick that the British called it York by the British by the cart-load, and

CURRENCY, CONTINENTAL

put into circulation. The following appeared in Rivington's Gazette:

"Advertisement.—Persons going into other colonies may be supplied with any number of counterfelt Congress notes for the price of the paper per ream. They are so neatly and exactly executed that there is no risk in getting them off, it being almost impossible to discover that they are not genuine. This has been proven by bills to a very large amount which have already been successfully circulated. Inquire of Q. E. D., at the Coffee-house, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., during the present month.

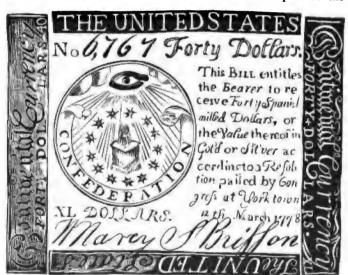
An ill-advised expedition against the Spaniards at St. Augustine, by land and sea, undertaken by Governor Moore, of South Carolina, in September, 1702, was unsuccessful, and involved the colony in a debt of more than \$26,000, for the payment of which bills of credit were issued. the first emission of paper money in that colony.

sufficient penalties on all persons who presumed to make any bargain or sale on cheaper terms in case of being paid in gold or silver, and provided for the gradual reduction of the bills by enacting that oneeighth of the principal, as well as the whole interest, should be paid an-It made nually. no loans but on land security plate deposited in the loan office, and obliged borrowers to pay 5 per cent. for the sums they took up. The

emission of \$150,000 to be reduced onesixteenth a year. Pennsylvania was one of the last-if not the very last-provinces that emitted a paper currency.

In the course of the French and Indian War, the French officers in Canada, civil and military, had been guilty of immense peculations. At the close of hostilities there was outstanding, in unpaid bills on France and in card or paper money, more than \$20,000,000, a large portion of which. the French government declared, had been fraudulently issued. The holders of this currency, payment of which had been suspended immediately after the fall of Quebec (1759), received but a small indemnity for it.

Very little money had been in circulation in the Massachusetts colony during its earlier years, for what coin the settlers brought with them soon went In 1723 Pennsylvania made its first back to England to pay for imported issue of paper currency. It issued, in articles. Taxes were paid in grain and March, paper bills of credit to the amount cattle, at rates fixed by the General Court. of \$60,000, made them a legal tender in Every new set of emigrants brought some all payments on pain of confiscating the money with them, and the lively demand debt or forfeiting the commodity, imposed for corn and cattle on the part of the



PAC-SIMILE OF COUNTERFEIT CONTINENTAL BILL

end of the year, the government emitted pitch. When the political changes in bills to the amount of \$150,000 on the England stopped emigration, prices fell, same terms. In 1729 there was a new and a corresponding difficulty was felt in 465

scheme worked so well that, in the latter new-comers raised the prices to a high

CURRENCY

ferent prices for different sorts, should commencement of banking intelligent and indifferent men "-one to debtor, and a third by the marshal. Beaver skins were also paid and received as money, and held a place next to coin in the public estimation. At one time musket-balls, at one farthing each, were made legal tender. A more available currency was found in WAMPUM (q. v), the money of the Indians.

In 1645 the legislature of Virginia prohibited dealing by barter, and abolished tobacco as currency. They established the Spanish dollar, or "piece of eight," at six shillings, as the standard of currency for that colony. In 1655 the "piece of eight" was changed from six shillings to five shillings sterling as the standard of

Currency, National. On June 3, 1864, Congress provided for a separate bureau in the Treasury Department, the chief officer of which is called the comptroller of the currency, whose office is under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. It provided that associations for carrying on the business of banking might be formed, consisting of not less less capital than \$100,000, nor, in a city for twenty years, and might exercise the notes from circulation. shares of \$100 each; that stockholders est paper currency ever contrived.

paying debts. In 1640 the legislature of for the debts and contracts of the bank; Massachusetts enacted that grain, at dif- that every association, preliminary to the be a legal tender for the payment of should transfer bonds of the United all debts. To prevent sacrifices of prop- States to an amount not less than \$30,000, crty in cases of inability to pay, corn, and not less than one-third of the capital cattle, and other personal goods, or, in stock paid in; that upon the proper exdefault of such goods, the home and amination being made into the affairs of lands of the debtor, when taken in exe- the proposed institution, it should be encution, were to be delivered to the cred-titled to receive from the comptroller itor in full satisfaction, at such value of the currency circulating notes equal as they might be appraised at by "three in amount to 20 per cent. of the current market value of the bonds transferred, but be chosen by the creditor, another by the not exceeding 90 per cent. of the par value of such bonds. It was also provided that notes to an amount not exceeding in value \$300,000,000 should be issued; that these notes should be received at par in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, excises, public lands, and all other dues to the United States, except for duties on imports, and also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt, and in redemption of the national currency; that the rate of interest to be charged should be that allowed by the State or Territory where the bank should be located, and that any State bank might become a national bank under the act. By an act passed in March, 1867, it was provided that temporary loan-certificates, bearing 3 per cent. interest, might be issued to an amount not exceeding \$50,000,000, and that such certificates might constitute for any national bank a part of the reserve provided for by law, provided that not than five persons; that no association less than three-fifths of the reserve of should be organized under the act with a each bank should consist of lawful money of the United States. In January, 1868, the population of which exceeded 50,000, an additional amount of \$25,000,000 of with a less capital than \$200,000; but temporary loan-certificates was authorthat banks with a capital of not less than ized, and in July, 1870, provision made \$50,000 might, with the approval of the for issuing \$54.000,000 additional cur-Secretary of the Treasury, be established rency to national banks. By a law which in any place the population of which did taxed all banks chartered by States 10 not exceed 6,000. It also provided that per cent. on all circulation paid out by such associations should have existence them, Congress effectually drove their This national general powers of banking companies; paper currency is at par in every part of that the capital should be divided into the United States, and affords the soundshould be liable to the extent of the stock 1875 Congress passed an act making bank-

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out any restrictions as to the amount of governor of his native State when the circulating notes that may be issued to Civil War broke out. He had been secopen to individuals elsewhere. See BANKS, NATIONAL; CIRCULATION.

Curry, Daniel, clergyman; born near Peekskill, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1809; graduated at Wesleyan College in 1837; accepted a professorship at the female college of Macon, Ga., in 1839; was ordained in the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1841, and held several charges in Georgia. When the denomination was divided into the Northern and Southern branches he settled in New York State, where he filled a number of important appointments. He was editor of the Christian Advocate in 1864-76; the National Repository in 1876-80; and the Methodist Review in 1884-87. His publications include New York: A Historical Sketch; Platform Papers; Life-Story of Bishop D. W. Clark, etc. He died in New York City, Aug. 17, 1887.

Curry, JABEZ LAMAR MONROE, educator; born in Lincoln county, Ga., June 5, 1825; graduated at the University of Georgia in 1843; served with the Texas Rangers in the Mexican War in 1846; member of the United States Congress in 1857-61, and of the Confederate Congress in 1861-63; was lieutenant-colonel of cavalry in the Confederate army in 1863tional and International Law in Richmond College, Virginia, in 1868-81; and 15, 1874. United States minister to Spain in 1885-Civil History of the Confederate States.

born in Bellefonte, Pa., April 22, 1817; York, March 28, 1894.

ing free under the national system, with- was an active lawyer and politician, and any part of the country, and the privi- retary of state from 1855 to 1858, and leges attached to the national banks are superintendent of common schools in 1860.



ANDREW GREGG CURTIN.

He was re-elected governor in 1863; was minister to Russia in 1869-72, and Democratic Congressman in 1880-86. He died in Bellefonte, Oct. 7, 1894.

Curtis, BENJAMIN ROBBINS, jurist; born in Watertown, Mass., Nov. 4, 1809; graduated at Harvard in 1829; admitted to the bar in 1832; appointed to the United States Supreme Court in 1851; resigned in 1857, when he returned to 65; president of Howard College, Ala- Boston; was one of the counsel for Presibama, 1866-68; Professor of Constitu- dent Johnson during the impeachment trial. He died in Newport, R. I., Sept.

Curtis, George Ticknon, lawyer; born 88. His publications include The South- in Watertown, Mass., Nov. 28, 1812; crn States of the American Union in their graduated at Harvard in 1832; admitted Relation to the Constitution and the Re- to the bar in 1836; removed to New York sulting Union: Establishment and Dis- City in 1862. Among his publications are establishment in the United States; His- History of the Origin, Formation, and tory of the Peabody Education Fund; and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States; Life of Daniel Webster; Life of Curtin, Andrew Greeg, war governor; James Buchanan, etc. He died in New

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in Providence, R. I., Feb. 24, 1824; be- entered the University of Berlin, where he came a member of the Brook FARM Associ- saw the revolutionary movements of 1848. ATION (q. v.) in 1842. In 1846 he went He spent two years in travelling in

Curtis, George William, editor; born abroad, and, after spending a year in Italy,

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GRORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

Europe, Egypt, and Syria, returning to the United States in 1850, in which year he published Nile Notes of a Howadji. He joined the editorial staff of the New York Tribune, and was one of the original lyceum lecturer, and was generally regarded as one of the most accomplished orators in the United States. In 1867 and was extremely influential. In his ure. writings and speeches he was a very efone of the regents of the University of the ward in standing erect.

the evils of the spoils system in politics, Sept. 8, 1881:

to obtain possession of the national administration from the day of Jefferson's inauguration to that of Jackson's, when it succeeded. Its first great but undesigned triumph was the decision of the first Congress, in 1789, vesting the sole power of removal in the President, a decision which placed almost every position in the civil service unconditionally at his pleasure. This decision was determined by the weight of Madison's authority. But Webster, nearly fifty years afterwards, opposing his authority to that of Madison, while admitting the decision to have been final, declared it to have been wrong. The year 1820, which saw the great victory of slavery in the Missouri Compromise, was also the year in which the second great triumph of the spoils system was gained, by the passage of the law which, under the plea of securing greater responsibility in certain financial offices, limited such offices to a term of four years. The decision of 1789. which gave the sole power of removal to the President, required positive executive editors of Putnam's Monthly. He was for action to effect removal; but this law many years an eloquent and successful of 1820 vacated all the chief financial offices, with all the places dependent upon them, during the term of every President, who, without an order of he became editor of Harper's Weekly, removal, could fill them all at his pleas-

A little later a change in the method ficient supporter of the Republican party of nominating the President from a confor nearly a generation. He contributed gressional caucus to a national convena vast number of very able short essays tion still further developed the power through Harper's Monthly, in the depart- of patronage as a party resource, and in ment of "The Easy Chair." In 1871 the session of 1825-26, when John Quincy President Grant appointed Mr. Curtis one Adams was President, Mr. Benton introof a commission to draw up rules for the duced his report upon Mr. Macon's resoregulation of the civil service. He was a lution declaring the necessity of reducmember of the constitutional convention ing and regulating executive patronage; of the State of New York in 1868, in although Mr. Adams, the last of the Revowhich he was chairman of the committee lutionary line of Presidents, so scorned on education. In 1864 he was appointed to misuse patronage that he leaned back-The pressure State of New York. He died Aug. 31, 1892. for the overthrow of the constitutional The Spoils System.—The following is an system had grown steadily more angry abridgment of his celebrated speech on and peremptory with the progress of the country, the development of party spirit, delivered before the American Social the increase of patronage, the unantici-Science Association, in Saratoga, N. Y., pated consequences of the sole executive power of removal, and the immense opportunity offered by the four-years' law. The spoils spirit struggled desperately It was a pressure against which Jeffer-

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son held the gates by main force, which strenuously denounced as fatal. was relaxed by the war under Madison pressure for place was even greater than and the fusion of parties under Monroe, it had been ten years before, and although but which swelled again into a furious Mr. Webster, as Secretary of State, mainto remove for any reason but official mis- swarm of hungry office-seekers." conduct or incapacity. But he knew well threat of reform." With Jackson's adspoils system burst over our national John Quincy Adams stood.

whole Jackson administration. Senate and on the stump, in elaborate re-· Buren. alarmed. . .

upon her first railroad journey, who sat literary preferences.

torrent as the later parties took form. tained his consistency by putting his John Quincy Adams adhered, with the name to an executive order asserting tough tenacity of his father's son, to the sound principles, the order was swept best principles of all his predecessors, away like a lamb by a locomotive, "Noth-He followed Washington, and observed ing but a miracle," said General Harrithe spirit of the Constitution in refusing son's Attorney-General, "can feed the

Adopted by both parties, Mr. Marcy's what was coming, and with character doctrine that the places in the public istically stinging sarcasm he called service are the proper spoils of a victori-General Jackson's inaugural address "a ous party was accepted as a necessary condition of popular government. One of ministration in 1830 the deluge of the the highest officers of the government expounded this doctrine to me long after-Sixteen years later, Mr. Bu- wards. "I believe," said he, "that when chanan said, in a public speech, that the people vote to change a party admin-General Taylor would be faithless to the istration they vote to change every per-Whig party if he did not proscribe son of the opposite party who holds a Democrats. So high the deluge had risen place, from the President of the United which has ravaged and wasted our poli- States to the messenger at my door." It ties ever since, and the danger will be is this extraordinary but sincere misconstayed only when every President, lean- ception of the function of a party in a ing upon the law, shall stand fast where free government that leads to the serious defence of the spoils system. But the debate continued during the party is merely a voluntary association In the of citizens to secure the enforcement of a certain policy of administration upon ports and popular speeches, Webster, which they are agreed. In a free govern-Calhoun, and Clay, the great political ment this is done by the election of legischiefs of their time, sought to alarm the lators and of certain executive officers country with the dangers of patronage. who are friendly to that policy. But the Sargent S. Prentiss, in the House of duty of a great body of persons employed Representatives, caught up and echoed in the minor administrative places is in the cry under the administration of Van no sense political. It is wholly minis-But the country refused to be terial, and the political opinions of such persons affect the discharge of their duties It heard the uproar like the old lady no more than their religious view or their All that can be serene amid the wreck of a collision, justly required of such persons, in the and, when asked if she was very much interest of the public business, is honesty, hurt, looked over her spectacles and an-intelligence, capacity, industry, and due swered blandly, "Hurt? Why, I sup-subordination; and to say that when the posed they always stopped so in this policy of the government is changed by kind of travelling." The feeling that the the result of an election from protection denunciation was only a part of the game to free-trade every bookkeeper and letterof politics, and no more to be accepted carrier and messenger and porter in the as a true statement than Snug the public offices ought to be a free-trader is joiner as a true lion, was confirmed by as wise as to say that if a merchant is a the fact that when the Whig opposition Baptist every clerk in his office ought to came into power with President Harri- be a believer in total immersion. But the son, it adopted the very policy which, officer of whom I spoke undoubtedly exunder Democratic administration, it had pressed the general feeling. The neces-

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sarily evil consequences of the practice ing to these appointments, he says: which he justified seemed to be still specu-shall correct the procedure, and that done, lative and inferential, and to the national return with joy to that state of things indifference which followed the war the when the only question concerning a candemand of Mr. Jenckes for reform ap-didate shall be, Is he honest? Is he cappeared to be a mere whimsical vagary able? Is he faithful to the Constitution?" most inopportunely introduced.

perative, and chiefly for two reasons: Mr. Madison, in the debate upon the First, the enormous increase of patron- President's sole power of removal. deage, and, second, the fact that circum- clared that if the President should remove stances had largely identified a party an officer for any reason not connected name with patriotism. The great and with efficient service, he would be imradical evil of the spoils system was carefully fostered by the apparent absolute return to the principle and purpose of necessity to the public welfare of making the Constitution and to the practice of political opinion and sympathy a condi- the early administrations. tion of appointment to the smallest place. most competent foreign observers agree that the direct and logical results of that system are the dangerous confusion of the the power. He has always had it. government; the conversion of politics into mere place-hunting; the extension of the mischief to State and county and city administration, and the consequent degradation of the national character; the practical disfranchisement of the people wherever the system is most powerful; and the perversion of a republic of equal citizens into a despotism of venal politicians. . . .

the civil service proceeds from the Presiintention of the Constitution is indisas long as he discharges his duty faith-

Mr. Jefferson here recognizes that these It was, however, soon evident that the had been the considerations which had war had made the necessity of reform im- usually determined appointments; and peached. Reform, therefore, is merely a

What more is necessary, then, for re-It is since the war, therefore, that the form than that the President should reevil has run riot and that its consequences turn to that practice? As all places in have been fully revealed. Those conse- the civil service are filled either by his quences are now familiar, and I shall not direct nomination or by officers whom describe them. It is enough that the most he appoints, why had not any President patriotic and intelligent Americans and the simple constitutional authority to effect at any moment a complete and thorough reform? The answer is simple. He has executive and legislative powers of the President has only to do as Washington did, and all his successors have only to do likewise, and reform would be complete. Every President has but to refuse to remove non-political officers for political or personal reasons; to appoint only those whom he knows to be competent; to renominate, as Monroe and John Quincy Adams did, every faithful officer whose commission expires, and to require the heads of departments and all inferior ap-The whole system of appointments in pointing officers to conform to this practice, and the work would be done. This dent, and in regard to his action the is apparently a short and easy constitutional method of reform, requiring no putable. It is that the President shall further legislation or scheme of procedure. appoint solely upon public consideration, Rut why has no President adopted it? and that the officer appointed shall serve For the same reason that the best of Popes does not reform the abuses of his fully. This is shown in Mr. Jefferson's Church. For the same reason that a leaf familiar phrase in his reply to the re- goes over Niagara. It is because the opmonstrance of the merchants of New posing forces are overpowering. The same Haven against the removal of the collec- high officer of the government to whom I tor of that port. Mr. Jefferson asserted have alluded said to me as we drove upon that Mr. Adams had purposely appoint- the Heights of Washington, "Do you ed in the last moments of his admin- mean that I ought not to appoint my istration officers whose designation he subordinates for whom I am responsible?" should have left to his successor. Allud- I answered: "I mean that you do not

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your chief subordinate is dead, you will aid most effectively the development and not appoint his successor. You will have movement of that opinion, and the most to choose among the men urged upon you by certain powerful politicians. Undoubtedly you ought to appoint the man whom you believe to be the most fit. But you do not and cannot. If you could or did appoint such men only, and that were the rule of your department and of the service, there would be no need of reform." And he could not deny it. . . .

A President who should alone undertake thoroughly to reform the evil must feel it to be the vital and paramount issue, personal favoritism. This produces con-and must be willing to hazard everything gressional dictation, senatorial usurpafor its success. He must have the absowhom this system elects to devote himfresh from the regulated order of mili- makes favoritism impossible. pressure was tremendous. dismayed. . . .

Congress adjourns without positive legis- officers at the mercy of the Secretary of lation on civil service reform, I shall re- the Treasury and of a majority of the gard such action as a disapproval of the Senate, and its design, as Mr. Adams system and shall abandon it," it was, in- says, "was to secure for Mr. Crawford deed, a surrender, but it was the surrender the influence of all the incumbents in of a champion who had honestly mistaken office, at the peril of displacement, and of both the nature and the strength of the five or ten times an equal number of adversary and his own power of endur-ravenous office-seekers, eager to supplant ance.

actual situation, to expect a President constitutional tenure of efficient service;

appoint them now; I mean that if, when to go much faster or much further than we return to the capital, you hear that public opinion. But executive action can decisive reform measures that the present administration might take would be undoubtedly supported by a powerful public sentiment. The educative results of resolute executive action, however limited and incomplete in scope, have been shown in the two great public offices of which I have spoken, the New York custom-house and the New York postoffice. . . .

The root of the complex evil, then, is tion, arbitrary removals, interference in lute faith and the indomitable will of elections, political assessments, and all the Luther. How can we expect a President consequent corruption, degradation, and danger that experience has disclosed. The self to its destruction? General Grant, method of reform, therefore, must be a elected by a spontaneous patriotic impulse, plan of selection for appointment which The gentary life, and new to politics and poli-eral feeling undoubtedly is that this can ticians, saw the reason and the necessity be accomplished by a fixed limited term. of reform. The hero of a victorious war, But the terms of most of the offices to at the height of his popularity, his party which the President and the Senate apin undisputed and seemingly indisputable point, and upon which the myriad minor supremacy, made the attempt. Congress, places in the service depend, have been good-naturedly tolerating what it consid-fixed and limited for sixty years, yet ered his whim of inexperience, granted it is during that very period that the chief money to try an experiment. The adverse evils of personal patronage have appeared. "I am used The law of 1820, which limited the term to pressure," said the soldier. So he was, of important revenue offices to four years, but not to this pressure. He was driven and which was afterwards extended to by unknown and incalculable currents. He other offices, was intended, as John Quincy was enveloped in whirlwinds of sophistry, Adams tells us, to promote the election scorn, and incredulity. He who upon his to the Presidency of Mr. Crawford, who own line had fought it out all summer to was then Secretary of the Treasury. The victory, upon a line absolutely new and law was drawn by Mr. Crawford himself, unknown was naturally bewildered and and it was introduced into the Senate by one of his devoted partisans. It placed When at last President Grant said, "If the whole body of executive financial them." This is the very substance of the It is not, then, reasonable, under the spoils system, intentionally introduced by conditions of our government and in the a fixed limitation of term in place of the

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the custom-house officers, district attorneys, marshals, registers of the land office, receivers of public money, and even paymasters in the army, notoriously active partisans of Mr. Crawford. . . .

To fix by law the terms of places dependent upon such officers would be like an attempt to cure hydrophobia by the bite of a mad dog. The incumbent would be always busy keeping his influence in repair to secure reappointment, and the applicant would be equally busy in seeking such influence to procure the place, and, as the fixed terms would be constantly expiring, the eager and angry intrigue and contest of influence would be as endless as it is now. This certainly would not be reform.

But would not reform be secured by adding to a fixed limited term the safeguard of removal for cause only? Removal for cause alone means, of course, removal for legitimate cause, such as dishonesty, negligence, or incapacity. But who shall decide that such cause exists? This must be determined either by the responsible superior officer or by some other authority. But if left to some other authority the right of counsel and the forms of a court would be invoked; the whole legal machinery of mandamuses, injunctions, certioraris, and the rules of evidence would be put in play to keep an incompetent clerk at his desk or a sleepy watchman on his beat. Cause for the removal of a letter-carrier in the post-office or of an accountant in the custom-house would be presented with all the pomp of impeachment and established like a high crime and misdemeanor. Thus every clerk in every office would have a kind of vested interest in his place because, however careless, slovenly, or troublesome he might be, he could be displaced only by an elaborate and doubtful legal process. Moreover, if the head of a bureau or a collector or a postmaster were obliged to prove negligence or insolence or incompetency against a clerk as he would prove theft, there would be no removals from the public service except for crimes of which the penal law takes cognizance.

and it was so far successful that it made sition in a public office would be virtually branded as a convicted criminal. Removal for cause, therefore, if the cause were to be decided by any authority but that of the responsible superior officer, instead of improving, would swiftly and enormously enhance the cost and ruin the efficiency of the public service by destroying subordination and making every lazy and worthless member of it twice as careless and incompetent as he is now.

If, then, the legitimate cause for removal ought to be determined in public as in private business by the responsible appointing power, it is of the highest public necessity that the exercise of that power should be made as absolutely honest and independent as possible. But how can it be made honest and independent if it is not protected so far as practicable from the constant bribery of selfish interest and the illicit solicitation of personal influence? The experience of our large patronage offices proves conclusively that the cause of the larger number of removals is not dishonesty or incompetency; it is the desire to make vacancies to fill. This is the actual cause, whatever cause may be assigned. The removals would not be made except for the pressure of politicians. But these politicians would not press for removals if they could not secure the appointment of their favorites. Make it impossible for them to secure appointment, and the pressure would instantly disappear and arbitrary removal cease.

So long, therefore, as we permit minor appointments to be made by mere personal influence and favor, a fixed limited term and removal during that term for cause only would not remedy the evil, because the incumbents would still be seeking influence to secure reappointment. and the aspirants doing the same to replace them. Removal under plea of good cause would be as wanton and arbitrary as it is now. unless the power to remove were intrusted to some other discretion than that of the superior officer, and in that case the struggle for reappointment and the knowledge that removal for the term was practically impossible would Consequently, removal would be always totally demoralize the service. To make and justly regarded as a stigma upon sure, then, that removals shall be made character, and a man removed from a po- for legitimate cause only, we must pro-

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for legitimate cause.

All roads lead to Rome. Personal influence in appointments can be annulled only by free and open competition. By that bridge we can return to the practice of Washington and to the intention of the Constitution. That is the shoe of swiftness and the magic sword by which the President can pierce and outrun the protean enemy of sophistry and tradition which prevents him from asserting his power. If you can say that success in a competitive literary examination does not prove fitness to adjust customs duties or to distribute letters or to appraise linen or to measure molasses, I answer that the reform does not propose that fitness shall be proved by a competitive literary examination. It proposes to annul personal influence and political favoritism by making appointments depend upon proved capacity. To determine this it proposes first to test the comparative general intelligence of all applicants and their special knowledge of the particular official duties required, and then to prove the practical faculty of the most intelligent applicants by actual trial in the performance of the duties before they are appointed. If it be still said that success in such a competition may not prove fitness, it is enough to reply that success in obtaining the favor of some kind of boss, which is the present system, presumptively proves unfitness.

Nor is it any objection to the reformed system that many efficient officers in the service could not have entered it had it been necessary to pass an examination; it is no objection, because their efficiency is a mere chance. They were not appointed because of efficiency, but either because they were diligent politicians or because they were recommended by diligent men in any business is certainly not diminished by inquiry and investigation. . . .

Mr. President, in the old Arabian story, from the little box upon the sea-shore caretowering and haughty demon, evermore monstrous and more threatening, who from a civil service dealing with a na- are very much stronger.

vide that appointment shall be made only tional revenue of only \$2,000,000, and regulated upon sound business principles, has sprung the un-American, un-Democratic, un-Republican system which destroys political independence, honor, and morality, and corrodes the national character itself. In the solemn anxiety of this hour the warning words of the austere Calhoun. uttered nearly half a century ago, echo enstartled recollection like words of doom: "If you do not put this thing down, it will put you down." Happily it is the historic faith of the race from which we are chiefly sprung that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. It is the faith which has made our mother England the great parent of free States. The same faith has made America the political hope of the world. Fortunately removed by our position from the entanglements of European politics, and more united and peaceful at home than at any time within the memory of living men, the moment is most auspicious for remedying that abuse in our political system whose nature, proportions, and perils the whole country begins clearly to discern. The will and the power to apply the remedy will be a test of the sagacity and the energy of the people. The reform of which I have spoken is essentially the people's reform. With the instinct of robbers who run with the crowd and lustily cry "Stop thief!" those who would make the public service the monopoly of a few favorites denounce the determination to open that service to the whole people as a plan to establish an aristocracy. The huge ogre of patronage. gnawing at the character, the honor, and the life of the country, grimly sneers that the people cannot help themselves and that nothing can be done. But much greater things have been done. Slavery was the Giant Despair of many good men of the last generation, but slavery was politicians. The chance of getting efficient overthrown. If the spoils system, a monster only less threatening than slavery, be unconquerable, it is because the country has lost its convictions, its courage. and its common-sense. "I expect," said lessly opened by the fisherman arose the the Yankee, as he surveyed a stout antagonist-"I expect that you're pretty ugly, but I cal'late I'm a darned sight would not crouch again. So from the uglier." I know that patronage is strong, smallest patronage of the earlier day, but I believe that the American people

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popular votes.

Curtis, SAMUEL RYAN, military officer; born near Champlain, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1805; graduated at West Point in 1831, and the following year left the army and studied law; served under General Taylor in the war with Mexico, and was Gen-March, 1862, major-general. Commanding United States and Foreign Powers. the army in Missouri, he gained the Curwen, Samuel, jurist; born in battle of Pea Ridge (q. v.). After the Salem, Mass., Dec. 28, 1715; graduated



SAMUEL RYAN CURTIS.

Sioux, Cheyennes, and others. He died in Leiter, of Chicago. Council Bluffs, Ia., Dec. 26, 1866.

Curtis, James Langdon, politician; appointed commander of the 2d Brigade, born in Stratford, Conn., about 1800; en- 24th Army Corps, in the Army of the gaged in business in New York City; was James, with which he took part in the the candidate of the American party for siege of Richmond and captured Fort President in 1888; and received 1,591 Gregg, near Petersburg, on April 2, 1865; for which he was promoted brigadier-general. He died in West Liberty, W. Va., Aug. 25, 1891.

Curtis. WILLIAM ELEBOY. born in Akron, O., Nov. 5, 1850; graduated at Western Reserve College in 1871; was special commissioner from the eral Wool's assistant adjutant-general in United States to the Central and South that war. He was for a while governor American republics; executive officer of of Saltillo. He became a member of Con- the International American Conference: gress in 1857, retaining that post until director of the Bureau of American Re-1861, and was a member of the Peace publics; and special envoy to the Queen Congress. In May, 1861, he was appointed Regent of Spain and to Pope Leo XIII., in brigadier general of volunteers, and in 1892. His publications include The

war he was appointed United States com- at Harvard in 1735; took part in the missioner to treat with Indian tribes- Louisburg expedition; was appointed judge of the Admiralty Court in 1775. Being a lovalist he was obliged to leave Salem and did not return until 1784. His journal which he kept during his exile, and his letters, were published in 1842. He died in Salem, Mass, April 9, 1802.

> Curzon, GEORGE NATHANIEL, British diplomatist; born in Kedleston, Derbyshire, Jan. 11, 1859; educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. In 1885 he was assistant private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury, and in 1886 became a member of Parliament. In 1891-92 he served as under-secretary of state for India; in 1895 was appointed under-secretary of state for foreign affairs; and in August, 1898, he became viceroy of India. In the following month he was raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron Curzon of Kedleston. In 1895 he married Mary, daughter of L. Z.

Cushing, CALEB, jurist; born in Salis-Curtis, WILLIAM BAKER, military offi- bury, Mass., Jan. 17, 1800; graduated cer; born in Sharpsburg, Md., April 18, at Harvard University in 1817; became 1821; was a member of the Wheeling a distinguished lawyer, in which profesconvention to organize a State govern- sion he began practice at Newburyport, ment for West Virginia in 1861; entered Mass. He served in the State legislatthe Union army as captain in the 12th ure, and was in Congress from 1835 to West Virginia Infantry in 1862; and was 1843, as a Whig Representative, when, promoted colonel and given command of with Mr. Tyler, he became an active a brigade in 1864. Subsequently he was member of the Democratic party. Presi-

CUSHING



CALEB CUSHING.

policy of war with Mexico, and led a regiment to the field. In 1853 President Pierce called Mr. Cushing to his cabinet as Attorney-General. In 1860 he was president of the Democratic convention at Charleston. In 1866 he was one of three commissioners appointed to codify the laws of the United States; in 1871 was one of the counsel on the part of the United States before the Geneva Arbitration Tribunal; and in 1873-77 was minister to Spain. He died in Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 2, 1879.

Cushing, FRANK HAMILTON, ethnologist; born in Northeast, Pa., July 22, 1857: became interested early in life in collecting Indian relics. In 1875 he was commissioned by Prof. Spencer F. Baird to make surveys and collections for the National Museum; in 1876 was the curator of the ethnological exhibit of the National Museum at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia; in 1879 was assistant ethnologist with Major J. W. Powell in the expedition to New Mexico; and at his own request was left with the Zuni Indians, where he lived for three years, and later for three additional years; acquired their language and traditions; was initiated into their priesthood; and was thus the first white man to learn the true character of Indian

dent Tyler sent him as commissioner to and conducted excavations among them China, where, in 1844, he negotiated an and the great buried cities in southern important treaty. He advocated the Arizona. In 1895 he discovered the extensive remains of a sea-dwelling people along the Gulf coast of Florida, and in 1896 led there the Pepper-Hearst expedition. Was author of The Myths of Creation; Preliminary Report of Pepper-Hearst Expedition on the Ancient Key Dwellers of Florida; The Arrow; and many official reports and papers. He died in Washington, D. C., April 10, 1900.

Cushing, HARRY ALONZO, educator; born in Lynn, Mass., in 1870; graduated at Amherst in 1891. He is the author of King's College in the American Revolution; The Transition from Provincial to Commonwealth Government in Massachusetts; editor of The Writings of Samuel

Adams, etc.

Cushing, Thomas, statesman; born in Boston, March 24, 1725; graduated at Harvard in 1744, and for many years represented his native city in the General Court, of which body he became speaker in 1763, and held that post until 1774. His signature was affixed, during all that time, to all public documents of the province, which made his name so conspicuous that, in his pamphlet, Taxation no Tyranny, Dr. Johnson said, "One object of the Americans is said to be to adorn the brows of Cushing with a diadem." He was a member of the first and second Continental Congresses; was commissarygeneral in 1775; a judge; and in 1779 was elected lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, which office he held until his death, in Boston, Feb. 28, 1788.

Cushing, WILLIAM, jurist; born in Scituate, Mass., March 1, 1732; graduated at Harvard University in 1751; studied law; became eminent in his profession; was attorney-general of Massachusetts; a judge of probate in 1768; judge of the Superior Court in 1772; and in 1777 succeeded his father as chief-justice of that court. Under the Massachusetts constitution of 1788 he was made chief-justice of the State; and in 1789 President Washington appointed him a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He offered him the chief-justiceship in 1796, as the successor of Jay, but secret societies. In 1881 he discovered he declined it. He administered the oath the ruins of the Seven Cities of Cibola, of office to Washington in his second in-

CUSHING

13, 1810.

Cushing, WILLIAM BARKER, naval officer; born in Delafield, Wis., Nov. 4, 1843; entered the navy in 1857; resigned, and was reappointed in 1861. He performed exploits remarkable for coolness and courage during the war, the most notable of which was the destruction of the Confederate ram Albemarle (q. v.) at Plymouth, N. C. For this he received a vote of thanks from Congress. In 1868-69 he commanded (as lieutenant-commander) the steamer Maumee in the Asiatic squadron. He died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1874.

Destruction of the "Albemarle."-The following handsome tribute to Cushing and detailed narrative of his famous ex-



WILLIAM BARKER CUSHING.

ploit were penned by Admiral David D. Porter, in a private letter under date of Nov. 21, 1888:

I like to talk and write about Cushing. He was one of those brave spirits developed by the Civil War who always rose to the occasion. He was always ready to undertake any duty, no matter how desperate, and he generally succeeded in his enterprises, from the fact that the enemy supposed that no man would be foolhardy enough to embark in such hazardous afof success.

auguration. He died in Scituate, Sept. he performed some remarkable deeds and left a reputation unparalleled for so voung an officer.

> One of the most gallant and successful affairs accomplished during the Civil War was the destruction of a Confederate ironclad ram by Lieutenant Cushing at Plymouth, N. C., on the night of Oct. 27, 1864. It may be remembered that the ram Albemarle had suddenly appeared at Plymouth, causing the destruction of the United States steamer Southfield, the death of the brave Lieutenant Flusser. and the retreat of the double-ender Miami, and had subsequently attacked a flotilla under Capt. Melancton Smith, inflicting much damage, but was obliged finally to retire before the Union vessels under the guns of Plymouth, which had fallen into the hands of the Confederates owing to the advent of the Albemarle.

> As soon as Lieutenant Cushing heard of this affair he offered his services to the Navy Department to blow up the Albemarle, provided the department would furnish proper torpedo-boats with which to operate. His services were accepted, and he was ordered to the New York navyyard to superintend the fitting-out of three torpedo-launches on a plan deemed at that time a very perfect one.

> Cushing, though a dashing "free-lance," was not so well adapted to the command of a "flotilla" (as he called his three steam-launches). When completed, started with his boats from New York, via the Delaware and Raritan Canal, as proud as a peacock. One of them sank in the canal soon after he started; another was run on shore by the officer in charge, on the coast of Virginia, in Chesapeake Bay, where she was surrendered to the Confederates; while Cushing, with that singular good luck which never deserted him, steamed down the bay through the most stormy weather, and arrived safely at Hampton Roads, where he reported to me on board the flag-ship Malvern.

This was my first acquaintance with Cushing, and, after inquiring into all the circumstances of the loss of the other two fairs where there seemed so little chance torpedo-boats. I did not form the most A very interesting volume favorable opinion of Cushing's abilities could be written on the adventures of as a flotilla commander. Cushing's con-Cushing from the time he entered the dition when he reported on board the navy until his death, during which period flag-ship was most deplorable. He had

CUSHING, WILLIAM BARKER

been subjected to the severest exposure for on his way rejoicing, passed through the over a week, without shelter, had lost all his clothes except what little he had on, and his attenuated face and sunken eyes bore witness to the privations he had suffered. Officers and crew had subsisted on apoiled ship's biscuit and water and an occasional potato roasted before the boiler fire.

I at once ordered Cushing and his men to stow themselves away for rest, and directed them not to appear till sent for. In the mean time the launch, which had been very much disarranged and shattered, was being put in complete order. After the officers and crew had obtained forty-eight hours' rest, I sent for Cushing and gave him his instructions, which were to proceed through the Dismal Swamp Canal and the sounds of North Carolina, and blow up the Albemarle, then lying at Plymouth preparing for another raid on the Union fleet. Commander W. H. Macomb, commanding in the sound, was ordered to give Cushing all the assistance in his power with men and boats.

When rested and dressed, Cushing was a different-looking man from the pitiable object who had presented himself to me two days before. Scanning him closely, I asked him many questions, all of which were answered satisfactorily, and, after looking steadily into his cold gray eye and finding that he did not wink an eyelid, I said: "You will do. I am satisfied that you will perform this job. If you do, you will be made a lieutenantcommander."

On the very morning appointed for Cushing to sail on his perilous expedition an order came from the Navy Department to try him by court-martial for some infraction of international law towards an English vessel, which, according to Mr. Seward, had endangered the entente cordiale between England and the United States. I showed Cushing the order, but he was not disconcerted. "Admiral," he said, "let me go and blow up the Albemarle, and try me afterwards."

"Well done for you," I said; "I will fail, or you will rue it."

So Cushing, who dreaded a court-

canal, and on Oct. 27 reported to Commander Macomb.

Cushing was near coming to grief on his first setting-out. Like all "free-lances." he liked a frolic, and could not resist champagne and terrapin; so on the evening of his arrival at Norfolk he gave a supper to his numerous friends. "and then-the deluge!" I heard of the supper, of course-it was my business to hear of such things-and I despatched Fleet-Captain Breese in a swift steam-launch to arrest the delinquent and have him tried for intruding on the entente cordiale between the United States and Great Britain; but Captain Breese returned with the report that Cushing was on his way, and that "it was all right." "No," I said, "it is not 'all right'; and if the expedition fails, you-" But never mind what I said.

By eight o'clock on Oct. 27 Cushing had picked out his volunteers from Macomb's flotilla. They consisted of thirteen officers and men, one of whom was the faithful William L. Howarth, who had accompanied him in most of his daring adventures, and these two together felt that they were a match for any iron-clad in the Confederacy. That night Cushing started off on the expedition, towing the Otsego's cutter with an armed crew, who were to be employed in seizing the Confederate lookouts on board of the late United States steamer Southfield, which lay below Plymouth with her decks just above water.

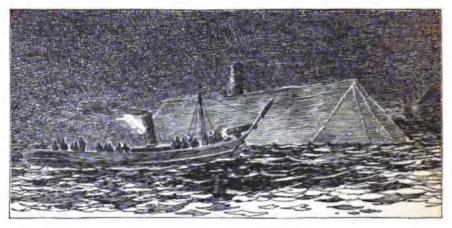
The ram lay about 8 miles from the mouth of the river, which was 200 or 300 yards in width and supposed to be lined with Confederate pickets. The wreck of the Southfield was surrounded by schooners, and it was understood that a gun had been mounted here to command the bend of the river. When the steamlaunch and her tow reached the Southfield, the hearts of the adventurers began to beat with anxiety. Every moment they expected a load of grape and canister, which would have been the signal for qui vive all along the river-bank.

The expedition was looked upon as a do it. Now get off at once, and do not kind of forlorn hope by all who saw it start, and Cushing himself was not certain of success until after he passed the martial more than he did the ram, went Southfield and the schooners. His keen

CUSHING, WILLIAM BARKER

gray eye looked into the darkness ahead, them aside and struck the Albemarle bows intent only on the Albemarle. The boat on. In the mean time the enemy had beastern of the launch cast off at the right come thoroughly aroused, and the men on time and secured the pickets on board the board the ram rushed to quarters and

schooners without firing a shot, and Cush- opened on the torpedo-boat, but the Con-



DESTRUCTION OF THE ALBEMARLE.

otherwise the expedition might have failed. As it was, the torpedo-launch was enabled to approach unobserved to within a few yards of the Albemarle.

The ram had been well prepared for defence, and a good lookout was kept up on board. She was secured to a wharf on deck with two field-pieces and a company of artillery, and another company fire of pine logs burned in front of

Cushing immediately comprehended the situation, and while he was making his plans the lookout on board the Albemarle discovered the launch and hailed, when there succeeded great excitement and con-

ing and his party passed unobserved by federates were swept away by the disthe pickets on the river-banks, who de- charge of a 12-pound howitzer in the pended on the lookouts on board the bow of the launch. A gun loaded with Eouthfield and were making themselves grape and canister was fired by the comfortable under cover. This was a for- enemy, but the fire of the boat howitzer tunate circumstance for Cushing, for disconcerted the aim of the Confederate gunner, and the charge passed harmlessly

While all this firing was going on the torpedo boom was deliberately lowered until it was under the Albemarle's bottom, or overhang, and by a quick pull of the firing-rope the torpedo was exploded. with heavy logs all around her-in fact, There was a tremendous crash and a great she was in a pen. Half of her crew were upward rush of water which instantly filled the torpedo-boat, and she went drifting off with the current, but she left the of artillery was stationed on the wharf Albemarle rapidly sinking. The Confedwith several field-pieces, while a bright erate commander, Lieut. A. W. Warley, encouraged his crew and endeavored to keep his vessel afloat as soon as he discovered the damage done, but the water gained so rapidly through the aperture made by the explosion that the Albemarle was soon on the bottom, her smoke-stack only remaining above water. As the Confusion among the enemy. Cushing dashed federates had no appliances for raising at the logs on which the light was reflect- the iron-clad, they did all they could to ed, and by putting on all steam he pushed damage her further, knowing that the

CUSHING, WILLIAM BARKER

Federal flotilla would not be long in appearing to claim the prize.

The Albemarle had been fully prepared for this attack, and had her crew at their posts; which makes the successful raid the more to be appreciated. A good watch was kept on board the ram, as was shown by the alertness with which the crew got to quarters and fired their guns; but they escaped to the shore with equal alertness, tor the Albemarle sank with great rapidity. It was fortunate for Cushing that he succeeded in passing the pickets along the river undisturbed, for otherwise he would have had a warm reception all along the line; but he seemed to be the child of fortune, and his good luck followed him to the close of the war.

When the fire was opened on the torpedo-boat, Assistant-Paymaster Frank H. Swan was wounded at Cushing's side. How many others had been injured was not known. It seemed as if a shower of grapeshot had hit the boat, and that a rifle shell had passed through her fore and aft; tut this was not so. The boat had sunk from the rush of water caused by the torpedo; and when Cushing saw that she would probably fall into the hands of the enemy he jumped overboard with some of the crew and swam down the river under a heavy fire of musketry, which, however, did no harm.

When some of the crew of the torpedoboat who had jumped overboard saw that she had only filled with water and did not sink, they swam back to her and climbed on board, hoping that the boat would float away with the current from the scene of danger; but in this they were mistaken; for as soon as the Confederates recovered from their panic and saw the torpedo-boat drifting away, they manned the boats of the Albemarle which were still intact and followed the author of the mischief. Surrounding the steamlaunch, with oaths and imprecations they demanded the surrender of the Union party. Nothing else was left for the latter to do. Their arms were all wet in the bottom of the boat and the enemy was lining the banks with sharp-shooters, so that "discretion was the better part of valor."

erates, "if you sunk us with your cow- crawl out of the water when he reached

ardly torpedo-boat, we licked your whole squadron last week, and we will make you fellows smell thunder with a ball and chain to your leg."

This was the first the torpedo-boat's crew had heard of the sinking of the Albemarle. In fact, they were under the impression that the attack was a failure, and that the boat had been filled by a rifle shell striking her, and not by the water thrown up by the explosion. They all gave three cheers, though they knew that the Confederates were exasperated and their carbines were pointed at the captives' heads.

In the mean time Cushing was quietly swimming down the river, keeping in the middle of the stream, when, hearing a noise near him, he looked around and found that two other persons were in company with him. One of them whispered: "I am getting exhausted; for God's sake help me to the shore."

"Who are you?" said Cushing.

"I am Woodman. I can go no farther; save me if you can."

At the same moment a gurgling sound was heard a little to the rear, and the third man sank to rise no more.

Cushing himself was much exhausted. He had managed to rid himself of his heaviest clothing and his boots, and was just letting himself drift with the current, but he could not resist this appeal from Woodman, who had risked his life to assist him in his perilous undertaking. He put an arm around him and tried to reach the bank, only sixty yards away, but all his efforts were futile. Woodman was too much exhausted. He could not help himself, and, cramps coming on, he was drawn all up, got away from Cushing, and sank.

Thus the only two survivors known to Cushing from the steam-launch had sunk before his eyes, and he did not know how soon his own time would come, for he was now so much exhausted that he could scarcely use his arms for swimming. At the same time he heard the shouts of the Confederates as they captured the launch, and, supposing that the enemy would send their boats down the river in search of fugitives, he determined to "Blast you," said one of the Confed- swim to the shore. He could barely Plymouth.

few feet from a path along the river, heard Plymouth. two of the Albemarle's officers and a

in with a negro who, for a consideration England and the United States. (being a Union man), volunteered to go cards with a fellow-picket.

Cushing reached the gunboat Valley City, out in the sound, and was taken on board more dead than alive, after one of the dered of everything, and Cushman was most remarkable and perilous adventures detained two weeks on the French coast. on record. Certain it was that Cushing On his return to London he published his had made himself famous by performing sermon in New England On the Sin and an achievement the dangers of which were Danger of Self-love, and also an eloquent almost insurmountable, for the enemy had vindication of the colonial enterprise. He taken every precaution against just such made a strong appeal for missions to be an attempt as had been made.

man who makes up his mind to a cer- in London until his death, in 1625. tain thing and goes direct to the point, and Cushing "seized the bull by the Following the Guidon, etc.

the bank at a point about a mile below horns," voilà tout. No doubt he would have made the attempt if he had been Cushing dragged himself into an adja- obliged to run the gantlet of all the cent swamp, and, while lying concealed a pickets from the mouth of the river to

This gallant affair led to the recaptpicket-guard pass by, and learned from ure of Plymouth from the Confederates. their conversation that the iron-clad was for Commander Macomb had been ordered at the bottom of the river. He did not by me to attack the town (in case the care now what became of him; that was Albemarle was destroyed) with the Fedglory enough for one day, and he would eral gunboats, which he did most suctake no heed for the morrow. cessfully, and Plymouth remained in As soon as his strength would allow, possession of the Federal forces to the Cushing plunged into the dense swamp, end of the war. Cushing was promoted where he was not likely to be followed, a little later, and received some \$60,000 or and, after incredible difficulties in forcing \$70,000 in prize-money; and suffice it to his way through the mud, slime, and say that I never tried Cushing by courtbrambles, reached a point well below the martial on Secretary Seward's charges of town, where he felt safe. Here he fell endangering the entente cordiale between

Cushman, Robert, a founder of the to Plymouth to find out exactly how mat- Plymouth colony; born in Kent, England, ters stood. The negro soon returned about 1580; joined the Society of the with the cheering news that the Albe- "Pilgrims" in Holland, and became very marle was actually sunk, and that the active. He and John Carver were ap-Confederates were in great consternation. pointed agents to make arrangements for Thus cheered, Cushing pursued his tedi- the emigration of the church to America, ous journey through the swamps till, and he was one of the number who sailed coming suddenly to a creek, he found one in the Speedwell, and were compelled to of the enemy's picket-boats, of which he return on account of her unseaworthiness. took possession. He pulled away with all Mr. Cushman remained with those who his remaining strength, not knowing at did not go in the Mayflower. He went to what moment he might get a bullet New Plymouth in the autumn of 1621, through his head from the guard to taking with him thirty-five other persons, whom the boat belonged, who was, no and there delivered the charter to the doubt, not far off in some shanty playing colonists. He preached the first sermon by an ordained minister in New England By eleven o'clock the following night on Dec. 12. On the following day he sailed for England. The vessel and cargo were captured by the French, and plunsent to the American Indians. He con-The success of Cushing shows that a tinued the agent of the Plymouth colony

Custer, ELIZABETH BACON, author; born undeterred by obstacles, is almost sure in Michigan, about 1844; married to Gento win, not only in blowing up ships, but eral Custer in 1864; and shared army life in every-day affairs of life where great with him till his death. She has published stakes are at risk. Here was a chance, Boots and Saddles; Tenting on the Plains;

CUSTER-CUSTOM-HOUSE

Custer, George Armstrong, military officer; born in New Rumley, O., Dec. 5, 1839; graduated at West Point in 1861, and was an active and daring cavalry officer during the Civil War, distinguishing himself on many occasions. He never lost a gun nor a color. In June, 1863, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and was brevetted major-general in 1864. He was particularly distinguished in the battles immediately preceding the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court-house. He was exceptionally fortunate in his military career during the Civil War, and was made lieutenant-colonel of the 7th Cavalry in 1866, receiving the brevet of major-general, U. S. A, for services ending in Lee's surrender. He afterwards commanded expeditions against the Indians in the West, and on June 25, 1876,



GEORGE ARMSTRONG CUSTER.

he and his entire command were killed by hostile Sioux Indians on the Little Big Horn River, Montana. In 1879 a statue of General Custer was erected at West Point.

Custis, George Washington; born in Mount Airy, Md., April 30, 1781; was a grandson of Mrs. Washington. His father was John Parke Custis, and his mother was Eleanor Calvert, of Maryland. At the siege of Yorktown his father was aide-de-camp to Washington; was seized with camp-fever; retired to Eltham, and there died before Washington (who hastened thither immediately after the sur-

render) could reach his bedside. Washington afterwards adopted his two children-Eleanor Parke and George Washington Parke Custis-as his own. Their early home was at Mount Vernon. George was educated partly at Princeton, and was eighteen years of age at the time of Washington's death, who made him an executor of his will and left him a handsome estate, on which he lived, until his death, Oct. 10, 1857, in literary, artistic, and agricultural pursuits. In his early days Mr. Custis was an eloquent speaker; and in his later years he produced a series of historical pictures, valuable, not as works of art, but for the truthfulness of the costume and equipment of the soldiers delineated in them. His Personal Recollections of Washington were arranged and fully annotated by Benson J. Lossing, and published in 1859, with a memoir by his daughter, Mrs. Robert E. Lee.

Custom-house, the place where commercial shipping is reported on its arrival from a foreign port, and receives its clearance papers on departure; also where foreign goods, liable to duty, are inspected on their arrival. The following is the location of the principal customhouses in the United States:

Alabama-Mobile.

Alaska-Sitka.

California—Eureka, San Diego, San Francisco, Wilmington.

Colorado—Denver. Connecticut—Fairfield, Hartford, New Haven, New London, Stonington.

Delaware-Wilmington.

District of Columbia-Georgetown.

Florida—Appalachicola, Cedar Keys, Fernandina, Jacksonville, Key West, Pensacola, St. Augustine, Tampa.

Georgia—Atlanta, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Sayannah

Illinois---Chicago, Galena.

Indiana—Evansville, Indianapolis, Michigan

Iowa--Burlington. Dubuque.

Kentucky-Louisville, Paducah. Louislana-Brashear, New Orleans.

Maine—Bangor, Bath, Belfast, Castine, Eastport. Ellsworth. Houlton. Kennebunk, Machias, Portland, Saco, Waldoborough,

Wiscasset, York.
Maryland—Annanolis, Baltimore, Crisfield.
Massachusetts—Barnstable, Boston, Edgarton, Fall River, Gloucester, Marblehead, Nantucket, New Bedford, Newburyport,

Nantucket, New Bedford, Newburyport, Plymouth, Salem. Michigan—Detroit. Grand Haven, Grand

Rapids, Marquette, Port Huron.

Minnesota-Duluth, St. Paul.

CUTLER—CUYLER

Mississippi-Natchez, Shieldsborough, Vicksburg.

Missouri-Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis. Montana—Fort Benton. Nebraska—Omaha.

New Hampshire-Portsmouth.

New Jersey-Bridgeton, Newark, Perth Am-

boy, Somers Point, Trenton, Tuckerton. New York—Albany, Buffalo, Cape Vincent, Dunkirk, New York, Ogdensburg, Oswego, Patchogue, Plattsburg, Port Jefferson, Rochester, Sag Harbor, Suspension Bridge. North Carolina—Beaufort, Edenton, Newberne, Wilmington.

Ohio-Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, San-

dusky, Toledo.

Oregon-Astoria, Empire City, Portland. Yaquina.

Pennsylvania—Erie, Philadelphia, Pittsburg. Rhode Island—Bristol, Newport, Providence. South Carolina - Beaufort, Charleston, Georgetown.

Tennessee—Chattanooga, Memphis.

Texas-Brownsville, Corpus Christi, Eagle Pass, El Paso, Galveston.

Vermont-Burlington.

Virginia—Alexandria, Cherry Stone, New-port News, Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond, Tappabannock.

Washington-Port Townsend.

West Virginia-Wheeling Wisconsin-La Crosse, Milwaukee.

Cutler, EPHRAIM, surveyor; born in Edgarton, Mass., in 1767: appointed agent of the Ohio Company in 1788; removed to Ohio in 1794: appointed judge of Common Pleas in 1795. He was the author of History of the First Settlement of Amestown, Ohio, etc. He died in Amestown, O., in 1853.

1776; became an excellent botanist; and fifty years.

gave the first scientific description of the plants of New England. As agent for the Ohio Company in 1787, he bought 1,500,-000 acres of land northwest of the Ohio. and started the first company of emigrants to that region, who founded the town of Marietta in April, 1787. He travelled thither in a "sulky" (a two-wheeled, oneseated carriage), 750 miles in twenty-nine days. He was a member of Congress in 1800-4. He died in Hamilton, Mass., July 28, 1823,

Cutter, CHARLES A., librarian; born in Boston, March 14, 1837; graduated at Harvard in 1855; has been connected with the Harvard College and the Boston Athenæum libraries; appointed librarian of the Forbes library, Northampton, Mass., in 1894. He is author of Rules for a Diotionary Catalogue; The Expansive Classification, etc.

Cutter, WILLIAM PARKER, librarian; born in Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1867; graduated at Cornell in 1888; appointed librarian of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., in 1893.

Cuyler, THEODORE LEDYARD, clergyman; born in Aurora, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1822; graduated at Princeton in 1841; ordained into the Presbyterian ministry in 1848; was pastor of Presbyterian churches in Burlington and Trenton, N. J., and of the Market Street Reformed Dutch Church in New York City; called to the Lafavette Cutler, Manasseil, clergyman: born in Avenue Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, Killingly, Conn., May 3, 1742; grad- in June, 1860; became pastor emeritus in uated at Yale College in 1765; studied 1890. He is the author of many religious theology; was ordained in 1771; was a books and has been a prolific contributor chaplain of a regiment in the army in to the religious papers during the past

REFERENCE BOOK DOES NOT CIRCULATE

